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KING GEORGE VI CROWNED TO-DAY

World Pays Respect To New Ruler

THOUSANDS WAIT DURING CHILL LONDON NIGHT TO SEE PROCESSION

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE VI AND QUEEN ELIZABETH OF ENGLAND WILL BE CROWNED TO-DAY. THOUSANDS OF LONDONERS WAITED ALL NIGHT IN THE STREETS, BRAVING RAIN AND COLD TO GET A GLIMPSE OF THE ROYAL PROCESSION TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD MESSAGES OF CONGRATULATION AND RESPECT ARE POURING IN UPON THEIR MAJESTIES. SELDOM IN HISTORY HAS THE WORLD PAID SUCH HIGH TRIBUTE TO A KING AND QUEEN, AND NEVER HAS THE EMPIRE DEMONSTRATED SO IMPRESSIVELY ITS LOYALTY AND AFFECTION.

Nevertheless, Scotland Yard has established a "crank watch," and is keeping under surveillance all known eccentrics with fancied grievances. The precautions are unobtrusive, as the United Press points out.

Tribute To The Dead

London, May 11. A few hours before the Crown of Empire was to be placed upon his head, King George paid a tribute to the Empire's dead.

Late to-night an Equerry to the King drove out of Buckingham Palace gates to Westminster Abbey. Upon the tomb of the Unknown Soldier he placed a wreath of crimson roses, tied with His Majesty's own colours, crimson and blue, edged in gold.

A card attached to the wreath was inscribed: "To the Empire's Dead," and was signed, "George, R.I." and "Elizabeth, R.I."

King Rejoices Early

While crowds flocked in front of Buckingham Palace and cheered intermittently, the King and Queen, after a simple morning in the great day to come. The lights of the Royal Apartments were out before 11 o'clock.

At St. James' Palace, however, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester gave a Coronation Eve dinner party to about fifty guests, who included all the foreign Royals gathered in London and many members of the British Royal Family. Queen Mary and the Duke of Connaught did not attend.

During the evening, the Duke and Duchess of Kent led an audience of 3,000 in Queen's Hall at a service of intercession for the King and Queen.

"We can all see how the hand of God guided the King and Queen from 1911. I hope the same God will guide and protect our new King and Queen," declared the Duke.

General Sir Ian Hamilton, in an appeal for peace, emphasised the importance of the Crown to the Empire.

Hitler's Greetings

Berlin, May 11. Chancellor Adolf Hitler to-day sent a telegram to King George VI of Britain, saying: "I beg Your Majesty to accept my and my Government's sincere congratulations for your Coronation, combined with our best wishes for the continued well-being of Your Majesty and the Royal House."

"May Your Majesty enjoy a long and happy reign for the benefit of Great Britain, Ireland, the British Empire and the world."

THOUSANDS WAIT ALL NIGHT FOR THEIR KING

Sleep In Parks And Squares In Rain

Weather Outlook Uncertain

Special To "Telegraph"

London, May 11. London, to-night, was in the throes of the greatest invasion in all the long centuries of her history. The Coronation Day crowds began an all-night wait long before darkness descended. As thousands of office workers and shop assistants poured out of buildings lining the route, they found the streets thronged with sight-seers anxious to secure prominent positions from which to view the procession.

The procession, says an official estimate, will be two and a half miles long when it returns from Westminster Abbey to Buckingham Palace.

Women and girls claimed many of the vantage points, and a number established themselves on the steps of the Grosvenor in Piccadilly Circus, but met with bitter disappointment when they were informed that the military authorities were using the site for a signalling station.

As the weather improved in the evening, crowds began to pour into the West End by train, tram, tube, coach and car. Most of the earliest arrivals came from the provinces. The air, having been decided to throw Hyde Park open to the public all night, it quickly became evident that vast throngs would turn the Park into a huge camping ground.

Over 2,000 people camped in Trafalgar Square early in the evening, clad in the comfortable type of clothing calculated to withstand the rain and cold.

Quickly as Boy Scouts erected metal barriers the crowd rushed forward to spend the night leaning against them. Enormous parcels of food and blankets made their appearance. Girls wearing paper caps of red, white and blue, and waving gay paper windmills were everywhere, reflecting the carnival spirit of the occasion. Family parties "staked out" claims along the kerbside. Even family doormats were used as protection against the damp.

WEATHER OUTLOOK

London, May 11. The Air Ministry announced to-night at 11.30 o'clock that the weather outlook for to-morrow is still uncertain. Forecasts speak of the chance of thunder and rain in the early morning.

It is likely that later the day will be cool and cloudy, with occasional rain.

RAINE ALL MORNING

An earlier Reuter message states that save for a brief break about noon it rained from dawn until about 2 p.m. in London yesterday, necessitating the reorganisation of some of the outdoor arrangements in connection with the Coronation.

Nevertheless, the West End was congested with pedestrians the whole day and constantly paraded by a stream of motor cars. Everyone was intent upon seeing the decorations and anything else that might be amusing.

Police on point duty dealt with the traffic. No notice whatever was being taken of the automatic light signal system.

WEATHER CLEARS

But in the afternoon the weather was much brighter. The sun came out and streets dried quickly. Sight-seers began to take up their positions at vantage points during the afternoon. A favourite spot was outside Westminster Abbey, under the covered gangway from Westminster Hospital to the stand on the opposite side of the road.

Two elderly sisters from Birmingham and a septuagenarian and his wife from Newcastle were the first on the spot. But they were soon joined by others, mostly women. Many brought camp stools on which they hoped to snatch a little rest during the night.

Another early comer was a young Czechoslovakian Scout-master, who left home on April 5, and tramped across Europe on his way to the Coronation.

It has been decided that whatever the weather may be to-morrow, the troops will not be cloaked, Reuter states.

LONG MAY THEY REIGN



THEIR MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTIES KING GEORGE THE SIXTH AND QUEEN ELIZABETH.

COLONY DECKED IN FINERY FOR HISTORIC FETE

Marks Coronation With Patriotic Display

The festive spirit associated with the Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth is amply demonstrated by the colourful scheme of decorations and illuminations throughout the Colony.

All the large buildings in the city, as well as many residences, are bedecked with flags and bunting, while trams, ferries and other means of transport are also "dressed" for the occasion—providing a sight long to be remembered.

Crowns, with the characters "G.R.", besides flags and bunting, form the theme of most of the decorations in the city, while in the Chinese business districts, notably Central Market, Wing Lok Street, and Nam Pak Hong (Bonham Strand) where all the big Chinese firms are located, beautiful *pai laus* are a feature.

In the centre of the town, the Hongkong Hotel, Gloucester Hotel, Shell House, China Building, Jardine's Building, Bank of Canton Building, Bank of East Asia Building, Union Building, Exchange Building, Alexandra Building, to mention only a few, attract no little attention, many of them being picked out with electric lights, which will make a fine show to-night, some with large crowns and the characters "G.R."

Up Wyndham Street, the South China Morning Post Building is decorated with a miniature crown, surmounted by flags and studded with colourful lamps, while further down, outside the King's Theatre, is a line of beautiful lanterns, similar to those in the China Emporium, with a large crown and a small one on each side, slightly higher up. The entrance to Queen's Theatre is another attraction, with a large crown in white and the characters "G.R." in red.

ROYAL EMBLEMS

Portraits of their Majesties and the Princesses, as well as patriotic emblems, are well to be seen.

(Continued on Page 7.)

H.M. Fighting Forces March In H.K. Review

GREAT CROWDS TURN OUT TO SEE CRACK UNITS

Planes Dive in Salute At Happy Valley

The fighting forces of His Majesty's Navy, Army and Air Force in Hongkong played their part nobly in the Coronation observances here this morning when they gave, at Happy Valley, one of the grandest combined reviews that the Colony has yet witnessed.

Over 2,500 men, including the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, marched past His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Hon. Mr. N. L. Smith, C.M.G., and, for the first time, the public saw on parade the recently formed Hongkong Infantry Brigade.

A thrilling climax to the display was the aerial salute of flights of aeroplanes from the Aircraft Carrier, H.M.S. Eagle, and from the Royal Air Force base at Kai Tak, which flew low overhead, after the troops had marched past.

Police Fire On Rioters In Dublin

Many Wounded When I.R.A. Parades

Dublin, May 11. Many persons were wounded when the police here fired on a number of men who defied a parade ban and sought to engage in a march representing the old "Irish Republican Army" in repudiation of the Coronation.

The Free State authorities earlier forbade the parade and reinforced the Civic Guards in Dublin, in anticipation of trouble.

At 10 p.m., the city was seething with excitement. Four hundred police held St. Stephen's Green, where a parade was scheduled to be held, while others guarded College Green to frustrate an anti-Coronation meeting.

UNITS IN PLACE

Long before 8 a.m. the units taking part had moved into their places in long lines running down the centre of the Race Course facing the clock tower and extending for about a quarter of a mile. The early hour had its advantage in avoiding the intense heat of the forenoon which at other ceremonial parades, caused much hardship to the men standing for nearly two hours exposed to the sun. Ambulance tents had been erected behind the lines and stretcher-bearers and mobile ambulances were prepared for emergencies.

A temporary wireless signal post was stationed nearby to synchronise the arrival of the R.A.F. machines with the programme. Near the clock tower where a few of the spectators noticed him, an officer and his signaller directed with a flag the precision of the review movements.

DETAILS OF PARADE

The Infantry Brigade was under the command of Brigadier F. W. L. Bissett, accompanied by Capt. R. H. Bower, Brigadier-Major and Capt. J. C. R. Fitzgerald, Lombard, Staff Captain.

The units taking part, together with their commanding officers, were: Royal Navy: Two seamen companies and one platoon of Royal Marines under Cmdr. C. D. Arbuthnot, of H.M.S. Tamar.

Army: 8th Heavy Brigade R.A.: three batteries under Major F. L. F. E. Russell; 6th A.A. Brigade R.A.: two batteries under Lieut. Col. W. T. O. Crowdon; H.K.S.R.A.: comprising the 1st and 2nd Mountain Batteries and the 3rd and 4th Medium Batteries, under Major J. C. Currie.

Forces Royal Engineers: three sections British and one section (Continued on Page 7.)

Reuter.

(Continued on Page 7.)

(Continued on Page 7.)

(Continued on Page 7.)

(Continued on Page 7.)

(Continued on Page 7.)

Best way of changing your clothes-personality on a limited income is to have a

Wardrobe of Blouses

here are some Paris designs sent by
HELENE GORDON

WE always want to look new, different, we always want to give a surprise, and reveal a new aspect of our personality.

But that means so many clothes. Is there no easier way to do that than to change clothes?

My advice to you is: Blouses. They are simple to make, cheap, and allow us to use stuff, and shades we would never have been able to use for a whole dress.

Have as many as possible, as different as possible, sporting, romantic, feminine, eccentric, stylish, childish. Wear them according to your mood, the weather, the boy friend you are going out with, or the game you are going to play.

Well, here are some.

PICTURE 1 can be made in either linen or flannel (like that for a man's shirt). I saw a broad striped white and blue flannel, very smart indeed, and a check pattern in blue and green. But for this kind of stuff you must be exceedingly slim.

Picture 2 is made of thick mustard yellow jersey pin-tucked in the front. Narrow stripes in self-material about the neck, with large button-holes, through which are passed thin cords of different shades (black and purple).

THE next two are more dressy, much more feminine, and typical of French, too.

Picture 3 is made of white organdy or stiff muslin. A small military collar is embroidered with black thick festoon. A very finely pleated jabot, finished off with the same black festoon, makes it look young. You can have the blouse in picture 4 made in any of those charming printed fabrics made for summer days. It can be an extravagant colour, as long as it suits you, and charming made in stiff white fancy muslin, and worn with a black or navy skirt.

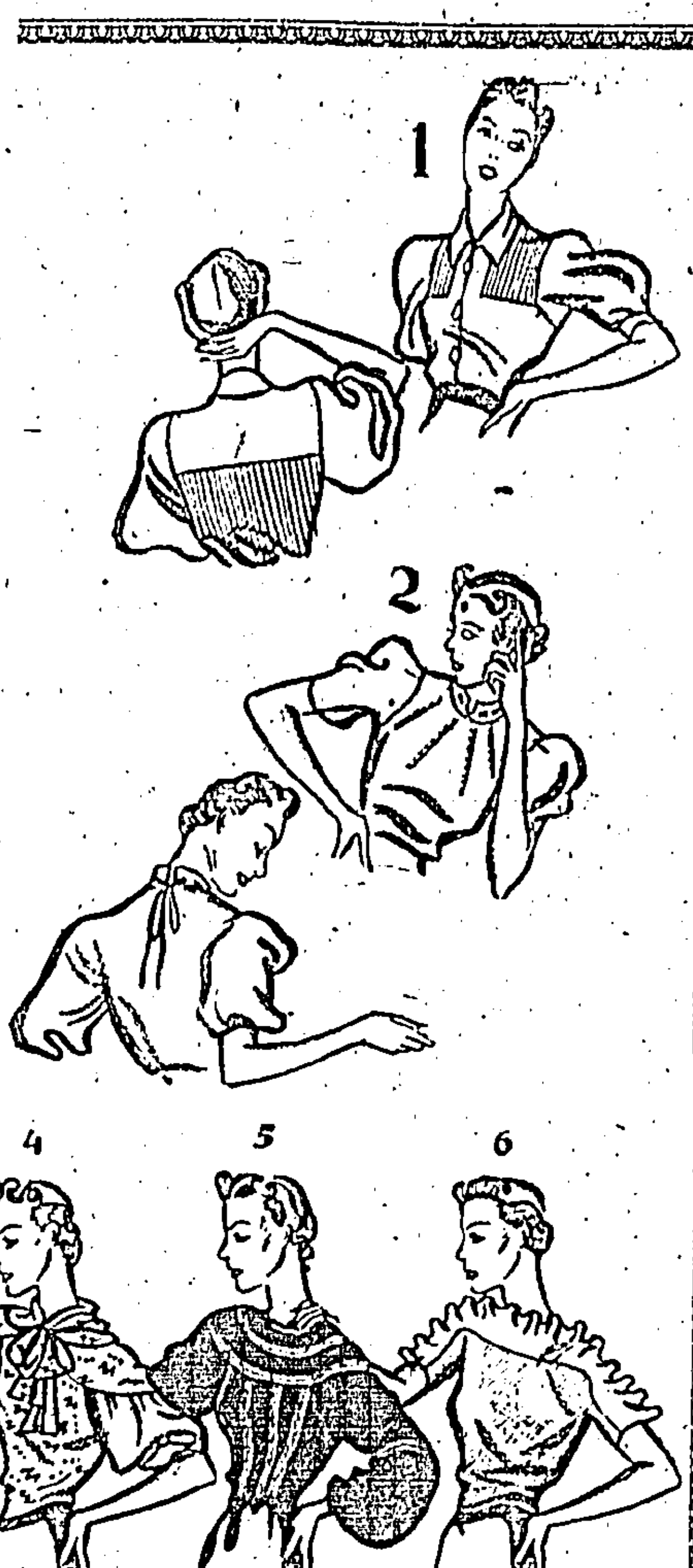
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Wyndham Street.



Materials and designs of all these blouses are described in the article.

5-Day Beauty Week—last day Shopping Day

YOU must have found you needed Half-day Out all kinds of beauty equipment this week.

As it is quite impossible to make yourself look your best without the tools to do it with, I think you should sit down and check on the following list all you are likely to require, so that next time you try this special beauty week you will have everything. It is so much better than getting odd beauty aids in a haphazard fashion, because this usually means you don't have what you want when you want it.

So that you don't have to think it all out, I have made out a list. Put a cross against the things you have run out of, and by the time you have replenished them all, you will probably feel you want another week with your face.

Washing

Bath salts, soap, flannel, loofah, cleansing tissues, cold cream, nourishing cream, medicinal paraffin, eau-de-Cologne.

Ironing

Benzoin, almond oil, acne prescription.

Dusting

Eggs, rum, hard brush, fine and coarse comb, hair curlers, hair pins, cotton wool, brilliantine (blue if you have white or grey hair).

Suit your Type

It is worth remembering that if you are the pretty, careless type, always use pale soft shades of rouge and lipstick.

If you are the dark, rather Spanish type, you will be able to use strong lipstick (poppy colour, for example).

Ethyle Campbell

MILITARY BAND RECORDS

- 8809—Review of the Troops. H.M. Welsh-Guards Band.
- C1217—Martial Moments.
- B3530—Stain Song, Old Comrades.
- B2984—Down South, Teddy Bears Picnic.
- B2855—Musical Switch.
- B2408—Colonel Bogey, Youth & Vigour. H.M. Coldstream Guards Band.
- C2575—Aldershot Tattoo. Massed Bands of Aldershot Command.
- C2593—Tidworth Tattoo. Massed Bands of Southern Command.
- C2550—National Anthem And Fanfare. Massed Bands.

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Happy Feet

By Frances Day

WALKING days are here again—so look after your feet. Never cut the nails too short; this is inclined to make the nerve ends extra sensitive. File the nails straight across with an emery board—not down at the corners.

A WEEKLY foot-bath with warm salt-water is very stimulating. If the skin is rather dry, massage with warm olive oil before going to bed and wear tennis socks during the night to allow the oil to do its job.

CURVES MUST BE CULTIVATED

By Mary Embrey

THE slimming problem is always with us, but this year it is here with a difference. The best of the new clothes are carried to advantage only by those who have figures—yes, quite definitely figures. The rage for thinness is, of course, past, and angularity is as much to be counter-acted as any suspicion of overweight.

Health and beauty are to-day synonymous, so the ideal figure is one of softly rounded curves, slender and proportioned, showing correct measurements and a weight in strict proportion to height, build and age. It follows that the attainment of this ideal must be on healthful lines, so strict and unbalanced dieting is frowned upon. This does not mean an unrestrained orgy of fattening food, but it does mean that a proper amount of carbohydrates and fats is included.

Science to the Rescue

Instead, therefore, of the dieting that has been responsible for premature greyness, lined young faces, parched skins and other unlovely symptoms of under-nourishment, two scientific aids are being used generally to bring slenderness without trouble and with added advantage to health. Electricity combined with skilled massage will deal satisfactorily with all the signs of overweight, heavy hips, thick waists, dowager's humps, unsnappy ankles, over-fat arms, and so on.

The treatments given for general or local reduction are claimed to be unusually successful, and they are not expensive.

First of all, the unwanted fatty deposits are broken down by skilful hand massage, electric applications stimulate the circulation, causing the deposits to be carried away. Finally, a special electric treatment is given to brace the muscles, thus preventing further fat formation and making them do their work of contour control adequately.

To Look Your Best

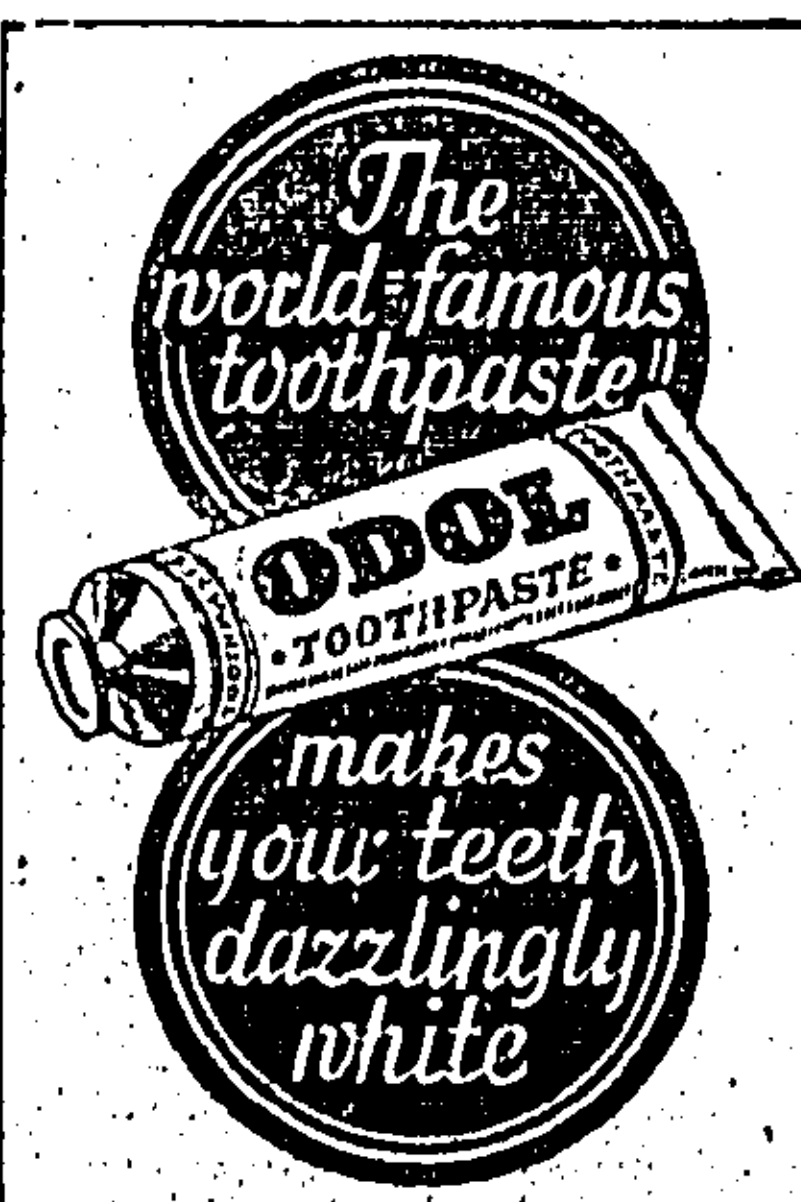
Face treatments are based on the English, French or American methods of massage. The type prescribed depends on the individual skin.

When it comes to make-up, there are two new gadgets that help to turn you out looking your very best.

First, it has the "Stygil," which removes the massage cream from the complexion with the smoothness and rapidity of a razor. There is no fear of your make-up becoming greasy during the evening when this has been used. Next, there is a tiny electric instrument for curling eyelashes, to last for several hours.



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Mussolini Plans New Coup: Britain Gets Ready in Red Sea

AIM FOR ARAB CONQUEST

By LADISLAS FARAGO

Perim (Red Sea), May 1.

Britain is making quiet but effective preparations here for what many people believe may be Mussolini's next Colonial adventure—conquest of the Yemen, vast Arab kingdom fringing the Red Sea.

Italy has long envied the untapped mineral riches of the Yemen, which lies opposite Italian Eritrea, with the Red Sea between.

During a boat tour of the Red Sea islands I saw that already Italian engineers and sailors had been landed on certain islets.

Native boats which venture too near these potential naval bases are being fired upon.

But the British authorities are fully aware of the danger of Italy being allowed to get a stranglehold on the Red Sea.

Plans are already advanced for turning Aden into a permanent base. Aden was recently given the status of a colony.

The town of Perim is also to be developed as an emergency base.

ANOTHER GIBRALTAR
In the event of an extension of Italian ambitions towards the Red Sea and the Yemen, Perim might rival Gibraltar in importance as a vital point on the British route to India and Australia.

Italy, in landing sailors and engineers on these islands, has ignored the fact that the islands belong to the King of the Yemen.

This is an indication that Mussolini's next move may be to occupy the 400 miles of Yemen coastline and strike inland to its vast hinterland of 74,000 square miles of undeveloped wealth.

Only ten miles from the westernmost point of British Perim the Italians are laying the foundations for a naval base.

THE DUCE'S TRICK
The climate of the Yemen is at least as suitable for Europeans as that of Abyssinia.

Italy has already tried to obtain a footing in the Yemen by a subterfuge.

A few years ago, following the signing of a treaty between the

WAVES OF THE BRAIN AND BATTERIES OF THE NERVES NO COMPLETE REST FOR SYSTEM

BY E. S. GREW

The brain never sleeps. When this is said, it must be understood that the brain and the nerves are one, and the nerves can never be at complete rest. They are part of a system so varied and vast that it is the telephone wires of the world were led to one exchange the arrangement would be simplicity itself compared with that of the brain and the nerve fibres conveying messages to or from it.

The brain contains the telephone exchange for these messages, and there are always night operators on watch.

Their activities may be curtailed while the body sleeps. There are next to no messages or outgoing impulses from the brain along the nerves to the muscles. Only a few come from the body's skin, muscles, or organs, along another set of fibres to the brain. In deep sleep most of these are shut off almost as if something drugged the operators at relaying junctions.

FLOW OF ENERGY

The heart and the lungs carry on at a reduced rate and must have some impulses to send or receive. But on the side there is a constant flow of energy arrives from the nerve cells and at the brain exchange, and was till a few years ago unsuspected.

It has long been known that every impulse whether coming from the brain or going to it accompanied by a release of electrical energy. Lift a finger and an electric discharge travels along the nerves is registered in the brain. Every nerve fibre is a tiny battery producing a few thousandths of a volt. Where thousands could be measured ten years ago, millions can be measured now. Because of this refinement of measurement another kind of electrical nerve discharge has thrust itself on attention, and is now receiving a deal of notice.

These nerve discharges were quite different from those of the muscle reactions of the bending finger, or those accompanying the sensations of heat or cold or pain. They did not arise from the working of the muscles, heart, or the indefatigable lungs. They were something quite independent of these and different from them. They appeared to flow out from the covering of the brain. They were brain waves. They began in the cradle, they end we suppose with the grave.

DIFFERENT WAVES

Many observations of them have been made since Hans Berger, of Vienna, discovered them three years ago, and they do not all agree. The first observers declared there were different kinds of brain waves, and different types. There were regular trains of waves, trains broken by sharper waves, trains of greater or less amplitude of wave, and trains of random waves. A kind of sharp wave appeared only in children, another wave in deep sleep.

In infants the waves appeared in cycles of three to four a second, in children three to ten a second, in adults the average was fourteen a second. The feature common to them all was that they manifested themselves only when the body slept.

Presumably they are masked in waking hours by other electric discharges in the brain. These observations have stood the test of much experiment, though their interpretation changes.

Sleep being a necessary condition of their occurrence, the American enquirers who have taken up the waves assiduously have been at pains to attain the right environment. The subject sleeps in an electrically screened room with electrodes on his forehead and on the crown or back of his head. As he will have to be awakened at intervals of a minute and then let fall asleep for further demonstration, he has to be sleepy. He is therefore kept awake for fifty hours



A PRIMITIVE DIVING DRESS

A diver from Sydney, who has to inspect now and then the sea bottom in the harbour, has constructed a simple and practical diving equipment consisting of a helmet with an air conductor and a cork belt. This equipment allows him to move more freely below the surface.

Germany Out For New Naval Might

64 SHIPS IN THE NEXT SIX YEARS

By A Naval Correspondent

"The New German Navy" is the subject of a chapter in the 1937 edition of Brassey's Naval Annual, published to-day (William Clowes and Sons, Ltd. 25s.). This chapter is written by Fregattenkapitan F. O. Ruge, and gives much insight into the naval armament and personnel now being built up by Germany.

According to Fregattenkapitan Ruge, the German Supreme Command has decided to build within six years:

- 5 battleships
- 3 armoured ships
- 14 cruisers
- 2 aircraft carriers
- 40 destroyers and torpedo boats
- Submarines to a total tonnage of about 22,000.

The three armoured ships—the "pocket battleships"—are already built. Of the five battleships two, Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, have been launched. One of the other battleships has been laid down, this is to be of the maximum size of 35,000 tons. The remainder are expected to be of the same size.

Six light cruisers mounting guns of 6-inch calibre are already in service, three heavy cruisers, with main armament of eight 8-inch guns, are under construction. "So far no details are known of five other cruisers to be completed by 1942." Great Britain has twelve 8-inch gun cruisers, and further building of these ships is forbidden to her under the terms of the Naval Treaty concluded last year.

The agreement with Great Britain fixes the size of the Navy (in the proportion of 3 of the Royal Navy to 2 of the British Navy), and shows better than words could do the firm will of the Leader of the Reich not to compete with Great Britain in naval armament.

TREATY AND SUBMARINES

It is in submarines that the Anglo-German Naval Agreement does not appear to be having the effect of limitation on Germany for which it was designed. Fregattenkapitan Ruge states that 36 German submarines are in service, or nearly finished. This gives a total of 12,424 tons, and leaves about 10,000 tons of which the distribution has not yet been announced. There are at present only 54 submarines built and building for the British Navy.

Fregattenkapitan Ruge, dealing with the personnel of the new German Navy, agrees that "two years' training is not much for a naval officer, and this means, of course, a lot of work for captains, divisional and other officers. But everybody who went through the disastrous events of 1918-19 knows what is at stake, and the younger ones make up by ardour what they lack in knowledge."

"Devotion to duty, experience in war and life, and youthful enthusiasm are being welded together by able leaders into a homogeneous corps of officers, conscious of the historic importance of their work, and doing the utmost for the future of their country."

"Brassey's" also contains a chapter by Mr. E. H. Watts, vice-president of the Shipping Federation, in which he states that Britain's deficiency in cargo-carrying vessels in the event of war would be at least 700 ships. He suggests that a Minister of Marine should be appointed to be responsible for the well-being of the mercantile marine, and make sure that it was of sufficient strength to take its inevitable place as a factor in Empire defence.

14,000 Miles In Search Of A Job

Johannesburg, May 1. JAMES SCOTT, 60-year-old Scotsman, has walked 14,000 miles from London in search of work. He is now in Johannesburg, and has passed through Paris, Rome, and Cairo.

During his wanderings he has refused lifts from over 3,000 motorists.



THE ELEPHANT BOY IN LONDON

Sabu, the little Indian native boy who has become world famous following his acting in the film of the same name, is seen above, photographed when together with Zoltan Korda, brother of the famous Alexander Korda, as they were going to the Leicester Square Cinema in London to see the film.

DARWIN SNUBBED THE SCIENTISTS DECLINED TO BE PRESIDENT

Hitherto unpublished letters of Charles Darwin have been discovered in the library of the Royal Society among some thousands of documents collected by General Sir Edward Sabine, who was successively the Society's secretary, treasurer and President.

Other letters in the collection are from the explorers Livingstone, William Scoresby and Sir James Ross; the astronomer Sir William Herschel; and Sir Francis Galton, the anthropologist, who first began the serious study of finger-prints.

The Society has between 5,000 and 10,000 letters, dating from the Nineteenth Century, awaiting classification. Those of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries—in which the most every famous scientist of the period, British and foreign, is represented—have already been fully examined.

GROUND OF NAUSEA

One of the Darwin letters, addressed to the then Colonel Sabine, shows that Darwin rejected an offer of the presidency of the British Association's natural history section in 1854 on the ground of the "nausea" which, he stated, always resulted from such exertions. This was five years before the "Origin of Species" brought him general fame.

"Very little fatigue or excitement or anxiety (of which I should have plenty)," he stated, "almost invariably brings on so much swellings of the head; and other symptoms, that the effect of sitting two or three or even less (hours or days not stated) in a public chair would be quite intolerable to me."

Being reluctant in regard to this weakness, however, he asked Colonel Sabine to attribute his unwillingness to general ill-health. He was then only 45.

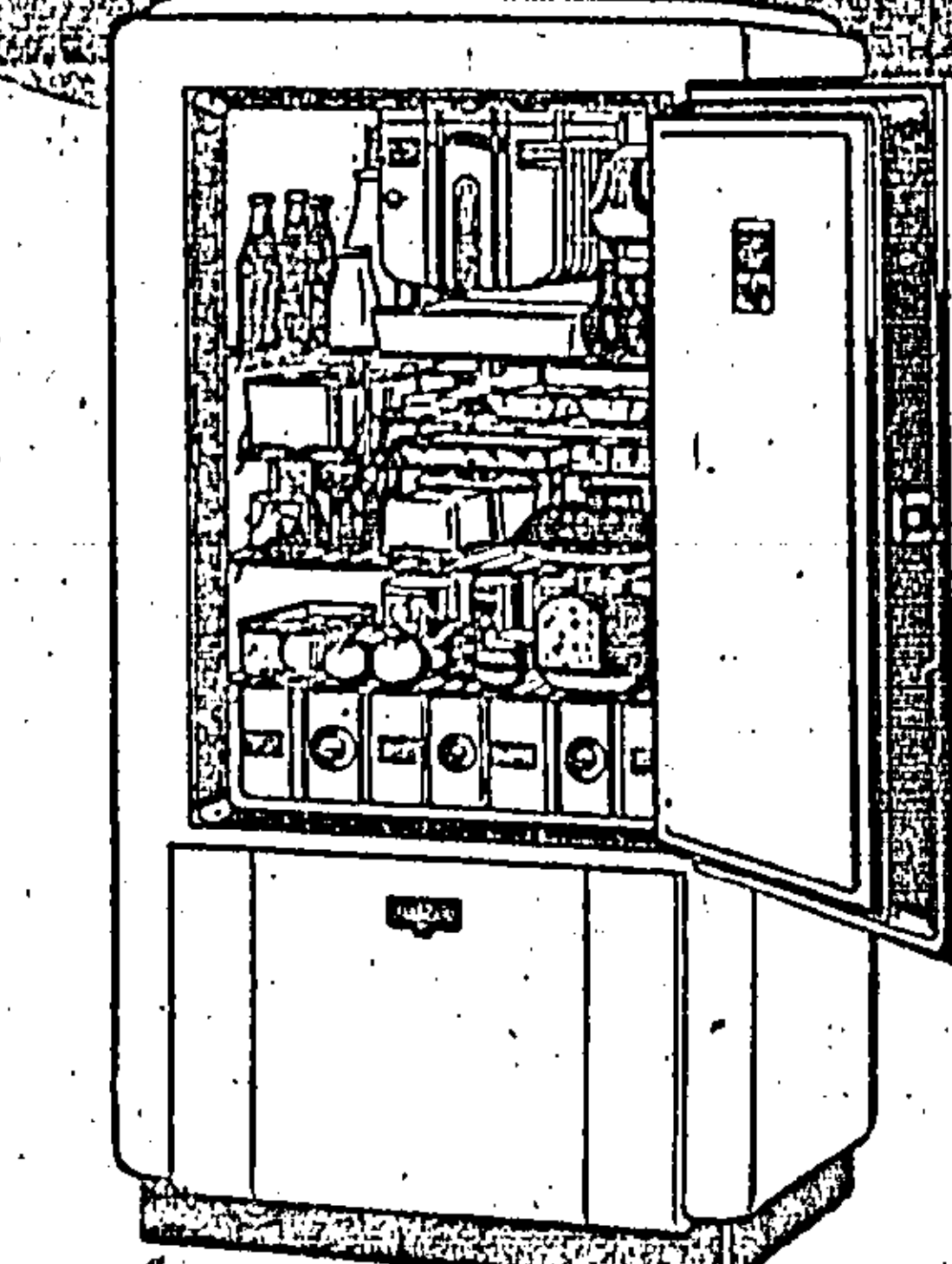
In another letter, thanking Sabine for a complimentary address, he confessed: "As I read your address, I felt quite amazed at what I had done. You have made me hold my head very loftily, with infinite pride."

In the same letter, he proudly listed his supporters and stated: "I now feel no doubt as to the future progress of Natural Selection."

REQUEST FOR BARNACLES

To Sir James Ross, who in 1847 was about to set off on one of his Arctic expeditions, he pleaded that a collection of barnacles should be made, on the ground that they "are so easily scraped off the rocks and put into spirits that it would cause you but little trouble." Darwin was interested in the variations in the types of barnacle found under different conditions.

Finally, in a letter answering the request that he should write a biography, he complained—as many other famous men have done—that he was "a slow worker."



BETTER FOOD PROTECTION
Kitchen-proved
... food kept safely for days
... need any usual requirement!

GREATER CONVENIENCE
Kitchen-proved
... Triple Storage ... Triple
Food Saver ... Adjusto-Shelf!

FULL POWER
Kitchen-proved
... Economy Unit runs small
part of time ... saves money!

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Kitchen-proved
... Banalloy Frost-free
up to 50% more ice per day.

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You can take precautions to prevent germ infection from cuts and grazes.

'DETTOL' is three times more effective for killing germs than pure Carbolic Acid, yet it is non-poisonous and gentle on the skin; so use 'Dettol' immediately as a safeguard against germ infection.

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THE MODERN ANTISEPTIC

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HONGKONG HOTEL; REPULSE BAY HOTEL;

&

SHANGHAI

ASTOR HOUSE; PALACE HOTELS;

HOTELS

LIMITED.

In association with the Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits, Peking

**RUNNYMEDE HOTEL, LIMITED,
PENANG.**

The most fashionable

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leading Hotel.

Finest position with magnificent

Sea-front.

Private Cars.

Same management — Crag Hotel, Penang Hills 2,400 ft.

WHITBREAD'S PALE ALE

The Beer with the Homeside flavour.



"Why, the poor little thing is constipated. No wonder she's fretful. That is the chief thing a mother has to guard against, Mrs. Grant."

"Kiddies don't understand; they're so absorbed in their games, and often neglect Nature's call. Then they get bilious, lose their appetite and become irritable."

"Show me your tongue, Winnie. Yes, it is coated—a sure sign she's out of sorts. All she needs is 'California Syrup of Figs,' and she'll be as happy as a lark in the morning."

"You'll find it keeps the bowels regular, purifies the system and saves stomach upsets and biliousness."

"If children are to thrive and grow strong and keen witted, they must eat well and digest what they eat. There's no better way than the regular weekly dose of 'California Syrup of Figs.' All children love it."

"If I were you, I would send for a bottle now and give Winnie a dose at once."

"Be sure you insist on 'California Syrup of Figs.' Mrs. Grant, I am surprised that some mothers are ready to experiment with cheap and drastic preparations. It's such a pity they don't realize that 'California Syrup of Figs.' is a perfectly safe children's laxative. I know myself how carefully and scientifically it is prepared."

**"California
Syrup of Figs"**
NATURE'S OWN LAXATIVE

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

25 words \$2.00
for 3 days prepaid

POSITIONS VACANT.

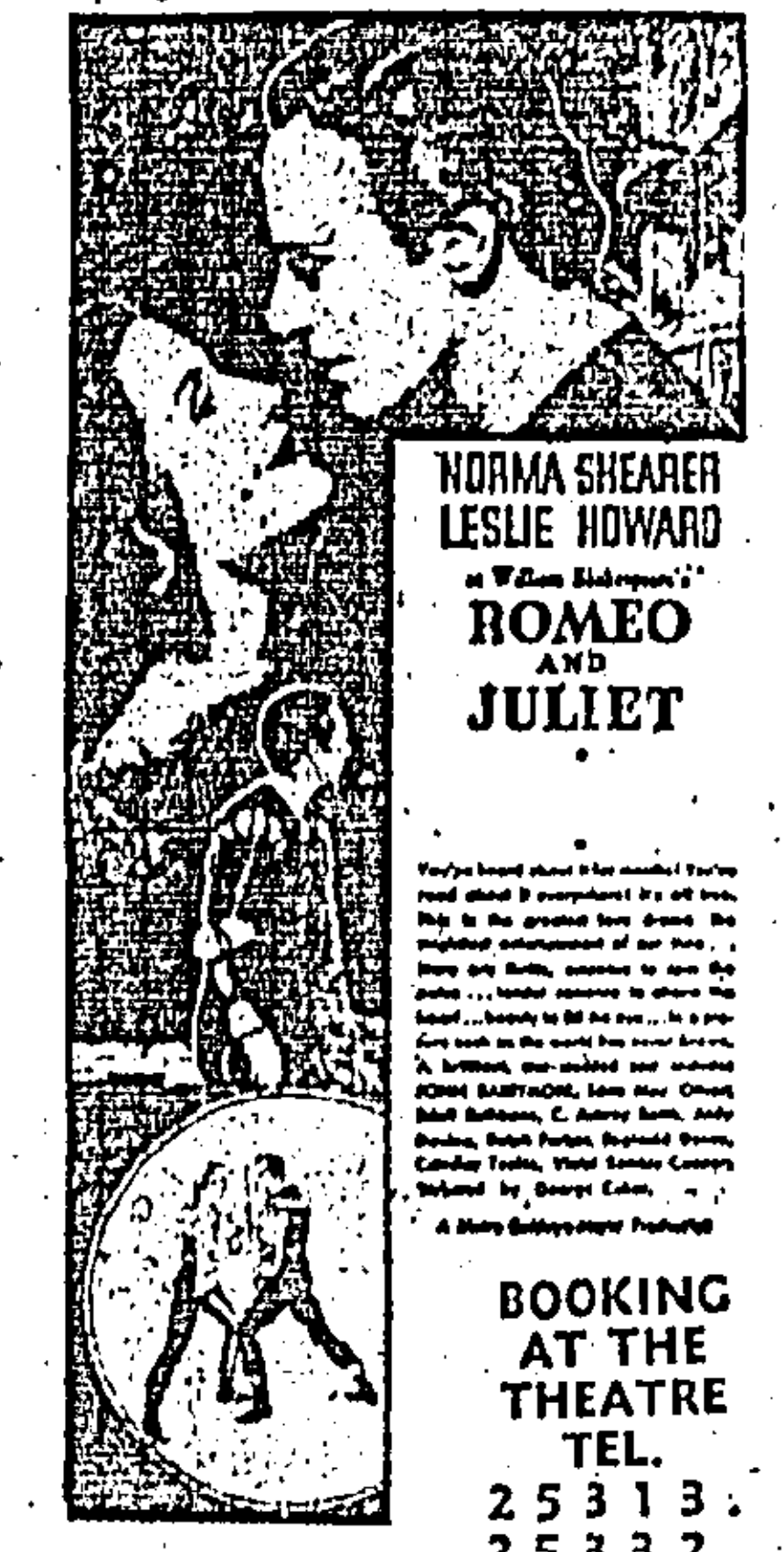
SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT WANTED. British or American only. State experience and nationality to Box No. 384, "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. An experienced clerk capable of taking full charge of costing records. Salary \$300 per month. Apply Box No. 383, "Hongkong Telegraph."

APARTMENTS TO LET.

MID-LEVEL. small, furnished room, suitable for bachelor or business girl, quiet, select locality, full board \$100 per month. Write Box No. 382, "Hongkong Telegraph."

KING'S COMING SHORTLY!



**NORMA SHEARER
LESLIE HOWARD
ROMEO
JULIET**

**BOOKING
AT THE
THEATRE
TEL.
25313
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ALHAMBRA

COMING SOON



DRACULA'S DAUGHTER



**OTTO KRUGER
GLORIA HOLDEN
Marguerite Churchill**

Directed by Oliver Zetlin

IN LONDON

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LTD.

Notice to Shareholders.

The Fifty-Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Tuesday, the 18th May, 1937, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1936.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 14th to the 18th May, 1937, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1937.

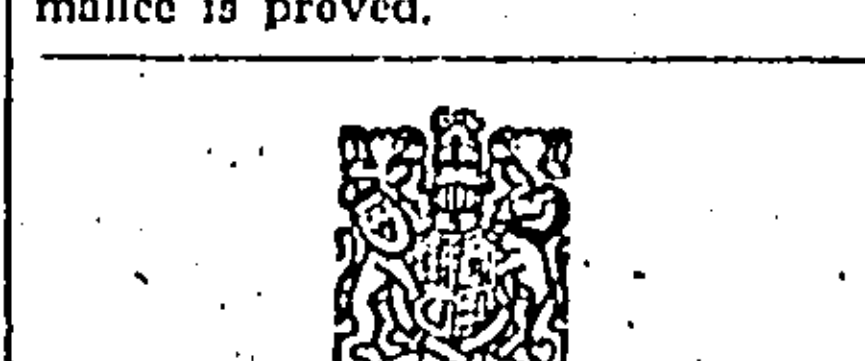
THE HONG KONG SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

What to do to help a child

Anyone knowing of a child who has been assaulted, neglected, or ill-treated in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, or knowing of a parent who is seeking advice on any matter concerning a child, would be doing an act of kindness by communicating at once with—

The Hon. Secretaries, I.K.S.P.C. c/o G.P.O. Box No. 513, Hongkong, or the Inspector, 40, Pokfulam Road, 1st floor; or the Inspector, Violet Peel Health Centre, Wanchai; or the Inspector, 12, Sai Yeung Choi Street, 1st floor, Kowloon.

All further steps will be taken, and expense borne, by the Society. The Informant's name will be kept strictly private, except in cases where malice is proved.



OFFICIAL

SOUVENIR PROGRAMME

of the

CORONATION

OF THEIR MAJESTIES

KING GEORGE VI

and

QUEEN ELIZABETH

NOW ON SALE

Price \$2

By Gracious Permission of His Majesty the King the Programme is issued by King George VI's Jubilee Trust

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL NEWSAGENTS & BOOKSELLERS

Get Your Cameras Ready!

TO AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS

The "Hongkong Telegraph's" Amateur Photographic Competition this year will include a Special Class devoted entirely to

LOCAL CORONATION PICTURES.

Two Handsome Trophies, kindly donated by Dr. F. Bunje and Mr. J. C. M. Grenham, will be offered as prizes.

Competitors in this Class should make a point of reflecting the Coronation spirit in their entries, and also keep in mind the artistic angle. In other words, their photographs should not be merely pictorial records of the local celebrations.

The Coronation entries will form part of the general Competition, which will extend from June to August, inclusive.

Watch Out for Further Details Regarding Entry Date and Conditions.

NOTICE

TO ADVERTISERS

Advertisers requiring additional space in the Saturday editions of "The Hongkong Telegraph" are requested to make their space reservations not later than noon on Thursdays.

C. R. NOTICE.

Traffic Arrangements during Coronation Celebrations.

11th May. Inaugural processions will be held in the City of Victoria from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. in various main roads and side streets between Cainc Road level and the Praya and west of Pedder Street. All vehicular traffic should make detours to avoid contact with these processions.

12th May. Review at Happy Valley. Owner drivers should park at Morrison Hill, opposite the Civil Service Cricket Club, and walk to the ground. Village Road also will be available as a car park.

Gloucester Road will be entirely closed to vehicular traffic from 6.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

Cathedral Service. Motorists will not be allowed to park in the Cathedral compound. Cars should be parked in the new park at the Lower Peak Tram Station or behind the new P.W.D. offices.

Government House Reception. Murray Parade ground will be available as a general car park for all cars.

The following car parks will be reserved for owner drivers:—Park opposite Helena May Institute, Kennedy Road.

Park behind the new P.W.D. offices.

14th May. Scout and Guide Rally, Happy Valley. Cars should be parked at Morrison Hill car park, opposite Civil Service Cricket Club. A few cars can be accommodated near the Football Club Pavilion.

Ball at Hong Kong Club. Cars should be parked in Statue Square and in Chater Road between Queen Victoria Statue and Murray Road. No cars will be allowed to park in Connaught Road between Murray Road and Pottinger Street.

Kennedy Road will be open to light vehicular traffic on the 12th, 13th and 14th of May.

Routes of Chinese processions on May the 12th, 13th and 14th, should be carefully studied by motorists. Complete stoppages of vehicular traffic on these routes for considerable periods are bound to occur. Motorists are warned to avoid the routes.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Through the courtesy of His Excellency the General Officer Commanding, Murray Parade ground has been made available as a general car park between the hours of 6 p.m. and 4 a.m. on May 12, 13 and 14. On May 12 and 13, the following car parks will be closed to motorists between 6 p.m. and 4 a.m.:—

(a) The whole of Connaught Road Central between Murray Road and Pottinger Street.

(b) The whole of Statue Square and Wardley Street.

(c) The whole of Jackson Road.

(d) Chater Road between Ice House Street and Jackson Road.

On May 14th.

(a) Connaught Road between Murray Road and Pottinger Street.

(b) Statue Square and Wardley Street.

(c) Jackson Road.

(d) Chater Road between Ice House Street and Jackson Road.

(Sd.) T. H. KING, Inspector-General of Police.

COUNT THE "TELEGRAPHS" EVERYWHERE

Shipping Intelligence

Shipping Companies are requested to forward, as early as possible information regarding arrivals, departures, time and mooring place and other movements. Urgent information should be telephoned to the shipping Editor, Phone 26615.

PORT DIRECTORY

ATLANTIC GULF (Bailey), Bailey Dock.
ARLEY (W. Fat Sing), Stonecutters.
PIKASANG (J.M.), Kowloon Dock.
FU LONG (Master), Yau-nat.
GOLDEN DRAGON (States), Stonecutters.
GRAYSTOCKE CASTLE (Doddwell), Tai-koo Dock.
HAI HANG (Douglas), B-12.
HEIYO MARU (N.Y.K.), Kowloon Dock.
HOKUROKU MARU (O.S.K.), A-10.
RAYING (B. & S.), Kowloon Dock.
KINYO MARU (M.S.K.), Kowloon Dock.
KUNGHOW (B. & S.), Tai-koo Dock.
CHOW (B. & S.), Stonecutters.
NANKAI MARU (O.S.K.), A-7.
NEWCHANG (B. & S.), Tai-koo Dock.
ORONE (K. Larsen), Kowloon Dock.
PORTHOUS (M.M.), Kowloon Dock.
SEKIHO MARU (M.B.K.), 25.
STANLEY (Shun Cheong), Kwong Wing Wharf.
TALPO (J.M.), Kowloon Dock.
TAI LEE (Yee Tai Hong), Yau-nat.
TAI PO SEK (Tai Fung Hong), B-2.
TONGER (Doddwell), B-26.
WILKINSON (J.M.), Stonecutters.
YUENHANG (J.M.), Kowloon Dock.
YUENHANG (J.M.), Kowloon Dock.
YU PINN (Yuen On), B-8.

ARRIVING-YESTERDAY

(Agents Phone Numbers Given)
GOLDEN DRAGON (States) from Europe, 6.35 a.m., Stonecutters. 30371.
HAIYAN (Douglas) from Swatow, 7.45 a.m., Canton, 8 a.m., B-17.
NORVIKEN (J.M.) from Shanghai, 6.40 a.m., West Point Wharf. 30311.
PRESIDENT LINCOLN (Dollar) from Shanghai, 7 a.m., Kowloon Wharf. 2671.
TAIPING (B. & S.) from Australia, a.m., Holt's Wharf. 30331.
TALMA (B. & S.) from Singapore, 1 p.m., Kowloon Wharf. 2771.
TJHADAK (J.C.L.) from Straits, 8.30 p.m., midstream. 28015.

SAILED YESTERDAY.

(Agents Phone Numbers Given)
ANTSU MARU (Wing Hing) for Tai-koo, 10.30 a.m., West Point. 30330.
GINYO MARU (N.Y.K.) for Bombay, midstream. 30291.
HAIYAN (Douglas) for Swatow, 4 p.m., Douglas Wharf. 28047.
HAYELAND (Jebson) for Shanghai, 4 p.m., Kowloon Wharf. 26601.
HAIYAN (B. & S.) for Canton, 8 a.m., B-17. 30331.
NORVIKEN (J.M.) for Canton, 8 p.m., West Point Wharf. 30311.
PRESIDENT LINCOLN (Dollar) for Manila, midstream. Kowloon Wharf. 2671.
TJNEGARA (J.C.L.) for Java, 10 a.m., B-15.
YATSHING (J.M.) for Canton, 7 a.m., B-8. 30311.

ARRIVING TO-DAY

(Agents Phone Numbers Given)
CORFU (P. & O.) from Singapore, 10 a.m., Kowloon Wharf. 2721.
EMPRESS OF CANADA (C.P.S.) from Manila, 7 a.m., Kowloon Wharf. 24040.
ISLAM (J.M.) from Calcutta, 10 a.m., Kowloon Wharf. 2671.
ORDER (Melchers) from Europe, a.m., Kowloon Wharf. 2771.
PROMINENT (J.M.) from Canton, 7 a.m., B-15.
RIEHLAND (Jebson) from Straits, a.m., Kowloon Wharf. 26601.
TALMAN (B. & S.) from Canton, a.m., West Point. 30331.

KING GEORGE VI CROWNED TO-DAY

(Continued from Page 1.)

lands overseas, and India, as well as in the interests of the preservation of the peace of the world.—*Reuter.*

New Zealand Celebrates

Owing to New Zealand being eleven and a half hours ahead of Greenwich time, the country is already celebrating Coronation Day. The great occasion is being celebrated in a most enthusiastic manner traditional of New Zealand loyalty.

One woman Mr. Hills, who is celebrating her 102nd birthday today, has lived under six British sovereigns.—*Reuter Special.*

London Activities

Representatives of the Empire lunched with the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace to-day.

Foreign secretary is hoping to see personally all foreign representatives in London for the Coronation. It may not be possible for him to receive them all at the Foreign Office, where to-day M. Maxim Litvinoff of Russia, Dr. Schmidt of Austria and M. Lazoraitis of Lithuania, called upon him, but social gatherings of Coronation week will afford other opportunities for the meeting of foreign delegates.

To-day he lunched at the Polish Embassy where he saw Colonel Beck, and this evening he met Mr. Yvon Delbos at dinner at the French Embassy.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent took this morning in the first of three meetings at Queen's Hall constituting the Coronation Day Service of United Recession and Conference, organised by the World Evangelical alliance.

Garden Party Cancelled

The garden party which the Prime Minister and Mrs. Baldwin were to have held this afternoon at 10 Downing Street, in honour of the Coronation visitors now in London, had to be cancelled, owing to wet weather. The official forecast for to-morrow speaks of fair periods, with local showers. However, after a heavy

SAILING TO-DAY

(Agents Phone Numbers Given)

ASAMA MARU (N.Y.K.) for America, 10 a.m., Kowloon Wharf. 30291.
CHIKIANG (B. & S.) for Swatow, noon, 30331.
HELIOS (Thoresen) for Swatow, a.m., Kowloon Wharf. 28037.
PROMINENT (J.M.) for Shanghai, 4 p.m., B-15. 30331.
SEISTAN (Douglas) for Amoy, 4 p.m., Douglas Wharf. 28047.
TILAWA (B.I.) for Calcutta, a.m., Kowloon Wharf. 2771.

ARRIVING TO-MORROW

(Agents Phone Numbers Given)

GNISENAU (Melchers) from Manila, a.m., Kowloon Wharf. 2771.
FULDA (Melchers) from Europe, a.m., Kowloon Wharf. 2771.

SAILING TO-MORROW

(Agents Phone Numbers Given)

CITY OF ELWOOD (States) for America, Kowloon Wharf.
HAKADOTE MARU (N.Y.K.) for Calcutta, p.m., Kowloon Wharf. 30291.

VESSLS DUE

AENEAS (B. & S.), May 25.
CITY OF LILLE (Bank), May 14.
CITY OF WELLINGTON (Bank), May 21.
DANMARK (E.A.C.), May 15.
DAYKEN (J.M.), May 16.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN (C.P.S.), June 4.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA (C.P.S.), May 20.
FERNHILL (Jebson), May 28.
FOOSHING (J.M.), May 18.
HONGKONG (B. & S.), May 17.
GENERAL PERSHING (States), May 21.
GNEISENAU (Melchers), May 13.
HAYEL (Melchers), May 31.
HINSANG (J.M.), May 19.
HONGKONG (J.M.), May 17.
JIA (Jebson), May 16.
JAVA (E.A.C.), May 10.
KUNSHANG (J.M.), May 31.
KUTSANG (J.M.), May 16.
KUTSANG (J.M.), May 10.
MEDON (B. & S.), May 27.
NELEUS (B. & S.), May 28.
NEITUBA (Hurno Philip), May 26.
PHILOCTETES (B. & S.), May 10.
SEIKOSKEIK (J.C.L.), May 16.
TAKSANG (J.M.), May 22.
TAI PING (Doddwell), May 17.
TILAWA (B. & S.), May 10.
ZUIDERKERK (J.C.L.), May 15.

PASSENGER LIST

The following passengers left Hongkong yesterday by the Tienkang for Manila—Mrs. J. Lamphun, violinist, who has given recitals in Hongkong; Mrs. R. A. Silva, Rev. Fr. Charles Dekkers, Rev. Fr. Jan v. d. Berenbeems.

For Sourabaya—Mrs. G. W. van Brockhuysen, Miss Thung Kien-ko, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kokkehorn, Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Dorritty, Mr. and Mrs. E. Joppe.

For Ball—Mr. and Mrs. William Lattin, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Midkiff, Mr. and Mrs. Guy L. Huyett, Miss E. Ginsberg, Capt. G. Jones, Mrs. B. C. Reiver, Mr. Dorothy Chandler, Miss Myrre Shephard, Mr. J. E. Krocher, Mr. J. Berling, Mr. and Mrs. William Frank, Miss M. Sassin, Miss Margaret A. E. Bishop, Miss Florence Roth, Mrs. C. B. Van Vorst, Mrs. E. C. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. E. Silva, Miss Emma Brubaker, Miss Helene D. Bengston and Mr. P. Hillmer.

AMERICA'S CUP

Vanderbilt's Defender To Be Launched

Bath, Maine, May 10. It was announced here to-day that Harold Vanderbilt's yacht Ranger, which cost U.S.\$300,000 and will defend the America's Cup against the English challenger Endeavour II, will be launched at 1.30 p.m. to-morrow.

Mr. Vanderbilt will sponsor the launching which will be accompanied by semi-public ceremonies.—*United Press.*

AVANCEMENT DISASTER

Seward, Alaska, May 11. Road crews were rushed to the Moose Pass region, 50 miles from here, on reports that six were dead and others possibly trapped in an avalanche. It is supposed all the victims were employees of the H. C. Cooper gold mine.—*United Press.*

Country Celebrations

To-morrow—while London is staging a pageant which will long be memorable throughout the rest of the country, in towns and villages, people will celebrate the Coronation in their own many and varied ways. The broadness of the Coronation service will hold the entire nation together in attentive homage, but when it is over the local festivities will take precedence.

In many places, processions have been arranged—some by daylight in costume, others of torchlight by night—and in others historical plays and pageants will be present, generally in the open air. At night, a chain of bonfires will proclaim the King's Coronation from one end of Britain to the other.—*British Wireless.*

POST OFFICE.

GENERAL HOLIDAY

To-day, Wednesday, May 12, the General Post Office, Kowloon Central Post Office and all Branch Post Offices with exception of Un Long Post Office, will be open from 7.30 a.m. to noon for the sale of Coronation Stamps and other business except Money Orders.

There will be one collection from the pillar-boxes and one delivery of ordinary correspondence as on Sundays and one delivery of registered correspondence at 11 a.m.

All letters bearing Coronation Stamps posted in the ordinary post-boxes at General Post Office and Kowloon Central Post Office only, before Midnight, Wednesday, 12th, will be date-stamped May 12.

POSTAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The Public are reminded that the postage on Printed Papers, Commercial Papers, Samples and Small Packets must be fully prepaid. Insufficiently prepaid Printed Papers etc. are not forwarded.

VIA SIBERIA ROUTE

Letters, Postcards and Samples for Europe and South America are forwarded "via Siberia" if so superscribed.

INWARD MAILS

Straits and Europe via Suez (Letters and Papers) London, 15th April, and London Parcels—London date, 8th April.

Manila	Emp. of Canada	May 12
Japan	Hakodate Maru	May 12
Hainan	Kiagun	May 12
Shanghai and Fookchow	Naka Maru	May 12
Straits	Suiyang	May 12
Straits	Toyooka Maru	May 12
Manila	Bangalore	May 13
Calcutta and Straits	Durban Maru	May 13
Shanghai and Swatow	Gneisenau	May 13
Swatow	Islam	May 13
Singapore	Kwangtung	May 13
Singapore	Ninghai	May 13
Singapore	Aramis	May 14

Air Mail by "Pan-American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 5th May.

U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai (Seattle, 24th April)

Japan and Shanghai	Pres. Grant	May 14
Hainan	Nanpura	May 14
Shanghai	G. G. Paul Doumer	May 15
Shanghai	Conte Blancmanno	May 16
Japan	Kutsang	May 16
Bangkok and Swatow	Kwelyang	May 16
Straits	Demodocus	May 17
Straits, Straits and Saigon	Hosang	May 17
Straits	Kashli Maru	May 17
Shanghai, Fookchow and Amoy	Nanchang	May 17
Japan	Rio de Janeiro Maru	May 17
Shanghai	Ajka	May 18
Straits	Cremor	May 18
Shanghai	Porthos	May 18
Shanghai and Swatow	Tunnan	May 18
Straits	Talori Maru	May 19

OUTWARD MAILS

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

For Wednesday Date and Time.

Straits and Europe via Suez (Letters and Papers) London, 15th April, and London Parcels—London date, 8th April.

Manila	Emp. of Canada	May 12
Japan	Hakodate Maru	May 12
Hainan	Kiagun	May 12
Shanghai and Fookchow	Naka Maru	May 12
Straits	Suiyang	May 12
Straits	Toyooka Maru	May 12
Manila	Bangalore	May 13
Calcutta and Straits	Durban Maru	May 13
Shanghai and Swatow	Gneisenau	May 13
Swatow	Islam	May 13
Singapore	Kwangtung	May 13
Singapore	Ninghai	May 13
Singapore	Aramis	May 14

Air Mail by "Pan-American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 5th May.

U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai (Seattle, 24th April)

Japan and Shanghai	Pres. Grant	May 14
Hainan	Nanpura	May 14
Shanghai	G. G. Paul Doumer	May 15
Shanghai	Conte Blancmanno	May 16
Japan	Kutsang	May 16
Bangkok and Swatow	Kwelyang	May 16
Straits	Demodocus	May 17

HONGKONG
HOTEL

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS

TO-NIGHT
12th
MAY
1937SPECIAL
DINNER & SUPPER
DANCEON FIRST FLOOR "GRIPPS"
7.30 p.m. to 3 a.m.Early Dinner: \$4.00
(from 7.00 to 9.30 p.m.)Dinner Dance: \$6.00
Supper: \$3.00

GROUND FLOOR LOUNGE OPEN TILL 2 A.M.

ADDED ATTRACTION
SZITA & ANIS

SATURDAY

CORONATION

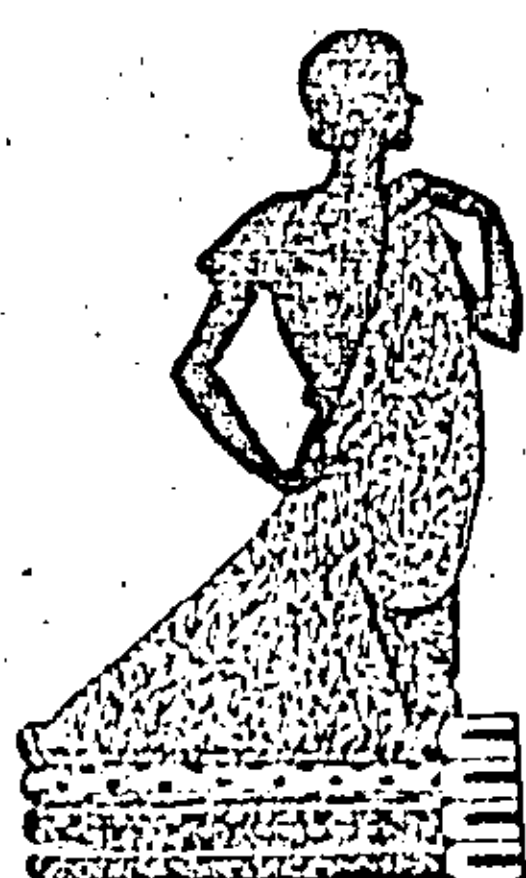
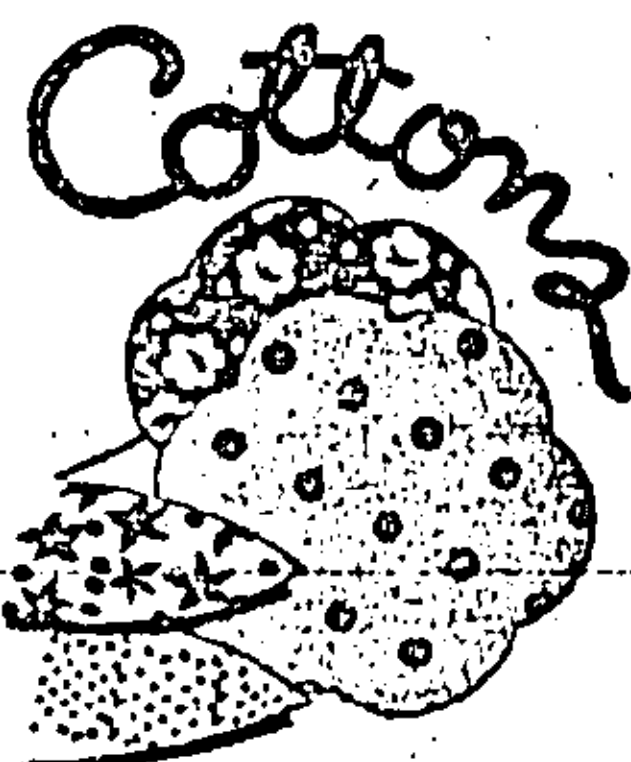
15th
MAY
1937

GALA NIGHT

IN THE "GRIPPS"
9 p.m. to 3 a.m.Dinner Dance: \$7.00
Non-Diners: \$2.00

FOR RESERVATIONS PHONE 30281

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

Newest
Patterns
for SummerDuro Beach Crepe, Cepea
Voile, Tobralco, Robbia,
and many other varieties
of WEMCO, DURO,
CEPEA & FERGUSON
FABRICS.Perfectly lovely designs and colours. All guaranteed
washable and fast colours, in beautiful new shades and
combinations.THE SINCERE CO., LTD.
(EXHIBITION OF CHINESE SCULPTURES STILL ON)"LAY OFF MY GIRL"
starts Bo'sun's Mate Vic... and
the fun and fights begin... in this
roaring, rollicking romance of a
Coast Guard crew with girls by the
score along every shore.

AT THE QUEEN'S

Previous
Hongkong
CoronationsWEATHER HAS BEEN
UNKINDALTHOUGH Hongkong
has been a Colony of the
British Empire for almost a
century, it has celebrated the
Coronation of only two
British Rulers.Queen Victoria came to the
throne four years before Hong-
kong became a part of the Em-
pire, and, until to-day, only two
rulers have since been crowned.Unfortunately weather seems, to
have been experienced on every oc-
casion, including that of the celebra-
tion of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen
Victoria's reign.The Diamond Jubilee was cele-
brated on June 22, 1897. The Tele-
graph file of that date shows that it
had been raining for many days pre-
vious, and the early morning Army
Review had to be postponed until the
afternoon of Jubilee Day.Jubilee Day celebrations were,
however, on a lavish scale. There
was a Royal Salute of 60 guns—one
for each year of the Reign—at noon,
followed by a meeting of the Execu-
tive and Legislative Councils at
12.30 p.m. The Colony seemed
to be more lavish in those days with
its Addresses—of full page in the
newspaper is taken up with verbatim
reports of those from the Masonic
community, the Chinese community,
St. Andrew's Society and other or-
ganisations.The newspapers make much of the
fact that electric lights were used to
illuminate Queen Victoria's Statue,
and give great credit to those who
installed them. The prays also had
a row of electric lights—the first
time, apparently, a street of the
Colony was illuminated by electricity.
Ships were still illuminated by
kerosene lanterns, and the hundreds
of lanterns strung from stem to stern
of vessels in the harbour evoked
great admiration.

PERMANENT MEMORIALS

Hongkong celebrated the Jubilee
with several memorials of a per-
manent nature. Chief was the turn-
ing of the first sod of a road around
the Island. Somewhere along Vic-
toria Road, as the island road was
called, lies a foundation stone com-
memorating the event. The founda-
tion stone of Victoria Hospital was
also laid. It is interesting to note
that this hospital has just been closed,
with the opening of the new Queen
Mary Hospital. Inside the founda-
tion stone of the Victoria Hospital
are copies of the Telegraph and
other newspapers, and samples of
Hongkong and Mexican silver coin-
age.Another interesting event as-
sociated with the Jubilee celebrations
was the consecration of Naval and
Military Lodge No. 848, Scottish
Constitution, one of the leading Ma-
sonic Lodges in Hongkong to-day.

EDWARD VII TYPHOON

The first Coronation celebrated in
Hongkong occurred over 60 years
after the founding of the Colony.
When King Edward VII was Crowned
in Westminster Abbey on August 9,
1902.Even worse weather was ex-
perienced in Hongkong on this oc-
casion. For four days previously a
typhoon had been howling about the
Colony, and the celebrations, already
curtailed because of the recent ill-
ness of the King, were further cut
short by vile weather.Coronation Day ended, not with
fireworks, but with a brilliant elec-
trical display and thunderstorm that
drove everyone indoors. Decorations
and illuminations were completely
ruined by the deluge. Fortunately
the morning and early afternoon were
comparatively fine. The usual Coun-
cil meeting and Church Services were
followed by a Review of the Troops
at Happy Valley, the unveiling of
the statue of the Duke of Connaught
in Statue Square, a Chinese flower
show on the Praya and tea for school
children in the City Hall.

KING'S PARK

The most important perpetual
memorial of this Coronation is King's
Park in Kowloon, the green playing
fields that make the mainland so
attractive to residents to-day. The
first sod of this great Park was
turned by the Governor on King Ed-
ward's Coronation Day.Illuminations were made wretched-
ly poor by the heavy rain that set in
after 3.30 p.m., and a writer describes
the scene as "a dark and gloomy, the
lights being visible from the island
to only those who were equipped
with powerful glasses." Rain also
ruined the Chinese lantern proces-
sion, which was heroically carried
through despite the weather. The
only harbour illuminations worthy
of mention appear to have been
those aboard the Japanese cruiser
Chitosa which, in the words of a 1902
scribe, "beat everything."Incidentally, it is interesting to
note that the Japanese community
was well to the fore in 1902, provid-
ing a pyrotechnical display that seems
to have transcended anything tried
during the 1935 Jubilee celebrations.
Telegraph files speak of daylight
rocket displays in which rockets re-
leased flags and souvenirs high up in
the sky, to be gradually floated down
by parachutes. Fairy fountains of
fire and stars of every colour spurted
through the dense rain. It took a lot
to dampen their ardour in those days!

KING GEORGE V

Weather again threatened to mar
the Coronation of King George V
on June 22, 1911, and the Military
Parade set for 8 a.m. had to be pos-
tponed until the afternoon. The
weather magnificently cleared duringJAPANESE FLIERS
HEAD FOR HOME

London, May 11.

The two Japanese airmen, Masaki
Inoue and Kenji Tsukagoshi, who
made a record flight in the plane,
Divine Wind, from Japan to England,
are leaving Croydon on their return
journey to Tokyo on Friday.The airmen will not attempt an-
other record, but will fly in easy
stages, probably taking ten days on
the flight. They are carrying per-
sonal Coronation souvenirs back to
Japan.—Reuter Bulletin Service.Lifted, however, and the afternoon
proved gloriously fine.Electric lighting was just beginning
to be used extensively, and one
reads in the old copies of the
Telegraph of "marvellous electrical
devices which evoked the admiration
of all."But Chinese lanterns still provided
the chief motif for illuminations.Over 6,500 Chinese red lanterns
were used to illuminate the "new"
Post Office, and "120 coolies com-
menced work at 4 p.m. lighting the
candles." It was almost time to end
the illuminations by the time they
had lit the final candle!

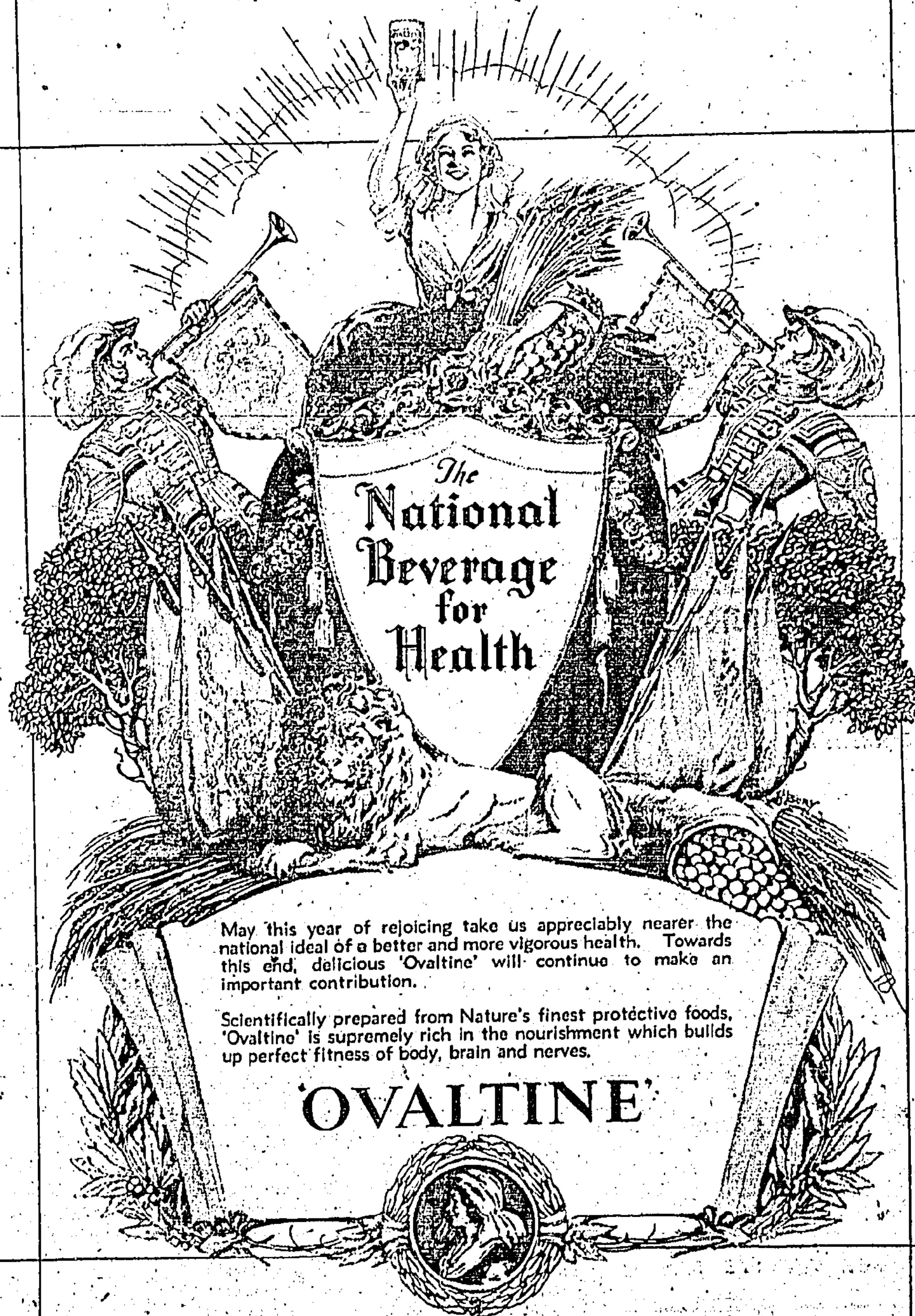
ELECTRICITY TO FORE

"Whichever way one turned, one's
gaze met with red lanterns or some
special electrical device or gas de-
sign," enthuses the writer of 1911."Hundreds of gay Chinese lanterns
illuminated Statue Square. Queen
Victoria's statue had no less than 24
festoons. A band stand was illumi-
nated by electricity from the electric
light installation of Messrs. W. C.
Jack & Co."The Kowloon Dock Company was
illuminated by special "white" elec-
tric lights. Tsimshatsui Police Sta-
tion looked beautiful, festooned as it
was by 7,000 red lanterns. The gar-
dens of Government House were also
festooned by hundreds of Chinese
lanterns, which gave a picturesque
setting to the uniforms and evening
dresses of those attending the
Governor's Reception.Will Watch
Parade By
TelevisionBBC Making Historic
ExperimentMarks New Step
For Science

London, May 11.

Televising of the Coronation pro-
cession at Hyde Park Corner on its
return journey from Westminster
Abbey will bring into service for the
first time the BBC's new mobile
television unit. Owing to technical
reasons which limit the length of
cable connecting the television
cameras with the control room,
previous television of outside broad-
casts have been confined to the
ground of the London Television
Station at Alexandra Palace. A
mobile television unit has therefore
been constructed to enable scenes at
considerable distance from the
station to be broadcast.The unit consists of three vehicles,
each about the size of a large motor
coach. The most important of these
is the mobile television control room,
containing all equipment necessary
for operation of the three television
cameras.Special multicore flexible cables,
which can be up to 1,000 feet in
length connect "Emulon" cameras
with this control room. In addition
the vehicle is equipped with a small
sound control room, with all neces-
sary "finders" and amplifiers to deal
with four microphones which pick
up the voice of the commentator and
sounds associated with the scene
being televised. The sound control
room will be linked with Alexandra
Palace by the ordinary underground
telephone landline.This broadcast, which is expected
to last one hour, will open with views
of the park and crowd scenes. Two
of the cameras will be fitted with
teletype lenses to pick out the head
of the procession as it approaches,
and from then until the last horse-Dictatorship
Not Intended
In Free StateFlag Does Not Fly As
De Valera Speaks

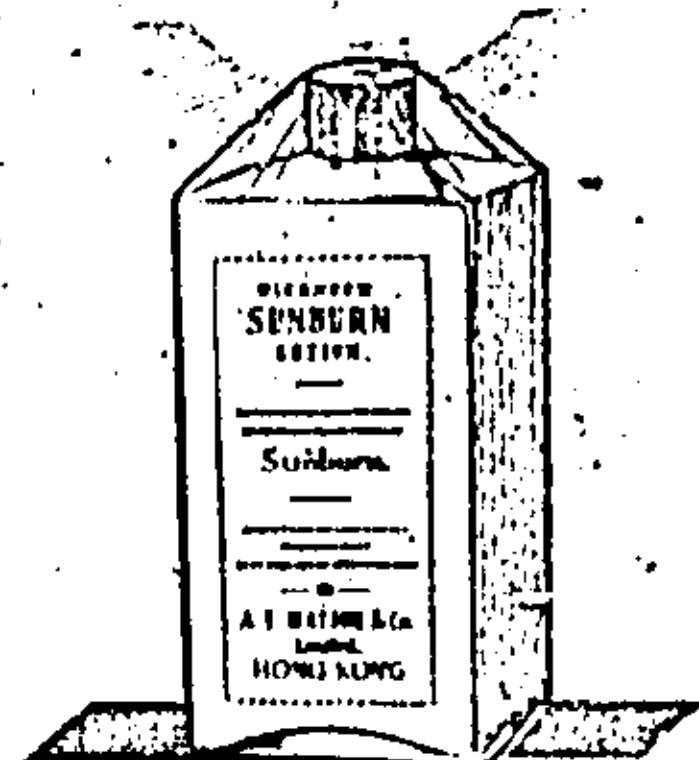
London, May 11.

The curious fact has not escaped
the notice of residents of Dublin
that when the Dail assembled to de-
bate the second reading of the New
Constitution, the tricolour was not
flying, as usual, from the most over-
the Council Chamber.The explanation was that the flag
rope was broken and that no re-
serve rope was immediately avail-
able.Mr. Eamon de Valera, Chief Exe-
cutive, speaking in Irish on the
second reading of the Bill, said the
legislation removing the oath of
allegiance and the Governor-General-
ship had in some respects forestalled
the provisions intended for the new
Constitution. This was the third
forward step.Mr. de Valera said it was pro-
posed to restore the ancient name
of Ireland ("Eire"), a name revered
by Irish hearts all over the world.
The President of Eire would be the
custodian of all the people's rights.
He emphasised that there was no
question of a dictatorship. The
people would elect the President and
give him and Parliament well-
defined powers.—Reuter.Men have passed the whole of the
two mile procession will be shown on
the television scene.The third camera will be installed
on the pavement and will provide
close-ups of the Royal Coach and
other important parts of the proces-
sion. If this first attempt to trans-
mit real outside broadcast in Tele-
vision service is a success it will
mark an important step forward in
the progress of television by extend-
ing the scope of programmes beyond
the confines of studios and their
immediate vicinity at Alexandra
Palace. It will consolidate the lead
already won by Great Britain in
world development of television.—
British Wireless.HANDLING THE
CROWDS
HUGE INFLUX INTO
COLONYTransport companies and traffic
authorities are faced to-day with the
problem of conveying and directing
huge crowds of sightseers, which are
increased by an immense influx of
visitors.Extra trains are being run almost
every hour to cope with the continual
rush of visitors from Canton and
neighbouring cities, while the river
steamers are also experiencing an
unprecedented, though temporary,
boom.From an early hour this morning,
the streets were crowded with
people, while trams, buses and ferries
were packed to capacity by those
going to see the Combined Review
at Happy Valley, despite the speed-
ing up of the service with the in-
troduction of every form of available
transport.At some points traffic will be held
up at several places by the large
crowds thronging the streets to wit-
ness the Chinese procession. At
night, traffic is likely to be more con-
gested, what with the beautiful il-
luminations throughout the Colony
and the Chinese night procession.The Hongkong Tramways, Ltd.,
are running 94 trams, 10 more than
the usual number, while 12 extra
buses, making a total of 70, have
been brought into service by the
China Motor Bus Co., with a similar
number on the mainland. From Kow-
loon, Yau-mat, Shamshuipo, Mong-
kok, Hunghom and Kowloon City.
All these will be on service until
traffic is cleared, some of them re-
maining throughout the night, if
necessary.Present indications are that the
record number of passengers carried
during the Jubilee celebrations will
be exceeded.May this year of rejoicing take us appreciably nearer the
national ideal of a better and more vigorous health. Towards
this end, delicious 'Ovaltine' will continue to make an
important contribution.Scientifically prepared from Nature's finest protective foods,
'Ovaltine' is supremely rich in the nourishment which builds
up perfect fitness of body, brain and nerves.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1937.

REJOICING

To-day is a day of rejoicing throughout the British Empire, for it marks the crowning of a new King and of his gracious Consort. Called to his high estate under unprecedented circumstances, His Majesty King George VI has, during the brief period of his occupancy of the Throne, won the affection, the loyalty and the good wishes of his subjects everywhere. Whatever the events of the past year have proved, they have shown in unmistakable manner that British people are still firmly attached to the monarchical principle. It is the system that suits them best, and there is no evidence of any desire to relinquish it. In his first utterances on ascending the Throne, His Majesty made it known that his purpose, like that of his revered father, whom he resembles, is not only to walk within the letter of the Constitution, but to be guided by its spirit in every way required for the preservation of lasting concord between the Crown, Ministers, Parliaments and peoples. In our own time, thrones and dynasties which seemed solidly based have been swept away. The British Monarchy, sustained by more impalpable elements, stands firm and fast. What is the secret of its incomparable power? It has well be said to lie in the complete dissociation of the Crown from every possibility of political dispute. During the last generation, the British Monarchy has been transformed into a monarchy of social service. It is, as Mr. J. L. Garvin has so well expressed it, "dedicated above all things to the causes of national welfare and human help, especially amongst the poorest—those causes which unite the sympathies of millions of people who are otherwise profoundly divided in opinion and feeling. In this sense, the social monarchy of Britain is a miracle of its kind. That it will be perpetuated by King George and Queen Elizabeth together is second to none among the saving certainties of our national and Imperial system. To-day, Their Majesties will receive abundant evidence of the devoted loyalty of their subjects, and the peoples of the Empire may rest assured that the King and Queen will give to their many duties no less devotion than they themselves receive. Both have records of social service, which leave that point beyond doubt.



LEFT TO RIGHT.—King George I. (1714-1727); King George II. (1727-1760); King George III. (1760-1820).
BELOW LEFT TO RIGHT.—King George IV. (1820-1830); King George V. (1911-1936); King George VI (1936-).



IT is six o'clock in the evening in Hongkong. As a Chinese procession is just ending in a Colony that is a pencil-point on the map of Asia, another and far more significant procession is starting out from Buckingham Palace.

At 8 p.m. in Hongkong, just as hundreds of thousands of twinkling, multi-coloured electric lamps are turning the Colony into a veritable fairyland, the Archbishop of Canterbury will place upon the head of King George VI the Crown that consummates the proclamation made less than four months ago.

Five other Georges. They span only two centuries in the history of the Empire, but those centuries are the richest and most vivid that have passed.

Two of the Georges could not speak English and were born abroad. A third lost the American colonies, and died blind and insane. A fourth was a profligate and hated by his people.

Then came the gap filled by "blundering, well-intentioned, genial, frank and warm-hearted" William IV, and by Victoria the Great and Edward VII.

The British Empire, mainly during the reign of Queen Victoria, had become the world's leading power. London was the heart of a land flowing with untold wealth.

Then, in 1911, another George came to the Throne—George the Beloved. His reign saw momentous happenings—a Great War that shook the world, an ultimate strengthening of the bonds of Empire into "One Great Family."

George V died, mourned by millions of subjects, in January last year. He was succeeded by, firstly, his eldest son Edward and, then by Albert, his second son who, to-day, will be crowned George VI.

THE history of the Georges is an amazing one. George I was the first of the House of

They have, moreover, the inspiration provided by a happy family life, which carries with it a symbol of the concord which it will be their highest endeavour to foster and maintain between ruler and ruled. As we ponder over the events which have their culmination in to-day's joyous ceremonies, there come to mind, invested with a peculiar aptness at this moment, the first two lines of Shakespeare's "King Richard III"—

NOW IS THE WINTER OF OUR DISCONTENT
MADE SUMMER BY THIS SUN OF YORK.

Hanover to rule the people of Britain.

When he came to the throne in 1714 he could speak not one word of English. Nor, during his reign of 13 years, did he attempt to learn the language. He was at heart a German, and remained so for the whole of his life. George I did little for England beyond unwittingly strengthening the constitutional form of Government. He spent most of his time abroad, and died abroad, in a carriage on his way to his beloved Hanover.

HIS successor, George II, was his only son and also could speak no English. He was on bad terms with his father and just before he ascended the Throne, was ordered arrested. The years of his reign (1727-60) settled conclusively, the constitutional question of the power of appointing ministers.

His long reign was featured by wars—wars which were more the affair of foreigners than of Britons.

GEORGE II's son—the Prince of Wales—predeceased him—and his grandson became George III, who reigned from 1760 to 1820. As the first English-born sovereign of the House of Hanover, speaking from his birth the language of his subjects, he found a way to the hearts of many who never ceased regarding his predecessors as anything but foreign intruders. His popularity gained rather than waned at the start of the war that lost us the American colonies. George III, who thought that the first duty of the Americans was to obey himself, had on his side the mass of unreflecting Englishmen who thought that the first duty of the colonists was to be useful and

SIX KINGS called GEORGE

By NORMAN STOCKTON

submitive to the mother-country.

As his reign lengthened, George III's popularity grew. He became the British symbol of resistance to the French after the Revolution. But George's declining years were spent in insanity. His mind became affected as Britain fought, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, with France. His reason finally broke down after the death of the princess Amelia, his favourite child; and the Prince of Wales (George IV) became regent. The last nine years of George III's life were spent in insanity and blindness, and he died on January 29, 1820.

GEORGE IV reigned as King for only ten years, although he was regent for nine years before his father's death. He was described by his tutor, Bishop Richard Hurd, as "either the most polished gentleman or the most accomplished black-guard in Europe," and the latter prediction was only too fully justified. He fell seriously ill with the famous Mrs. Fitzherbert and secretly married her in 1785, despite the Act of Settlement, which entailed forfeiture of the Crown if he married a Roman Catholic. The union was brutally broken off nine years later by the prince, but who thought that the first duty of the Americans was to obey himself, had on his side the mass of unreflecting Englishmen who thought that the first duty of the colonists was to be useful and

ed, and just before he became Prince Regent, he legally married Princess Caroline of Brunswick. They almost immediately separated, and when George IV was crowned, he ordered—that no prayer for his wife as Queen should be admitted into the Prayer Book. She at once challenged the accusation implied in this omission by returning to England. But she was informed that if she remained proceedings for adultery would be taken against her. The King's unpopularity became great and he died on June 26, 1830, unloved by his people.

GEORGE the Beloved, who came to the Throne in 1911, marked the end of an era and the beginning of a new one. His grand-mother had given us a world-wide Empire and saw the limit reached in British international expansion. Although the Great War, which came during George the Beloved's reign, gave Britain more territory, it narrowed her world markets.

It was George V who consolidated a loosely-knit Empire into a Commonwealth of one great family. He made constitutionality and democracy safe for the British people.

INTO a world of economic nationalism, of terrific industrial production and still undiscovered markets for that output, comes George VI. His age is that of high wages and high standards of living—and yet mass unemployment and poverty. His reign, in the first months of his reign and before he was crowned, have made history by setting forth to re-arm Britain so that she shall fear none and be respected by all. His reign is OUR adventure. It will be memorable.

Coronation Supplement



HIS MAJESTY, KING GEORGE VI

Hongkong Telegraph

May 12, 1937

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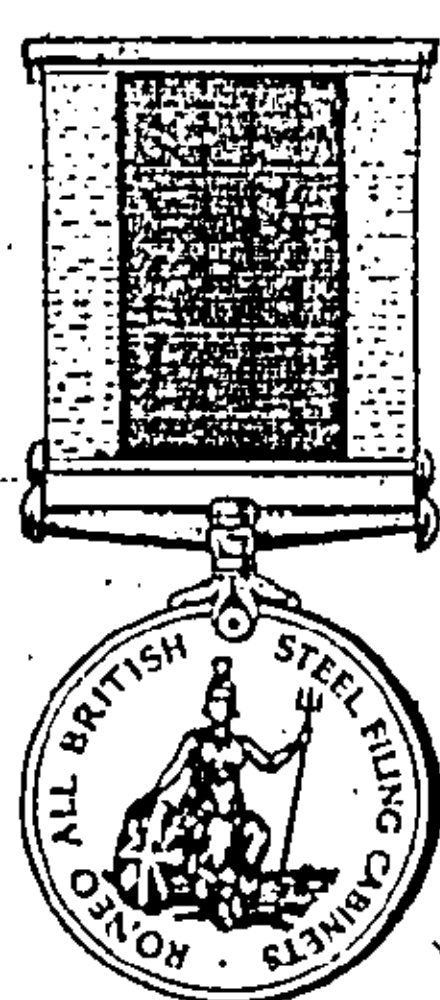
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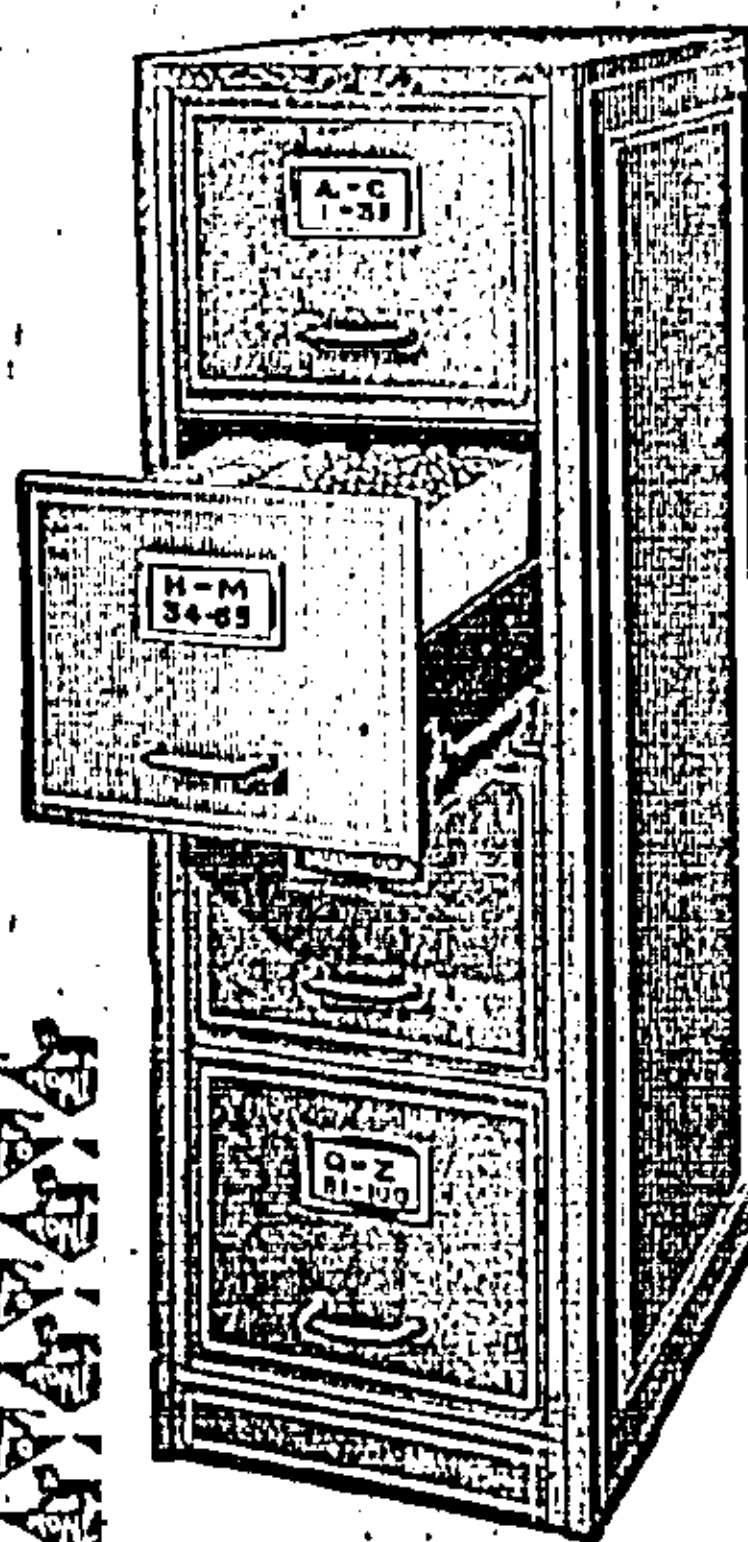
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"How like his father!"
they say of

THE PEOPLE'S KING

By
**FRANCIS
MOORE**

"HOW like his father!" The words have sprung to many lips and minds since that momentous December day last year when the Duke of York ascended the Throne as King George VI.

The parallel is striking. Like his father, he was a younger son called unexpectedly to kingship. Just as King George V's early manhood had been, in a sense, overshadowed by the long reign of Queen Victoria and the brilliant career of Edward VII, so our new King's public activities came second to the doings of his popular and world-travelled elder brother.

The similarity between father and son extends also to character. This is only natural, because of the four Royal brothers Prince Albert (as he was before becoming Duke of York) stood closest to their father. Partly this was due to natural sympathy and affinity; partly it was the result of the young Prince's delicate health, which kept him at home for long periods.

FORGED HIS OWN CAREER

To those who know him best it seemed at first that this likeness to his father might do the new King a grave injustice at the very outset of his reign. They feared lest people should see in his accession a mere "putting back of the clock" after an interlude unprecedented in the history of the Crown. They feared especially that the nations of the Empire, who as yet know comparatively little of the new monarch, might regard him merely as a shadow of his father, without personality or character of his own.

These fears, happily, were short-lived. King George VI has already given proof that he is a man of independent thought, of ideals which he has hammered out for himself, of clear-cut and individual personality. The record of his life is the story of a man who mapped out a career for himself and pursued it with courage and tenacity. It has given him a steadfastness which he might not have possessed had he received the wider but less thorough training of heir to the Throne.

He was born on December 14, 1895, at York Cottage, Sandringham. "I have heaps of names; do you want them all?" he once said to an autograph hunter in Barbados. The "heaps of names" with which he was christened were actually only four: Albert Frederick Arthur George. All members of the Royal Family born in Queen Victoria's lifetime were christened Albert in honour of her beloved Prince Consort; but our present King is the only one who has used the name officially. In the family circle he is known as "Bertie."

BOYHOOD PRANKS

In boyhood his constant companion was his elder brother, the Prince of Wales, who was only eighteen months his senior. They shared the same governess, tutor, and French master; they learnt to swim at the Bath Club; they were taught to walk under the approving eye of their grandfather, King Edward; and they were drilled in sterner kinds of exercise by a sergeant of the Coldstream Guards.

But even for Princes life is not all study and drill. Tales are still told at Court of the many most unroyal pranks played by the brothers. On one occasion guests at a Palace reception were startled by a sudden downpour in a corner of the ballroom. Scandalised footmen hastened up to the balcony to discover the boys squeezing soaked sponges on the dignified courtiers below, while their sister Mary held a bowl of water. Out of doors the Princes' favourite diversion was cycling. Roping in Princess Mary to make a "field," they organised the "Ascot Bicycle Stakes"—an oft-repeated race, which frequently ended in a disastrous spill among their father's flower-beds.

"BERTIE IS SO CLEVER"

"Bertie is so clever," King Edward once remarked. And, indeed, Prince Albert showed more fondness for lessons than the others. He is still the most bookish member of the Royal Family. But whatever his preferences, he was soon thrust into a more active life.



TEN YEARS AGO.—The King and Queen, with the Queen Mother, (top) at Balmoral Castle in 1924. The photograph above is of the King and Queen in Boy Scout and Girl Guide costumes at Adelaide, taken during their Australian tour in 1927.

Like his father, he was destined for the sea, and at the tender age of thirteen he was sent to Osborne as a naval cadet. Life at Osborne was hard—doubly hard for a Prince who had to learn other professions besides that of the Navy. Rising each morning at 6.30, he had to attend classes in mathematics, navigation, and all the normal school subjects; he learnt seamanship and gunnery with the rest; but when the time came for play, Prince Albert often had to stay behind. His special studies in languages and history, designed to fit him for a public career, could not be neglected; and his own tutor accompanied him to Osborne.

AN AFFLICTION CONQUERED

It is here, perhaps, that mention should be made of a painful physical trouble which has left an indelible mark on the King's character. From boyhood he was afflicted by a stutter, not very pronounced, but sufficient to cause the utmost distress to his sensitive spirit. Certain consonants, notably the sound "k," he found it impossible to utter.

Once in the Osborne classroom his arithmetic master, ignorant of this affliction, suddenly fired at him the question: "What is the half of a half?" Prince Albert remained dumb, drawing upon himself a shower of schoolmasterly sarcasms. He knew, of course, the answer to so simple a question, but he could not bring his lips to utter the word "quarter."

Now that the King, by tireless effort and practice, has conquered his stammer, he often tells stories such as this against himself. But

his affliction persisted well into manhood, and it was responsible for the shyness which still marks his character. Some may know from personal experience what such a defect means in private life. But who can guess what it means to a young man who must spend half his life in the public eye? And who can gauge the strength of purpose and personality in a man who, despite his trouble, shirked none of the duties which fell to his lot as a King's son?

"DR. JOHNSON" AT SEA

Two years at Osborne were followed by two at Dartmouth to complete his naval training, and in 1913 the eighteen-year-old Prince Albert joined his first ship. He set out in H.M.S. Cumberland for a cruise to the West Indies and Canada. Perhaps because of his natural gravity and his love of study, he had received at Osborne the nickname of "Dr. Johnson," and it stuck to him throughout his naval career. To his superior officers he was Midshipman Prince Albert, but in the wardroom always "Dr. Johnson."

Prince Albert was never very robust, and illness twice interrupted his naval career and finally made him, to his lasting regret, a landman altogether. At Ottawa he caught measles—not a very serious complaint, but one which may have laid him open to more serious trouble which was to come.

In August, 1918, he was well enough to go to sea again, this time in H.M.S. Collingwood. When war broke out he rejected with scorn a suggestion that he should be given a post of safety at home, and he proceeded on active service with the Grand Fleet. But illness soon claimed him again, and he was invalided ashore for an appendicitis operation. Slow months of convalescence followed, but to his great delight and pride the Prince was well enough to rejoin his ship and to serve in the greatest naval engagement of the war—the Battle of Jutland.

UNDER FIRE AT JUTLAND

He was the only one of the King's sons to serve actually under fire during the war. His ship, the Collingwood, engaged a German light cruiser, and throughout the battle Prince Albert was at his post in the turret of a 12-inch gun. For

his courage and coolness he was praised in Jellicoe's despatches. His brother officers still remember how, at the height of the engagement, he brewed cocoa for the exhausted gun crew.

But his first naval engagement was to be his last. Persistent ill-health soon made it apparent that he could not remain at sea, and he returned home to another sphere of military service. He joined the Royal Naval Air Service, and later the Royal Air Force. In this new career he showed the same thoroughness and enthusiasm, and to-day he is the only member of the Royal Family and the only ruler in the world who holds

a pilot's certificate. Peace brought new problems for Britain, the Empire and the world; and the Duke of York (as he became in 1920) was quick to see that they were chiefly problems of economics and the organisation of industry. He saw here a new field of service, one in which no Royal Prince had ever ventured before.

WORK FOR INDUSTRY

His training in engineering as a naval cadet had given him the basis for understanding some of industry's everyday problems, and during a short but concentrated period of study at Cambridge University he read deeply in economics. Thus prepared, he began to familiarise himself with every aspect of industrial life. He went down mines and heaved coal; he visited shipyards and drove rivets; he toured countless factories and workshops.

LOVE AND MARRIAGE

In the midst of work came romance. In 1921 the Duke had met and admired the vivacious, dark-haired Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, daughter of the Earl of Strathmore, in whose Scottish home he was a holiday guest. Attraction grew, and the couple found many other opportunities of meeting. But the Duke was shy, and Lady Elizabeth was diffident in receiving the attentions of a Royal admirer. Rumour whispered that the Duke proposed three times before he was accepted, but after two years' courtship their engagement was announced in January, 1923.

They were married in Westminster Abbey the following April. Who among the thousands who cheered the smiling, carefree couple as they drove through the streets of London that day could have guessed that fourteen years later they would kneel before the same altar to be crowned King and Queen?

Shortly after their marriage, as a kind of second honeymoon, the Duke and Duchess made an informal tour in East Africa, and the warmth of their reception at every stopping-place showed that their popularity was as great in the Empire as it was at home. The Duke's interest in Dominion and Colonial affairs, sharpened by this tour, was shown again in the leading part he played in the Empire Exhibition at Wembley in 1925.

In the following year the Duke and Duchess's first daughter was born, Princess Elizabeth, now Her Presumptive to the Throne. Before she was a year old another Empire visit—the long tour in Australia and New Zealand—parted the little Princess from her parents.

THE REAL MAN

Succeeding years have established the Royal couple ever more firmly in the affections of their peoples at home and overseas. They have been years of happiness and years of hard work. They have seen the birth, in 1930, of Princess Margaret Rose; they have seen the Duchess taking an ever-increasing share in her husband's public service; and they have seen the Duke shouldering new burdens which must now leave him little time in which to enjoy the quiet family pleasures which are his chief delight.

Throughout England's History Her Rallying Point has been THE THRONE

By SIR CHARLES PETRIE,
Bt.

(Author Of "Monarchy")



THE IMPERIAL CROWN:—"For centuries we have had above us that traditional and mystic power which has kept us united—the Crown."

THE ORDINARY MAN and woman, who has not read

much history since leaving school, thinks of past events in the terms of monarchs. "That was in the reign of so-and-so," is a common remark, but it contains a profound truth, for it means that the story of England is that of her Kings and Queens. Even the national literature and architecture conform to this tradition, and such adjectives as Elizabethan, Jacobean, and Georgian apply to them.

Compared with her neighbours, England has been lucky in her Kings, and still luckier in her Queens. There have been failures such as Stephen, Edward II., and Henry VI., and tyrants such as John; but taken as a whole the standard has been high, and even those monarchs who did not come up to expectation—Richard II., for example—were often misguided rather than definitely bad. When one compares the Kings of England with their brothers of France and Spain, it is greatly to the advantage of the former. We have given our Sovereigns many nicknames, but we have never found it necessary to term any of them "the Cruel."

IN the far-off dawn of history it was Egbert of Wessex who achieved nominal unity, and it was his descendant Alfred who saved England from the Danes. For centuries it was the Kings who protected the weak against the strong, and who saw to it that the interests of the nation as a whole prevailed over those of any section. As Kipling wrote of William the Conqueror:

There shall be one people—it shall serve one Lord—
(Neither Priest nor Baron shall escape!)

It shall have one speech and law, soul and strength and sword, England's being hammered, hammered, hammered into shape!

All through the Middle Ages the same process was at work. Whatever unity there was in those days of faulty communications was provided by the Throne: when it was strong, the country was united; when it was weak there was civil strife. The nadir of English history was reached in the Wars of the Roses, when the Royal Family was divided against itself.

With the Tudors this process of unification was accelerated, and the personality of the Monarch began to count to an increasing extent. Only Elizabeth could have held her turbulent subjects together, and it is impossible to read the account of her reign without realising that it was the Throne alone which served as a rallying-point. The Queen knew this, and it is no exaggeration to say that every loyal Englishman saw in her his country in miniature.

If there were any doubt about the service performed by the Monarchy, it was set at rest by the experience of those unhappy years in the middle of the Seventeenth Century when England was a republic. During the whole period every man's hand was against his neighbour, one interest was arrayed against another, and power was exercised by a minority with no other sanction than brute force. Cromwell had more trouble with his Parliaments than had Charles I., and he never enjoyed their respect. With the Restoration, the centrifugal influences were weakened, and, although the nation has been through many a crisis since, it has never been in so divided a condition as when it was ruled by the Army and the "Saints."

THE early Eighteenth Century witnessed a somewhat similar state of affairs, but the worst was avoided because, if loyalty was divided between the Godolphins and the Stuarts, both represented the same centripetal principle. It was at this time, too, that Bolingbroke wrote his "Idea of a Patriot King," and if George III. did not wholly succeed in putting

into practice the theories it contained, he did a great deal towards rescuing the Throne from the discredit into which it had sunk under his immediate predecessors. It was in no small measure due to the steady influence of the Monarchy, brilliantly seconded by Pitt, that England avoided any serious upheaval during that troubled period, which began with the French Revolution and included the Napoleonic wars.

Queen Victoria carried on her grand-father's work, and her great claim to distinction was that she rallied to the Monarchy the new industrial classes which were coming into existence. Readers of Disraeli's "Sybil" will remember the anarchical condition and outlook of the urban workers a century ago, and when that is compared with their enthusiastic loyalty at the Golden and Diamond Jubilees some idea can be gained of the Magnitude of the Queen's achievement. She made the Throne, the social centre of her dominions, and it is only the plain truth to say that her subjects felt that her sorrows were their sorrows, and her joys were their joys.

When the country decided that it wished, about the turn of the century, to relax the bonds of convention a little, it found King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra were in full agreement with its desires, and there was a decade of what may not inappropriately be termed liberty combined with dignity. There are many who sneer now at what they are pleased to call the hypocrisy of the Edwardian era, but history would seem to show that a little hypocrisy is not such a bad thing after all.

If the Monarchy was once more established in the hearts of the people by Queen Victoria and King Edward VII., it was left to King George V. to spread its meaning throughout the Empire. It is almost impossible to realise what he did for the country and the whole human race. With a few exceptions his Ministers were not of his first-class; he had to face the crisis of the War and its aftermath, and there was the added liability of a distress that might well have bred a revolution. In spite of these handicaps he died the most popular man in the world. King

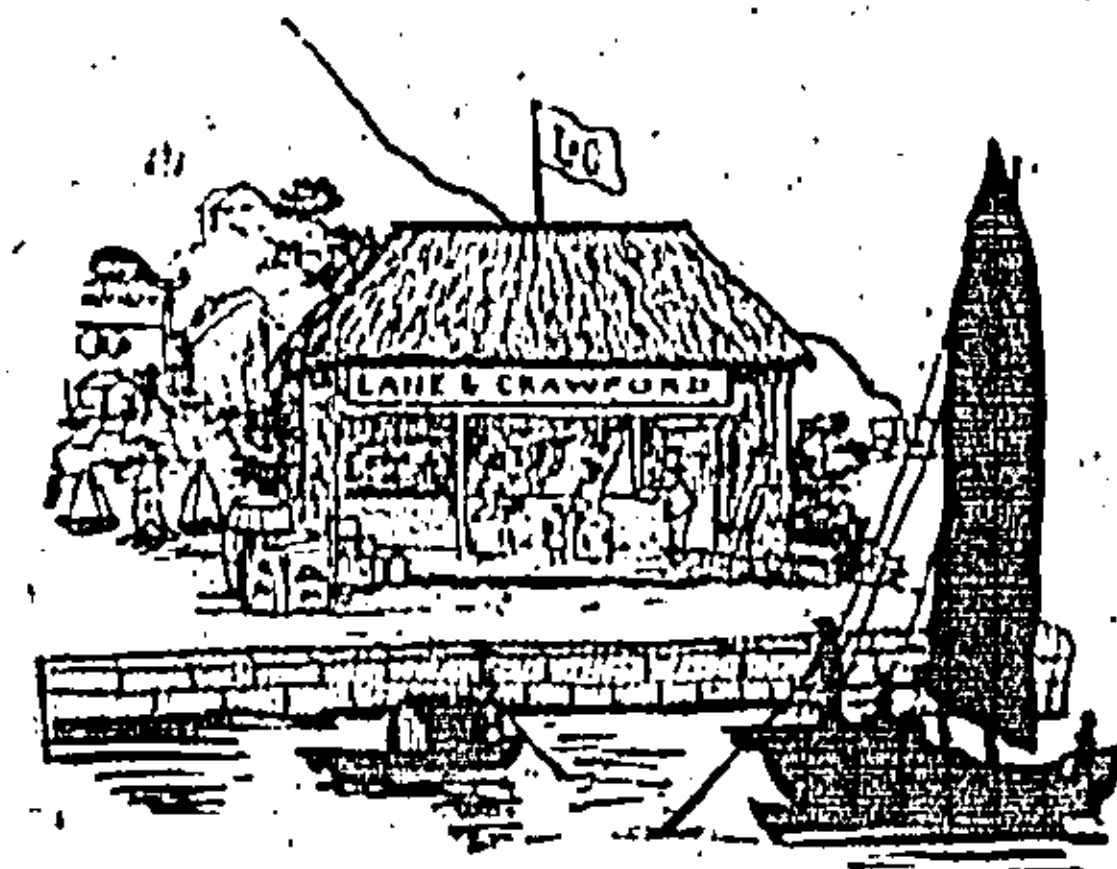
George V. was what the fourth George was most inappropriately termed, the first gentleman of Europe.

ONE of the great moments of English history was that weekend in August, 1931, when the country seemed on the brink of disaster, and wherever people gathered together there were anxiety and dread. Suddenly it was announced that the King was returning from Balmoral to London, and a complete change came over public opinion. The captain was on the bridge and all would be well. There were renewed confidence and hope, which events soon showed were not misplaced. The gratitude which his subjects felt in return was displayed at the funeral last January. We mourned for King George V. as men mourn for a loved parent, and such indeed he was.

To-day, by the Statute of Westminster, the Crown is the sole link of Empire, and it is fortunate that His Majesty knows that Empire so well. His relations with the Dominions are personal and direct, and he reigns over them by virtue of his kingship, not because he is King of England. This is the legal recognition of a fact which, in some form or another, has been the most prominent characteristic of the public life of the country for over a thousand years; the great unifying force is the Throne.

IN the modern world the Monarchies are far more stable than the Republics, and as the example of Greece has proved, the tide is running strongly for the Kings. The world is crying out for stability and continuity; a dictator may provide the first, but the record can be ensured by hereditary monarchy alone. The strength of England lies in the influence of the past on the present, not as a deadweight, but as accumulated wisdom, and Burke well said that a nation which does not look back to its ancestors will never look forward to posterity.

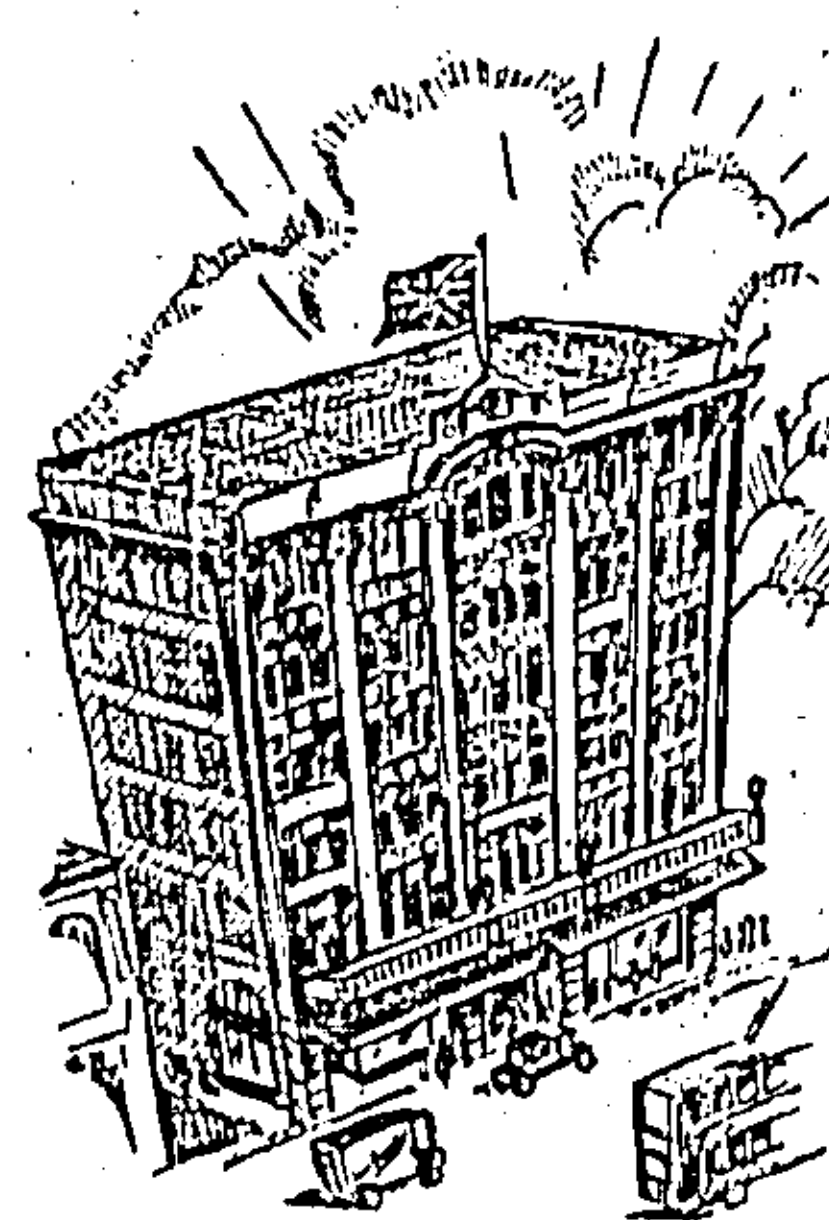
Foreigners are so often surprised at the way Englishmen pull together in the hour of crisis. The reason is that, for centuries, we have had above us that traditional and mystic power which has kept us united, the Crown. King George VI is but the latest of a line, reaching back into the dimness of the Dark Ages, which has made the English nation.



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"I Call Myself A Digger" —THE KING IN AUSTRALIA



The King deep-sea fishing off the coast of New Zealand.

"I THINK I can now call myself a Digger".

Nothing can better sum up the spirit of Their Majesties' tour in Australia and New Zealand ten years ago than these words of the Duke of York, as he then was, in his address to the Returned Soldiers at Sydney.

From the moment the Royal couple set foot on shore at Auckland to the day they bade a regretful farewell to Perth they were made to feel at home.

Without this universal spirit of comradeship the tour might well have been a trying ordeal instead of a voyage of delightful discovery. For this was their first really official visit to any part of the Empire and the first time the Duke had acted for any length of time as the formal representative of the King his father. But from the beginning they found that the people of the Dominion had the gift of making the children," he said. Australians

formality seem informal; and the "half-fellow-well-met" approach of everyone with whom they spoke delighted the Duke and Duchess, who both prefer human contacts to official ones.

THE long journey in H.M.S. Renown—really a voyage round the world with Australia and New Zealand as its objective—began from Portsmouth on January 9, 1927. The Duchess was accompanied by two ladies-in-waiting, thus creating a new record for the Navy. For, as the Captain remarked to her, this was the first time any lady had circumnavigated the globe in one of His Majesty's ships.

The Duke spent the first few days of the voyage going through the draft of his official programme in the two Dominions. He had to make a lavish but unwilling use of the blue pencil, for he had accepted every invitation and visited every town which wanted to see him; the Royal tour would have lasted years instead of months.

Calling en route at Jamaica (already well known to the Duke from his boyhood days as a naval cadet) and at Fiji, the Renown reached Auckland on February 22. The welcome there—and particularly the part taken in it by the boys and girls—was one of the "high spots" of the tour, which the Royal visitors will never forget. Both of them already knew much of the city from the descriptions given them by the Duke's father, but they expressed astonishment at the modernisation which had taken place in the brief 26 years since King George V's visit.

IT was at Auckland that the Duke struck one of the highlights of their whole tour. "The Duchess and I want to see as much as possible of the streamers stretched across the route: 'Tell the King We're Loyal', typified the spirit with which they

and New Zealanders took him at his word, and when he was back in London once more he was able to tell an English audience: "Never have I seen such happy, healthy children."

Those "happy, healthy children" of the Dominions—now almost grown up—are still remembered at Buckingham Palace by two children who never saw them. For they loaded the Duke and Duchess with presents for "the little Princess at home"; and now Princess Elizabeth is sharing these gifts with her younger sister.

Leaving Auckland, the Duke and Duchess had their first experience of deep sea fishing. In the Bay of Islands the Duke landed a 120-pound marlin swordfish; and the Duchess, fond of fishing from her earliest childhood, brought back to the Renown a fine basket of smaller fish.

THEN followed a visit to the famous hot springs of Rotorua, and initiation of the Duke and Duchess as chief and chieftainess of the Maoris. The Duke has often declared since that the Maori address of welcome was the most lavishly oratorical he had ever heard, with its prophetic flourish: "Welcome, Messenger of the era to be, which space and distance may be made of small account, when words and works may encircle the globe."

Wishing his Maori hosts "Kia ora" ("good luck") in their own tongue, the Royal couple set out on a three weeks' tour whose itinerary reads like a veritable gazette of the Dominion. Everywhere there was the same friendly and thunderous welcome. Wellington, with a procession two miles long, surpassed anything the visitors had ever experienced at home in England. One of the streamers stretched across the route: "Tell the King We're Loyal", typified the spirit with which they

were received everywhere else on their journey.

For the Duchess the New Zealand tour was unhappily cut short at Nelson, where she fell victim to an attack of tonsillitis; and the Duke visited the South Island without her. Christchurch, Dunedin, Murchison, Ashburton and many other towns welcomed him—always with a warm cheer for the absent Duchess. At Invercargill there was a ceremony originally planned especially for her; the children wanted to present her with a doll and a cot for Princess Elizabeth. But the Duke showed himself equal to dispelling as "mother." Receiving the gifts from two little girls, he carefully tucked the doll up in bed before making his speech of thanks.

ALTHOUGH the Royal visitors spent nearly twice as long in Australia as they had done in New Zealand, the tour of the Commonwealth was inevitably less thorough. In such a vast country they could not hope to do more than visit the most touching part of Sydney's reception was the Grammar School's welcome cry: "Grammar sends greetings to little Princess Elizabeth." The visit to Sydney was notable, too, for the only occasion on which the Duchess made a formal speech. This was at the University, where she was

(Continued on Page 4.)

The Pinnacle of Fame

The Coronation
OF HIS MAJESTY, KING
GEORGE VI



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The DUKE WEDS

BY
"MARRYAT"

IF there is any truth in the old adage that "Marriage makes or mars a man" no room is left for doubt as to which alternative has been the fate of the present sovereign.

As usual, there were those who were ready to declare after the event that they had seen it coming, and they pointed to the fact that Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, the youngest but one of the ten children of the Earl and Countess of Strathmore, had been one of Princess Mary's bridesmaids, that she had sat next to him at the wedding breakfast, and, in her mother's absence through illness, she had acted as hostess when the Duke paid his first visit to Glamis Castle.

However that may be, the public as a whole learned with equal surprise and delight on Jan. 16 that

"It is with the greatest pleasure that the King and Queen announce the betrothal of their beloved son, the Duke of York, to the Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Strathmore, to which the King has gladly given his consent."

It was hinted at the time that there had been hesitation on the lady's part and parental objections on both sides, but these were probably never more than the quiet resistance which is meant merely to test the young people's seriousness of intent. Anyhow they had their way, and neither they nor the nation have had a moment's reason to regret the marriage which was celebrated in Westminster Abbey in the following April.

The ceremony was marked by two incidents which impressed the public mind. As she walked up the Abbey nave the bride paused to lay her bouquet of white roses on the tomb of the "Unknown Warrior", no doubt with the thought that he represented her brother who had died in France.

As the newly married pair drove through the cheering crowds in Whitehall they stopped for a few moments at the Cenotaph.

The story goes that when the Duke and Duchess of York after the wedding breakfast were leaving Buckingham Palace to spend their honeymoon at Pooleton Lacey in Surrey, the Prince of Wales, handing her in the carriage, remarked "Take care of yourself, my dear; you know you are the future Queen of England"—a remark destined to have tragically premature fulfilment.

The Queen's Family.

WITH their wonted acquisitiveness, the Scots claim Queen Elizabeth as a countrywoman of theirs, and only a few weeks before her husband's accession she described herself as such in a speech acknowledging the honorary freedom of Edinburgh.

In point of fact, she was born at her parents' Berkshire residence, St. Pauls Waldenbury, and her girlhood was divided almost equally between the typically peaceful life of the Home Counties and the feudal splendour of Glamis Castle.

That ancient seat—its name, by the way, is pronounced in one syllable to rhyme with "ulms"—has still some remains of the original building, dating from the tenth or eleventh century, but it is in the main the work of Patrick, the first Earl who flourished in the seventeenth century, and built it, as he said "more to please myself than out of any ostentation".

A subtle distinction. It was no longer necessary to make it a place of defence, and in any case the Earl believed that "when troublesome times are it is more safe for a man to keep the fields, so that there is no man more against these old fashions of towers and castles than I am."

But towers Glamis has in abundance. It might be one of these chateaux on the Loire built when time, labour and material were cheaper than they are to-day. Situated in the broad flat valley of Strathmore with a glorious outlook to the Grampian range on the North and the Sidlaws on the South, and surrounded by some of the most fertile and best-tilled land in Britain, Glamis combines dignity with seclusion and comfort, and it is not surprising that between their marriage and their succession the Duke and Duchess frequently spent holidays there.

It has, too, a haunted chamber, the secret of which is supposed to be known only to the Earl, his heir, and one other person.

The House of Lyon

TO trace the history of the Lyon family would be to make a cross-section of the tangle of Scotland's history.

It is sufficient in the present connection to say that the member to come into prominence was Sir John de Lyon, who about the middle of the fourteenth century married Lady Jean Stewart, youngest daughter of Robert the Second of Scotland, and rose to be King's Chamberlain.

Through him the King and the Queen have a common ancestry, for the House of Windsor is descended from the House of Stewart, and thus the Strathmores have the right to carry in their coat-of-arms the "double tressure flory-counter-flory" as well as the Royal supporters, while their crest is "a lady to the girdle habited and holding in her right hand the Royal thistle, all in allusion to the alliance with the daughter of Robert the Second."

Sir John was an Ambassador to England and gave his son and his grandson as hostages for James I when he was released from his captivity in England. He was interred in the royal burying-place at Scone. He was one of the many Lyons who rendered distinguished services to the Stewarts, and while the second Earl sided with the Covenanters and lost most of the family estates when the Restoration came, two of his successors, fighting for the Jacobites were killed at Sheriffmuir and few months later the "Old Pretender" stayed at Glamis where "over eighty beds were provided" and whence he issued an appeal to his supporters. The sixth earl refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Hanoverian Kings.

But that was the end of the alienation from the reigning dynasty, to which Queen Elizabeth was destined to make so notable a contribution. Since then every generation of the family has sent its quota to the army and to the public service. But there was a turbulent strain even in the loyalty of the Lyons. One of the most famous of them, known as the Master of Glamis, took part in the "Raid of Ruthven" in which King James VI was seized. When some of the conspirators were perturbed by the weakness of the young sovereign, the Master firmly remarked "Better bairns greet than bearded men."

It is an odd irony—that on the maternal as well as the paternal side the Queen has a revolutionary strain in her veins. Through her mother, who would have been Duke of Portland if she had been a man, she is descended from the Bonhills, who was one of the supporters of William of Orange in 1688, and through her, too, she is connected with most of the well-known families in the British peerage.

Queen's Girlhood

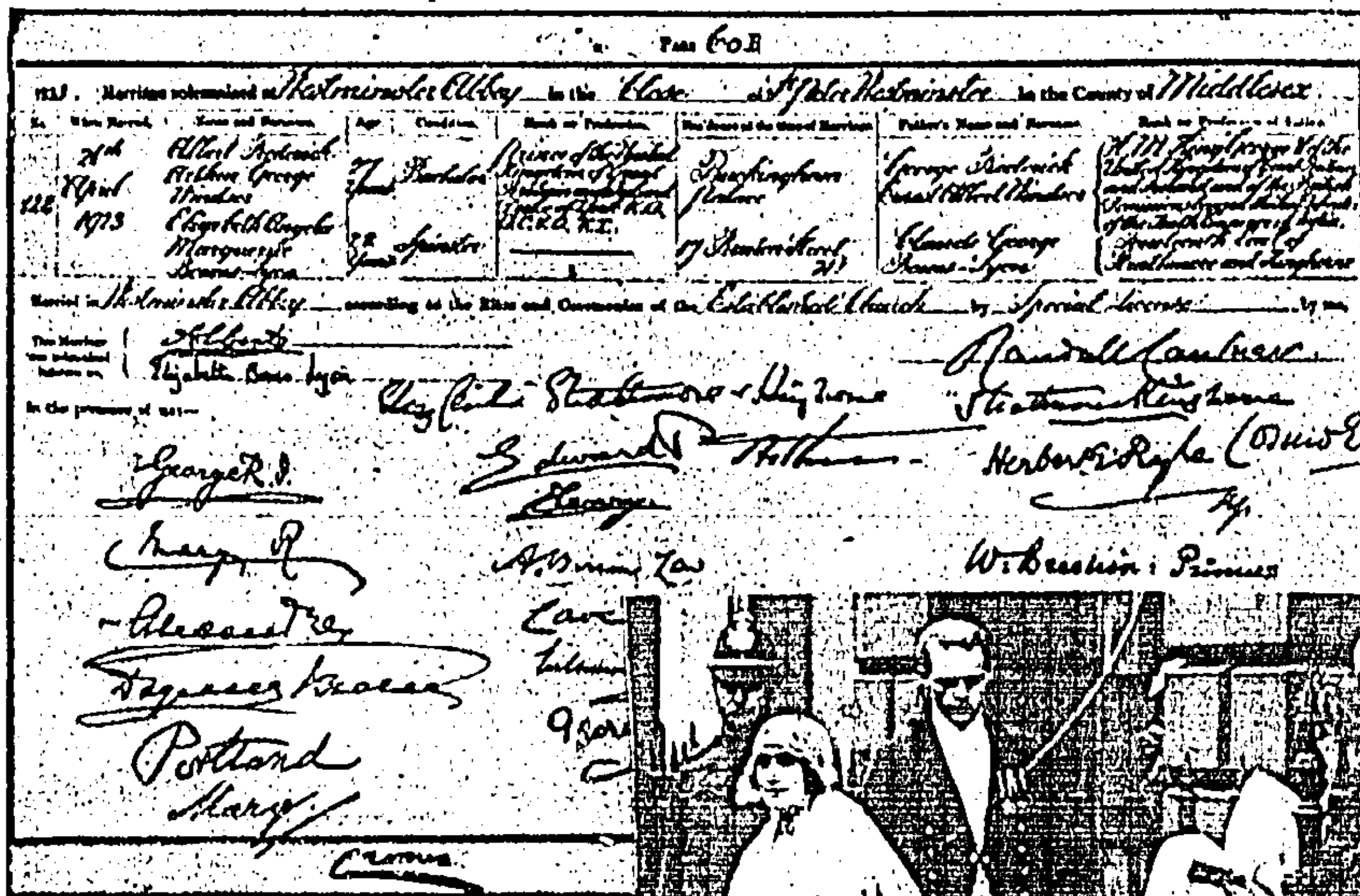
LIKE the rest of her generation, the future Queen had her girlhood overshadowed by the European War. It broke out on her fourteenth birthday and she was past eighteen when it ended.

All her brothers except one, who was too young, were in the army and one of them, Fergus, was killed in action. She took the part of which she was capable, assisting her mother in the management of Glamis Castle as a military hospital, caring for the wives of sailors and soldiers on active service, and in other forms of war work. She was educated mainly at home under her mother's supervision and took an active part in the Girl Guide movement, of which she ultimately became a district commissioner.

The shadow of the war was in itself something of an education, for it stimulated and gave scope for the spirit of service to others. It added an undertone of seriousness to a naturally merry disposition. Her thoughtfulness for others was shown when, as her marriage was approaching, she vetoed a scheme for making her a present from her ancestral county of Angus. The people, she pointed out, were then suffering from industrial depression and much as she appreciated their good wishes, she would not hear of their subjecting themselves to a voluntary tax for her benefit.

In the same spirit, the Duke of York refused to attend the annual Cutler's Feast at Sheffield on the ground that when so many hundreds of thousands were unemployed it would be unbecomingly to spend money on junketing. The two incidents were typical of their thoughtfulness.

Happily the end of the war found Lady Elizabeth still young enough to inherit the privileges accorded to her age, sex, and class. She derived from her mother a good literary taste, she became a keen dancer, an accomplished rider to hounds, and a good tennis player, all as it happened, tastes shared by her future husband. Hardly had they ended their honeymoon when the Duke and



LADY ELIZABETH BOWES LYON, leaving her London home for her marriage to the Duke of York (now King George VI) in 1923.

Duchess were drawn into the whirl of public and social engagements. They took up their residence at White Lodge, Richmond Park, where King George and Queen Mary had spent their early married life, and later, they acquired a residence at 145, Piccadilly, which they occupied until they moved to Buckingham Palace.

While the Duke had his industrial work and boys' camps to occupy him when not engaged in public ceremonies and official visits, the Duchess at once became in demand for opening hospitals, inspecting maternity centres, the Y.W.C.A., girls' clubs, housing colonies, and so forth.

The work was new to her but she took naturally to it, and wherever she went she gave pleasure by the naturalness of her manner, her power to seem interested, and her knack of saying the right thing.

The men admired her good looks, which are of the Dresden china type. Her beautiful dark hair, generally parted in the middle, her strongly marked eye-brows, and her long

lashes contrast with the fairness of her skin, and though she is short of stature, she carries herself with an easy dignity.

Her own sex noted the excellence of her taste in dress which never led her into the extremes of fashion and in particular, avoided the lean mannishness which was at one time in vogue. She is a lover and generally a wearer of fine lace and her favourite colours are cornflower blue and dove grey, no doubt because they suit her best.

Immediately on her marriage she became "Her Royal Highness" and since then she has become a G.B.E., a Dame Grand Cross of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Colonel-in-Chief of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Commandant in Chief of the Nursing Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, a Freeman of Stirling and of Edinburgh, an LL.D. of St. Andrews and Belfast. Immediately on his accession the King bestowed upon her the Order of the Garter, an honour shared by only one other woman—Queen Mary.

I CALL MYSELF A DIGGER The King's Tour Of The Antipodes

(Continued from Page 3.)

entertained by the women's organisation of New South Wales.

At Brisbane their Royal Highnesses were present at what they remember to this day as the largest ball they have ever attended—or are ever likely to attend until they visit Australia again. It was held in a wool shed, whose two-acre floor was the only one found large enough for such a function. Among the many presents which the Duke and Duchess brought back from Brisbane was a huge teddy-bear given them for the Princess.

In Tasmania, "The Garden State", the Duke's practical mind was impressed by the way in which Hobart's four triumphal arches achieved the double purpose of decoration and advertisement for the island's natural wealth. One arch was of wool, another of fruit, and a third represented the mineral riches of Tasmania; while the fourth arch showed off the work of the Hydro-Electric Commission. Here, again, there were presents for Princess Elizabeth, including a set of dolls' furniture in Tasmanian blackwood.

ONE incident during the many celebrations in Melbourne may be recalled as showing the Duke's presence of mind in what might have been for him a painful predicament. This was during a "rag" at the University. The students—not knowing that the Duke had but recently, after years of affliction, overcome his speech defect—called upon him to deliver a mock address in the capacity of "Mr. Mayor." But the Duke was equal to the occasion, and neatly turned the tables. Laying a friendly hand on the shoulder of the student nearest to him on the platform, he addressed the young man

as "Mr. Town Clerk," and commanded him to "read the mayoral speech" on his behalf.

From South Australia the Royal couple carried away the memory of a charming little incident which occurred at Port Adelaide. Two little girls (who had no business to be there at all) wormed their way to the Duke, timidly approached the Duchess and gave her two threepenny-bits. "Will you please put these in Baby Betty's money-box," they said. And so one more gift—not the least valued—was added to the shipload taken home to the Princess in London.

NEXT came the great ceremony which was the ostensible reason for the whole Royal tour: the opening of the new Commonwealth Parliament House at Canberra. Here the Duke wore full naval uniform as the official representative of the King on one of the Empire's great occasions. Australians travelled from all over the country—from the most northerly towns of Queensland and from Perth in the west—to see him open the door with a golden key and unveil the statue of his father.

"It will always be among the proudest memories of my life," said the Duke in his farewell speech, "that I was called upon as the representative of His Majesty the King to perform the ceremony of the inauguration of the new capital city of Canberra."

The Royal couple's last memories of Australia were memories of Perth—of the singing of "We love a Jassie" by three thousand Returned Soldiers and nurses in the theatre; of the English boys at the Farm School at Pinjarra; and of the echoing "coo-coo" a farewell to the sun at last left Australian shores for the long voyage home.

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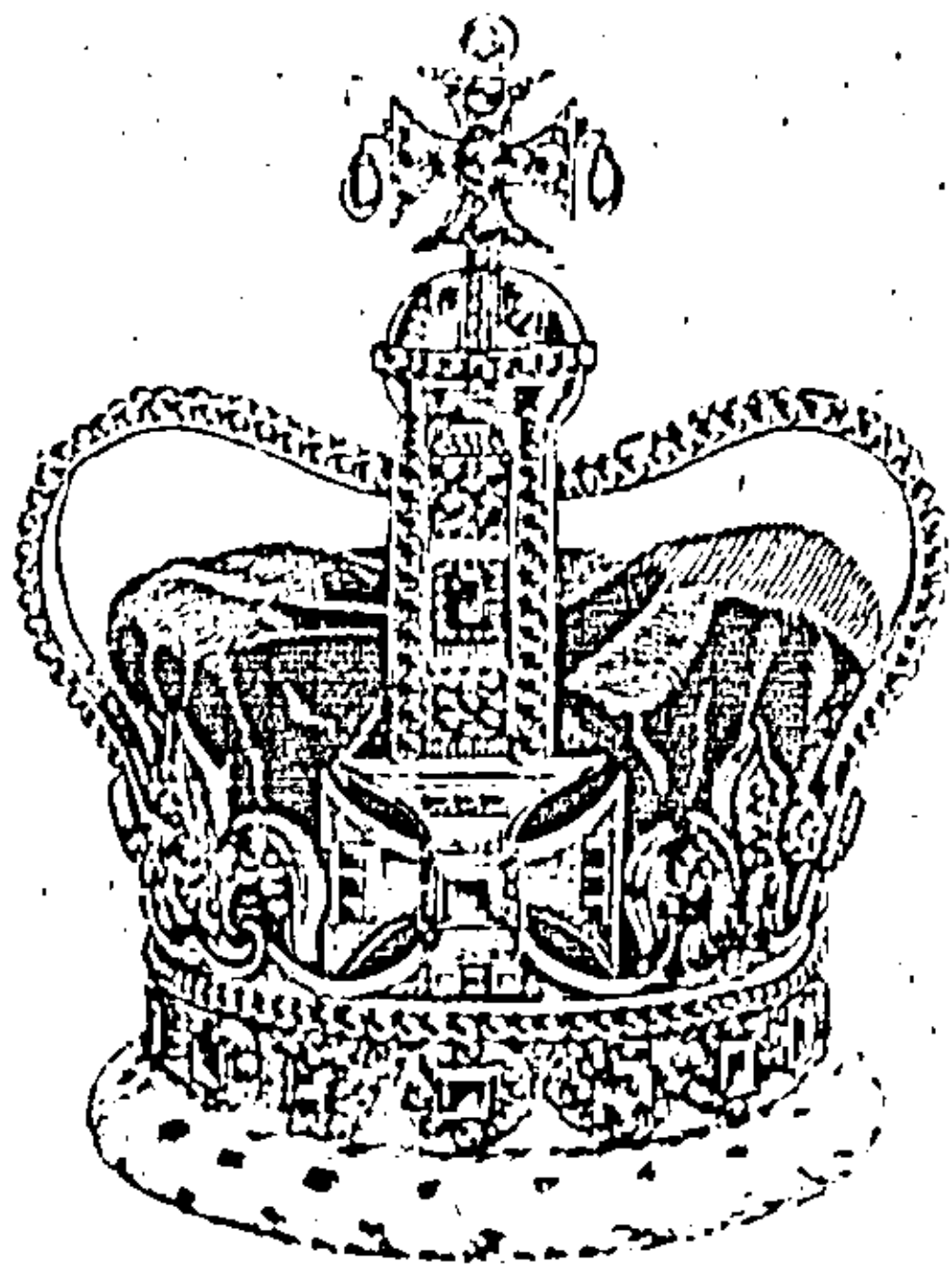
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Westminster Abbey showing the annex, specially built for the Coronation.

"Sirs, I here



King George V. and Queen Mary in Coronation Robes.

"WE wish to prepare ourselves and those for whom we speak to enter as deeply as possible into the meaning of the Coronation. It is the dedication of the King and his Consort to the service of the King of Kings, and their consecration by Him through His Church to the service of their people. But the King incarnates the community; that is the true meaning of his office; he is not chiefly the first officer of the State; he is the community focused in his own person. This is what an hereditary monarch can be, and is called to be, as no elected personage ever could be. Therefore, in all that happens at Westminster in May every one of his subjects is concerned, not only as a spectator, but as participant. It should be the rededication and reconstruction of us, one and all."

—The Archbishop of York on the meaning of the Coronation.

THE Ceremony performed at the Coronation of a British king is probably the fullest and most detailed Coronation Service in the world. Parts of it, notably the use of the anthem "Zadok the Priest," date back to the time of Egbert, Archbishop of York in the middle of the eighth century. In general the service follows the form introduced in 1307, substituting English for Latin and the Communion Service for the Mass. In the old days the ceremony began the day before the Coronation with a procession from the Tower of London to Westminster, and concluded with a banquet in Westminster Hall. Both of these have now been given up. The Coronation Ceremony for each successive occasion closely follows former precedent, and the following is substantially the Ceremony at the crowning of George V and Queen Mary. That of George VI may differ in certain details.

The Entrance into the Church

The King and Queen, as soon as they enter at the West door of the Church, are to be received with the following Anthem, to be sung by the choir of Westminster.

I was glad when they said unto me,
We will go into the house of the Lord.
Our feet shall stand in the gates,
O Jerusalem,
Jerusalem is builded as a city,
That is at unity in itself.
O pray for the peace of Jerusalem,
They shall prosper that love thee.
Peace be within thy walls,
And plenty within thy palaces.

The King and Queen shall in the meantime pass up the body of the Church, into and through the Choir, and so up the stairs to the Theatre; and having passed by their thrones, they shall make their humble adoration, and then kneeling at the faldstools set for them before their Chairs of Estate on the South side of the Altar, use some short private prayers; and after, sit down in their chairs.

The Recognition

The King and Queen being so placed, the Archbishop shall turn to the East part of the Theatre, and after, together with the Lord Chancellor, Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord High Constable and Earl Marshal (Garter King of Arms preceding them), shall go to the other three sides of the Theatre in this order, South, West, and North, and at every of the four sides shall with a loud voice speak to the People; and the King in the meanwhile, standing up by his chair, shall turn and shew himself unto the People at every of the four sides of the Theatre as the Archbishop is at every of them, the Archbishop saying:

SIRS, I here present unto you King George, the undoubted King of this Realm: Wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage and service, Are you willing to do the same?

The People signify their willingness and joy, by loud and repeated acclamations, all with one voice crying out.
God save King George.
Then the trumpets sound.
The Bible, Paten and Chalice shall be brought by the Bishops who had borne them, and placed upon the Altar.

The Lords who carry in procession the Regalia, except those who carry the Swords, shall come near to the

Altar, and present in order every one what he carries to the Archbishop, who shall deliver them to the Dean of Westminster, to be by him placed upon the Altar.

The Oath

The Archbishop shall go to the King, and standing before him, administer the Coronation Oath, first asking the King,

Sir, is Your Majesty willing to take the Oath?
And the King answering,
I am willing.

The Archbishop shall minister the questions; and the King, having a book in his hands, shall answer each question.

Then the King arising out of his chair, supported as before, and assisted by the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Sword of State being carried before him, shall go to the Altar, and there being uncovered, make his solemn Oath in the sight of all the people, to observe the promises, laying his right hand upon the Holy Gospel in the great Bible (which was before carried in the Procession and is now brought from the Altar by the Archbishop, and tendered to him as he kneels upon the steps), saying these words:

The things which I have here before promised, I will perform, and keep.

So help me God.

Then the King shall kiss the Book and sign the Oath.

The Beginning of the Communion Service

Then the Archbishop shall begin the Communion Service, saying:
The Lord be with you.
And with thy spirit.
Let us pray.

The Epistle.
To be read by one of the Bishops.

The Gospel.
To be read by another Bishop, the King and Queen with the people standing.

Then shall be sung the Creed, "I believe in one God, etc." the King and Queen with the people standing as before.

The Sermon

At the end of the Creed one of the Bishops shall be ready in the pulpit, placed against the pillar at the north-east corner of the Theatre, and begin the Sermon, which is to be short.

And whereas the King was uncovered during the beginning of the Communion Service; when the Sermon begins he shall put on his cap of crimson velvet turned up with ermine, and so continue to the end.

On his right hand shall stand the Bishop of Durham, and beyond him on the same side, the Lords that carry the Swords; on his left hand the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and the Lord Great Chamberlain.

The two Bishops that support the Queen shall stand on either side of her.

On the north side of the Altar shall sit the Archbishop in a purple velvet chair; and the other Bishops along the north side of the wall, betwixt him and the pulpit. On the south side, east of the King's chair, nearer to the Altar, shall be the Dean of Westminster, the rest of the Bishops who bear any part in the Service, and the Prebendaries of Westminster.

The Anointing.
The King and the Queen kneeling at their faldstools, the Archbishop shall begin the hymn, "Veni Creator Spiritus," and the Choir shall sing it out.

This being ended, the Archbishop shall say this prayer:

O Lord, Holy Father, who by anointing with Oil didst of old make and consecrate Kings, priests, and prophets, to teach and govern thy people Israel: Bless and sanctify thy chosen servant George, who by our office and ministry is now to be anointed with this Oil, and consecrated King of this Realm: Strengthen him, O Lord, with the Holy

Ghost the Comforter; confirm and establish him with thy free and princely Spirit, the Spirit of wisdom and government, the Spirit of counsel and ghostly strength, the Spirit of knowledge and true godliness, and fill him, O Lord, with the Spirit of thy holy fear, now and for ever. Amen.

This prayer being ended, the choir shall sing:

Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet anointed Solomon king; and all the people rejoiced and said: God save the King, Long live the King, May the King live for ever. Amen. Hallelujah.

In the meantime, the King, rising from his devotions, having been disrobed of his crimson robe by the Lord Great Chamberlain, and having taken off his cap of state, shall go before the Altar, supported and attended as before.

The King shall sit down in the Dean's Chair (placed in the midst of the area over against the Altar, with a faldstool before it), wherein he is to be anointed. Four Knights of the Garter shall hold over him a rich pall of silk, or cloth of gold. The Dean of Westminster, taking the Ampulla and Spoon from off the Altar, shall hold them ready, pouring some of the holy Oil into the Spoon, and with it the Archbishop shall anoint the King in the form of a cross.

1. On the crown of the head, saying,

Be thy Head anointed with holy Oil, as kings, priests, and prophets were anointed.

2. On the breast, saying,

Be thy Breast anointed with holy Oil.

3. On the palms of both the hands, saying,

Be thy hands anointed with holy Oil.

And as Solomon was anointed king by Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet, so be you anointed, blessed, and consecrated King over this People, whom the Lord your God hath given you to rule and govern, in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Then shall the Dean of Westminster lay the Ampulla and Spoon upon the Altar; and the King kneeling down at the faldstool, the Archbishop standing shall say a Blessing over him:

This prayer being ended, the King shall arise and sit down again in King Edward's Chair, while the Knights of the Garter give back the pall to the Lord Chamberlain; whereupon the King again arising, the Dean of Westminster shall put upon His Majesty the Colobium Sindonis, and so continue to the end, a pall of cloth of gold, together with a Girdle of the same.

The Presenting of the Spurs and Sword and the Girding and Oblation of the said Sword.

The Spurs shall be brought from the Altar by the Dean of Westminster, and delivered to the Lord Great Chamberlain; who, kneeling down, shall touch His Majesty's heels therewith, and send them back to the Altar.

Then the Lord who carries the sword of State, delivering to the Lord Chamberlain the said Sword (which is thereupon deposited in the traverse in Saint Edward's Chapel), shall receive from the Lord Chamberlain, in lieu thereof, another Sword in a scabbard of purple velvet, provided for the King to be girt withal, which he shall deliver to the Archbishop; and the Archbishop shall lay it on the Altar, saying the following prayer:

HEAR our prayers, O Lord, we beseech thee, and so direct and support thy servant King GEORGE, who is how to be girt with this Sword, that he may not bear it in vain; but may use it as the minister of God for the terror and punishment of evildoers, and for the protection and encouragement of those that do well, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Then shall the Archbishop take the Sword from off the Altar, and deliver it into the King's right hand,

the Archbishop of York and the Bishops of London and Winchester and other Bishops assisting and going along with him; and the King holding it, the Archbishop shall say:

RECEIVE this kingly Sword, brought now from the Altar of God, and delivered to you by the hands of us the Bishops and servants of God, though unworthy.

The King standing up, the Sword shall be girt about him by the Lord Great Chamberlain; and then, the King sitting down, the Archbishop shall say:

WITH this Sword do Justice, stop the growth of iniquity, protect the holy Church of God, help and defend widows and orphans, restore the things that are gone to decay, maintain the things that are restored, punish and reform what is amiss, and confirm what is in good order; that doing these things you may be glorious in all virtue, and so faithfully serve our Lord Jesus Christ in this life, that you may reign for ever with him in the life which is to come.

Then the King, rising up, shall ungird his Sword, and, going to the Altar, offer it there in the scabbard, and then return and sit down in King Edward's Chair; and the Peer who first received the Sword, shall offer the price of it, namely, one hundred shillings, and having thus redeemed it, shall receive it from the Dean of Westminster, from off the Altar, and draw it out of the scabbard, and carry it naked before His Majesty during the rest of the solemnity.

Then the Bishops who have assisted during the offering shall return to their places.

The Investing with the Armill and Royal Robe, and the Delivery of the Orb

Then the King arising, the Armill and Robe Royal or Pall of cloth of gold, shall be delivered by the Master of the Robes to the Dean of Westminster, and by him put upon the King standing; the Lord Great Chamberlain fastening the clasps. Then shall the King sit down, and the Orb with the Cross shall be brought from the Altar by the Dean of Westminster and delivered into the King's hand by the Archbishop pronouncing this Blessing and exhortation:

RECEIVE this Imperial Robe, and Orb; and the Lord your God endue you with knowledge and wisdom, with majesty and with power from on high, the Lord embrace you with his mercy on every side; the Lord cloath you with the robe of righteousness, and with the garments of salvation. And when you see this Orb thus set under the Cross, remember that the whole world is subject to the Power and Empire of Christ our Redeemer.

Then shall the King deliver his Orb to the Dean of Westminster, to be by him laid on the Altar.

The Investiture per Annulum at Baculum

Then the Keeper of the Jewel House shall deliver to the Archbishop the King's Ring, in which a table Jewel is ensigned; the Archbishop shall put it on the fourth finger of His Majesty's right hand, and say:

RECEIVE this Ring, the ensign of kingly dignity, and of defence of the Catholic Faith; and as you are this day solemnly invested in the government of this earthly kingdom, so may you be sealed with that Spirit of promise, which is the earnest of an heavenly inheritance, and reign with him who is the blessed and only Potentate, to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen.

Then shall the Dean of Westminster bring the Sceptre with the Cross and the Sceptre with the Dove to the Archbishop.

The Glove, presented by the Lord of the Manor of Worksop, being put on, the Archbishop shall deliver the Sceptre with the Cross into the King's right hand, saying,

RECEIVE the Royal Sceptre, the ensign of kingly power and justice.



present unto you KING GEORGE

And then shall he deliver the
Sceptre with the Dove into the King's
left hand, and say:

RECEIVE the Rod of equity and
mercy; and God, from whom all
holy desires, all good counsels, and all
just works do proceed, direct and as-
sist you in the administration and
exercise of all those powers which he
hath given you. Be so merciful that
you be not too remiss; so exact
justice that you forget not mercy.
Punish the wicked, protect and cherish
the just, and lead your people in the
way wherein they should go.

The Lord of the Manor of Work-
sop may support His Majesty's right
arm.

The Putting On of the Crown

The Archbishop, standing before
the Altar, shall take the Crown into
his hands, and laying it again before
him upon the Altar, he shall say:

O GOD, the crown of the faithful:
Bless we beseech thee and sanctify
this thy servant **GEORGE** our
King; and as thou dost this day set
a Crown of pure gold upon his head,
so enrich his royal heart with thine
abundant grace, and crown him with
all princely virtues, through the King
eternal Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Then the King sitting down in King
Edward's Chair, the Archbishop, as-
sisted with other Bishops, shall come
from the Altar; the Dean of West-
minster shall bring the Crown, and
the Archbishop taking it of him shall
reverently put it upon the King's
head. At the sight whereof the
people, with loud and repeated shouts,
shall cry, **GOD SAVE THE KING!**
The Peers and Kings of Arms shall
put on their coronets; and the latter
petr shall sound, and by a signal
given, the great guns at the Tower
shall be shot off.

The acclamation ceasing, the Arch-
bishop shall go on, and say:

GOD crown you with a crown of
glory and righteousness, that by
the ministry of this our benediction,
having a right faith and manifold
fruit of good works, you may obtain
the crown of an everlasting kingdom,
by the gift of him whose kingdom en-
dureth for ever. Amen.

COMFORTARE

Be strong and play the man, keep
the Commandments of the Lord thy
God, and walk in His ways.

The Presenting of the Holy Bible

Then shall the Dean of Westmin-
ster take the Holy Bible from off the
Altar and deliver it to the Arch-
bishop, who shall present it to the
King, first saying these words to
him:

OUR gracious King: we present you
with this Book, the most valuable
thing that this world affords. Here
is wisdom: this is the royal Law;
these are the lively Oracles of God.
Then shall the King deliver back
the Bible to the Archbishop, who
shall give it to the Dean of West-
minster, to be reverently placed again
upon the holy Altar; and the Arch-
bishop of York and the Bishops shall
return to their places.

The Benediction

And now the King, having been
thus anointed and crowned, and hav-
ing received all the ensigns of
royalty, the Archbishop shall solemnly
bless him; and the Archbishop of
York and all the Bishops, with the
rest of the Peers, shall follow every
part of the Benediction with a loud
and hearty Amen.

THE Lord bless you and keep you;
and as he hath made you King
over his people, so may he prosper
you in this world, and make you part-
aker of his eternal felicity in the
world to come. Amen.

The Lord give you a fruitful Coun-
try and healthful seasons; victorious
fleets and armies, and a quiet Em-
pire; a faithful Senate, wise and up-
right counsellors and magistrates; a
loyal nobility, and a dutiful gentry; a
pious and learned and useful clergy;
an honest, peaceable, and obedient
commonalty. Amen.

Then shall the Archbishop turn to
the people, and say:

AND the same Lord God Almighty
grant, that the Clergy and
Nobles assembled here for this great
and solemn service, and together with
them all the people of the land, fear-
ing God, and honoring the King,
may by the merciful superintendency
of the divine Providence, and the
vigilant care of our gracious Sover-
eign, continually enjoy peace, plenty,
and prosperity; through Jesus Christ
our Lord, to whom, with the eternal
Father, and God the Holy Ghost, be
glory in the Church, world without
end. Amen.

The Inthronisation

Then shall the King go to his
Throne, and be lifted up into it by
the Archbishops and Bishops, and
other Peers of the Kingdom; and be-
ing Inthronized, or placed therein, all
the Great Officers, these that bear
the Swords and the Sceptres, and the
Nobles who carried the other Regalia,

shall stand round about the steps of
the Throne; and the Archbishop
standing before the King, shall say:

STAND firm and hold fast from
henceforth the seat and state
of royal and imperial dignity,
which is this day delivered unto
you. In the Name and by the
authority of Almighty God, and
by the hands of us the Bishops
and servants of God, though un-
worthy; And as you see us to
approach nearer to God's Altar, so
vouchsafe the more graciously to
continue to us your royal favour
and protection. And the Lord
God Almighty, whose ministers
we are, and the stewards of his
mysteries, establish your Throne
in righteousness, that it may stand
fast for evermore, like as the sun
before him, and as the faithful
witness in heaven. Amen.

The Homage

The Exhortation being ended, all
the Princes and Peers then present
shall do their Homage publicly and
solemnly unto the King.
The Archbishop first shall kneel
down before His Majesty's knees,
and the rest of the Bishops shall
kneel in their places; and they shall
do their Homage together, for the
shortening of the ceremony, the Arch-
bishop saying:

I COSMO Archbishop of Canterbury
and so every one of the rest, I
X, Bishop of X, kneeling the rest
audibly after the Archbishop, will be
faithful and true, and faith and truth
will bear unto you our Sovereign
Lord, and your heirs Kings of Great
Britain and Ireland, and of the
British Dominions beyond the Seas, De-
fenders of the Faith, and Emperors
of India. And I will do, and truly
acknowledge, the service of the lands
which I claim to hold of you, as in
right of the Church. So help me
God.

Then shall the Archbishop kiss the
King's left cheek.

Then the Duke of Gloucester, tak-
ing off his Coronet, shall kneel down
before His Majesty's knees, the rest
of the Princes of the Blood Royal,
being Peers of the Realm, kneeling
in their places, taking off their
Coronets, and pronouncing the words
of Homage after him, the Duke say-
ing:

I HENRY Duke of Gloucester do
become your liege man of life and
limb, and of earthly worship; and
faith and truth I will bear unto you,
to live and die, against all manner
of folks. So help me God.

Then shall the Princes of the Blood
Royal, being Peers of the Realm,
touch the Crown, and kiss His
Majesty's left cheek. After which
the other Peers of the Realm, who
are then in their seats, shall kneel
down, put off their Coronets, and do
their Homage, the Dukes first by
themselves, headed by the Duke of
Norfolk, and so the Marquesses, the
Earls, the Viscounts, and the Barons,
severally in their places, the first of
other Order kneeling before His
Majesty, and the others of his Order
who are near His Majesty also kneel-
ing in their places, and all of his
Order saying after him.

I X, Duke, or Earl, &c., of X, do
become your liege man of life and
limb, and of earthly worship; and
faith and truth I will bear unto you,
to live and die, against all manner
of folks. So help me God.

The Peers having done their Homage,
the first of each Order, putting
off his Coronet, shall singly ascend
the throne, and stretching forth his
hand, touch the Crown, on His
Majesty's head, as promising by that
ceremony for himself and his Order
to be ever ready to support it with
all their power; and then shall he
kiss the King's cheek.

While the Princes and Peers are
thus doing their Homage, the King,
if he thinks good, shall deliver his
Sceptre with the Cross and the Scep-
tre or Rod with the Dove, to some
one near to the Blood Royal, or to
the Lords that carried them in the
procession, or to any other that he
pleaseth to assign, to hold them by
him.

And the Bishops that support the
King in the procession may, if they
think fit, support the Crown, as
they shall be occasion.

At the same time the choir shall
sing the

HOMAGE ANTHEM

When the Homage is ended, the
drums shall beat, and the trumpets
sound, and all the people shout,
crying out:

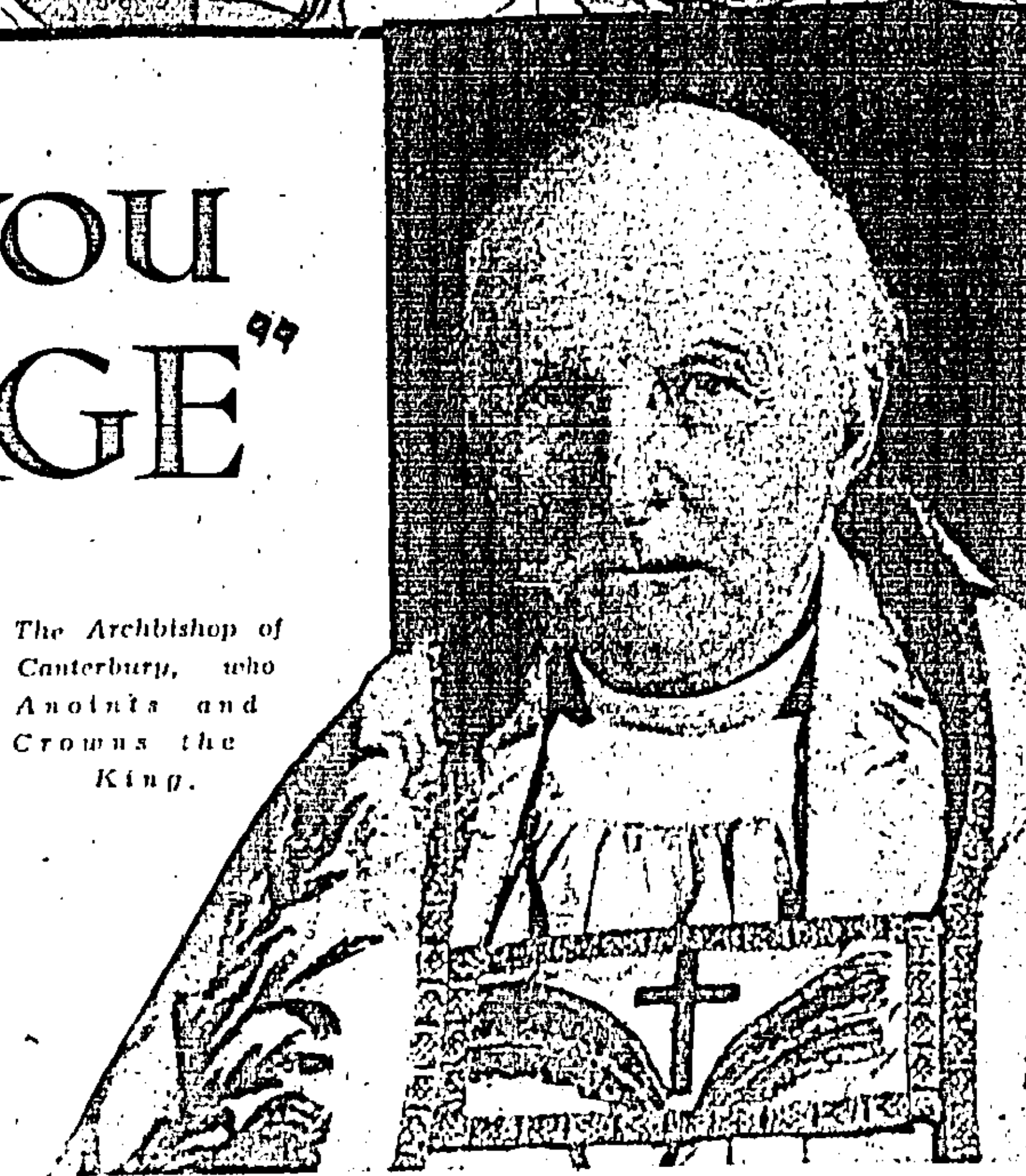
God save King **GEORGE**.
Long live King **GEORGE**.
May the King live for ever.

The solemnity of the King's
Coronation being thus ended, the
Archbishop shall leave the King in
his Throne and go to the Altar.

The Queen's Coronation

The Queen shall arise and go to
the steps of the Altar, supported by
two Bishops, and there kneel down,
whilst the Archbishop saith a prayer.

The Archbishop of
Canterbury, who
Anoints and
Crowns the
King.



This prayer being ended, the
Queen shall arise and come to the
place of her anointing: which is to
be at a faldstool set for that purpose
before the Altar, between the steps
and King Edward's Chair. There
shall she kneel down, and four
Peers, appointed for that service,
holding a rich pall of cloth of gold
over her, the Archbishop shall pour
the holy Oil upon the crown of her
head, saying these words:

IN the Name of the Father, and of
the Son, and of the Holy Ghost;
Let the anointing with this Oil in-
crease your honour, and the grace of
God's Spirit establish you, for ever
and ever. Amen.

Then shall the Archbishop re-
ceive from the Keeper of the Jewel
House the Queen's Ring, and put it
upon the fourth finger of her right
hand, saying:

RECEIVE this Ring, the seal of a
sincere faith; and God, to whom
belongeth all power and dignity, prosper
you in this your honour, and grant
you therein long to continue, fearing
him always, and always doing such
things as shall please him, through
Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Then the Archbishop shall take
the Crown from off the Altar into
his hands, and reverently set it upon
the Queen's head, saying:

RECEIVE the Crown of glory,
honour, and joy; And God, the
crown of the faithful, who by our
Episcopal hands (though unworthy)
doth this day set a crown of pure
gold upon your head, enrich your
royal heart with his abundant grace,
and crown you with all princely vir-
tues in this life, and with everlasting
gladness in the life that is to come,
through Jesus Christ our Lord.
Amen.

The Queen being crowned all the
Peersess shall put on their coronets.

Then shall the Archbishop put the
Sceptre into the Queen's right hand,
and the Ivory Rod with the Dove
into her left hand; and say this prayer:

O LORD, the giver of all perfec-
tion: Grant unto this thy servant
ELIZABETH our Queen, that by the
powerful and mild influence of her
piety and virtue, she may adorn the
high dignity which she hath obtain-
ed, through Jesus Christ our Lord.
Amen.

The Queen being thus anointed,
and crowned, and having received
all her ornaments, shall arise and go
from the Altar, supported by her two
Bishops, and so to the Theatre.
And as she passeth by the King on
his throne, she shall bow herself re-
verently to her own throne, and then be
conducted to her own throne, and
without any further ceremony take
her place in it.

The Communion

Then shall the organ play and the
choir sing the Offertory:

O hearken Thou, unto the voice of
my calling, my King, and my
God, for unto Thee will I make my
prayer.

In the meanwhile the King and
Queen shall deliver their Sceptres to
the Lords who had previously borne
them, and descend from their thrones,
supported and attended as before;
and go to the steps of the Altar,
where, taking off their Crowns,
which they shall deliver to the Lord
Great Chamberlain and other ap-
pointed Officer to hold, they shall
kneel down.

And first the King shall offer
Bread and Wine for the Communion,
which being brought out of Saint
Edward's Chapel, and delivered into
his hands (the Bread upon the Paten
by the Bishop that read the Epistle
and the Wine in the Chalice by the
Bishop that read the Gospel), shall
by the Archbishop be received from
the King, and reverently placed
upon the Altar, and decently covered

with a fair linen cloth, the Arch-
bishop first praying.

Then the King, kneeling as before,
shall make his Oblation, offering a
Pall or Altar-cloth delivered by the
Officer of the Great Wardrobe to the
Lord Great Chamberlain, and by
him, kneeling, to His Majesty, and
an Ingot or Wedge of Gold of a
pound weight, which the Treasurer
of the Household shall deliver to the
Lord Great Chamberlain, and he to
His Majesty; And the Archbishop,
coming to him, shall receive and
place them upon the Altar.

The Queen also at the same time
shall make her Oblation of a Pall
or Altar-cloth, and a mark weight
of Gold, in like manner as the King.

Then shall the King and Queen
return to their chairs, and kneel
down at their faldstools, and the
Archbishop shall say the prayer for
the whole state of Christ's Church
militant here in earth. Then fol-
lows the Exhortation, the general
Confession, the Absolution, the
Sanctus and the prayer of Con-
secration.

When the Archbishops, and Dean
of Westminster, with the Bishops'
Assistants (namely, the Prelate and
those who have read the Epistle and
the Gospel), have communicated in
both kinds, the King and Queen shall
advance to the steps of the Altar and
kneel down, and the Archbishop
shall administer the Bread, and the
Dean of Westminster the Cup, to them.

The King and Queen shall then
put on their Crowns, and taking the
Sceptres in their hands again, re-
pair to their Thrones.

Then shall the Archbishop go on
to the Post-Communion, and there
shall be sung the Gloria and the Te
Deum.

The Recess

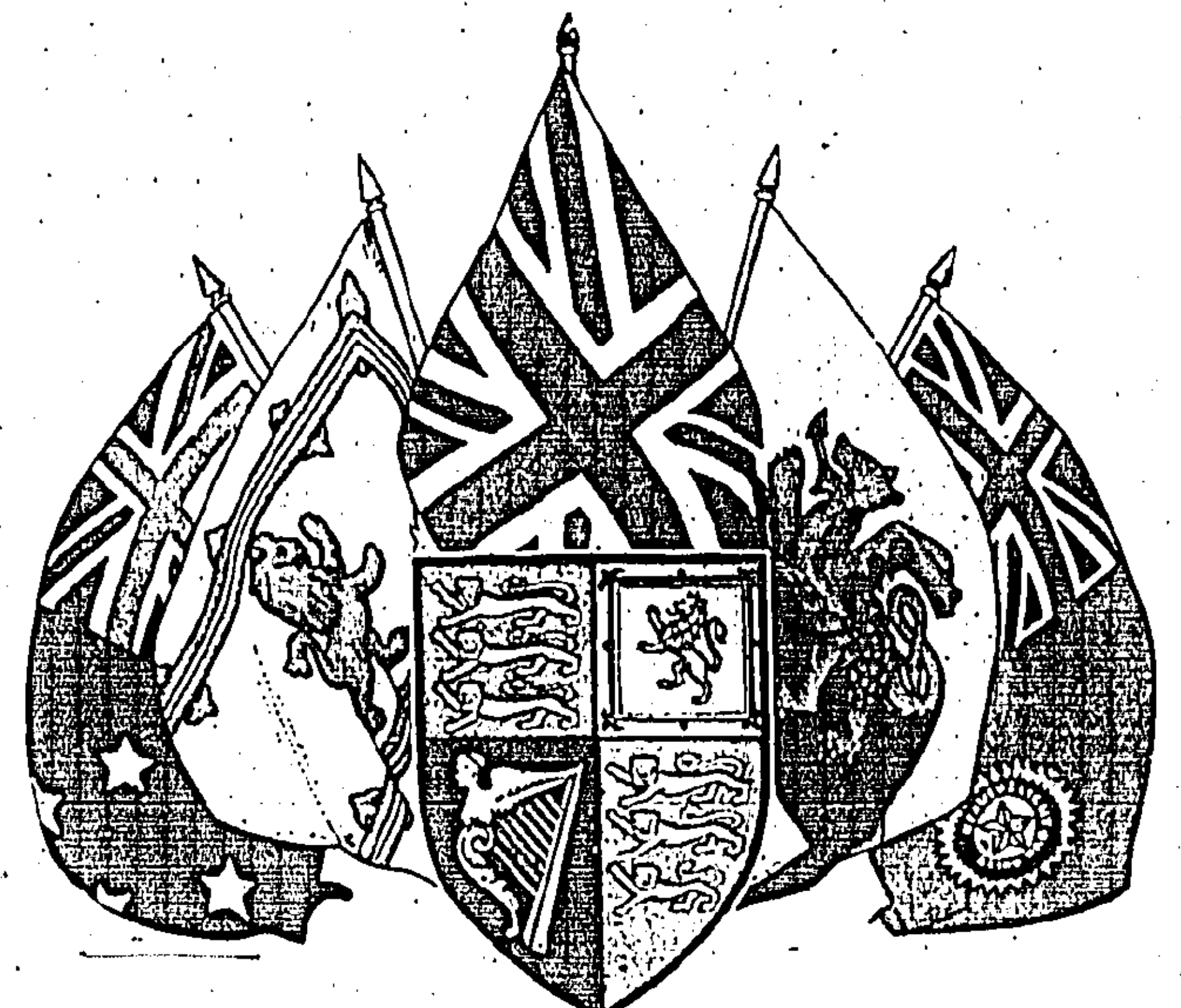
In the meantime the King, attended
and accompanied as before, the four
Swords being carried before him,
shall descend from his throne crow-
ned, and carrying his Sceptre and
Rod in his hands, go into the area
eastward of the Theatre, and pass
on through the door on the South
side of the Altar into Saint Edward's
Chapel; and as they pass by the
Altar, the rest of the Regalia, lying
upon it, are to be delivered by the
Dean of Westminster to the Lords
that carried them, in the procession,
and so they shall proceed in state
into the Chapel. The Queen, at the
same time descending, shall go in
like manner into the same Chapel at
the door on the North side of the
Altar; bearing her Sceptre in her
right hand, and her Ivory Rod in her
left.

The King and Queen being come
into the Chapel, the King, standing
before the Altar, shall deliver the
Sceptre with the Dove to the Arch-
bishop, who shall lay it upon the
Altar there. And the golden Spurs
and Saint Edward's Staff are to be
given into the hands of the Dean of
Westminster, and by him laid there
also.

The King shall then be disrobed of
his Royal Robe of State, and arrayed
in his Robe of purple velvet, and
wearing his Imperial Crown, shall
then receive in his left hand the
Orb from the Archbishop.

Then Their Majesties shall proceed
through the Choir to the West door
of the Church, in the same way as
they came, wearing their Crowns;
the King bearing in his right hand
the Sceptre with the Cross, and in
his left the Orb; the Queen bearing
in her right hand her Sceptre with
the Cross, and in her left the Ivory
Rod with the Dove; all Peers wear-
ing their Coronets.

God save our gracious King.
Long live our noble King.
God save the King.
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the King.



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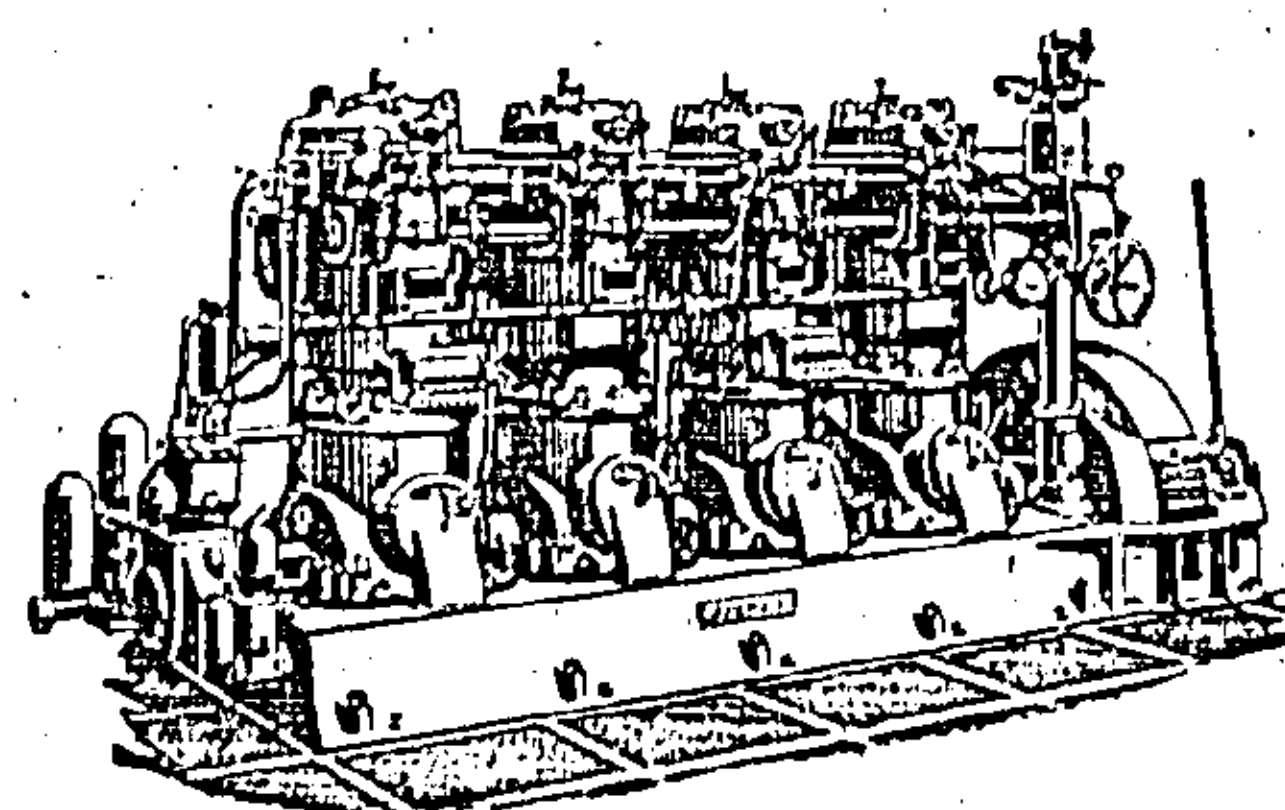
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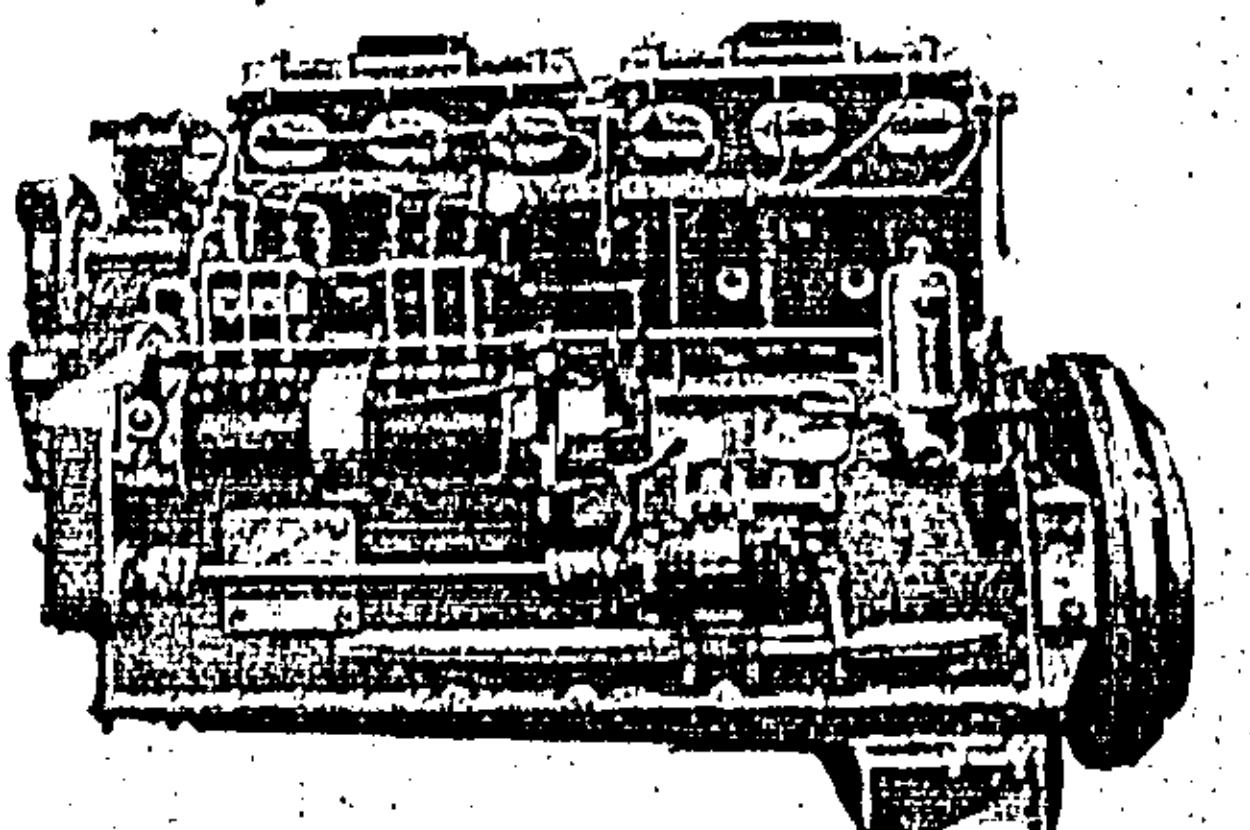
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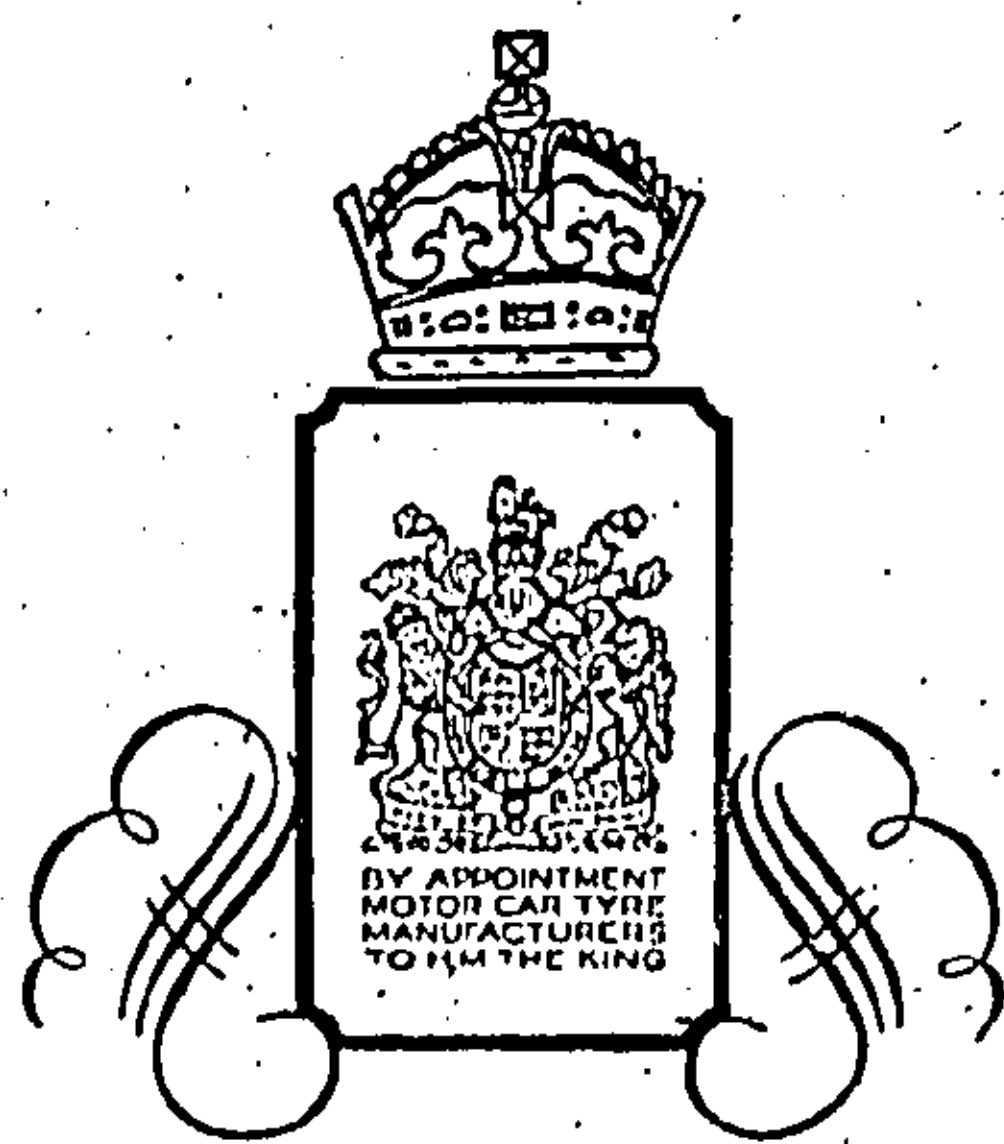
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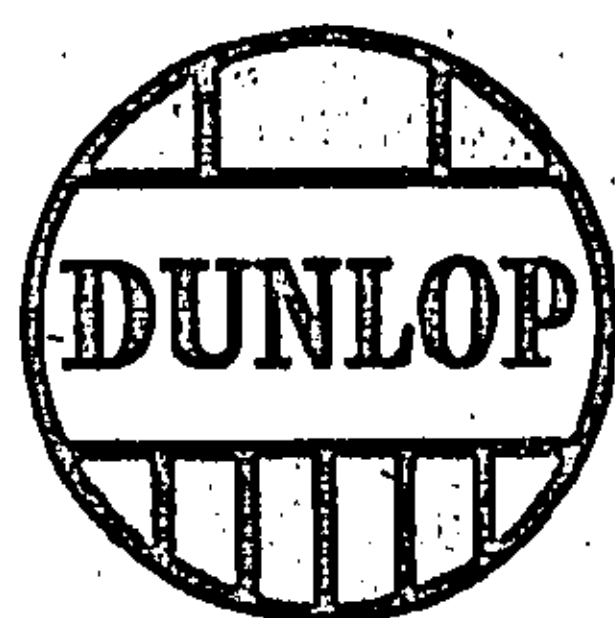
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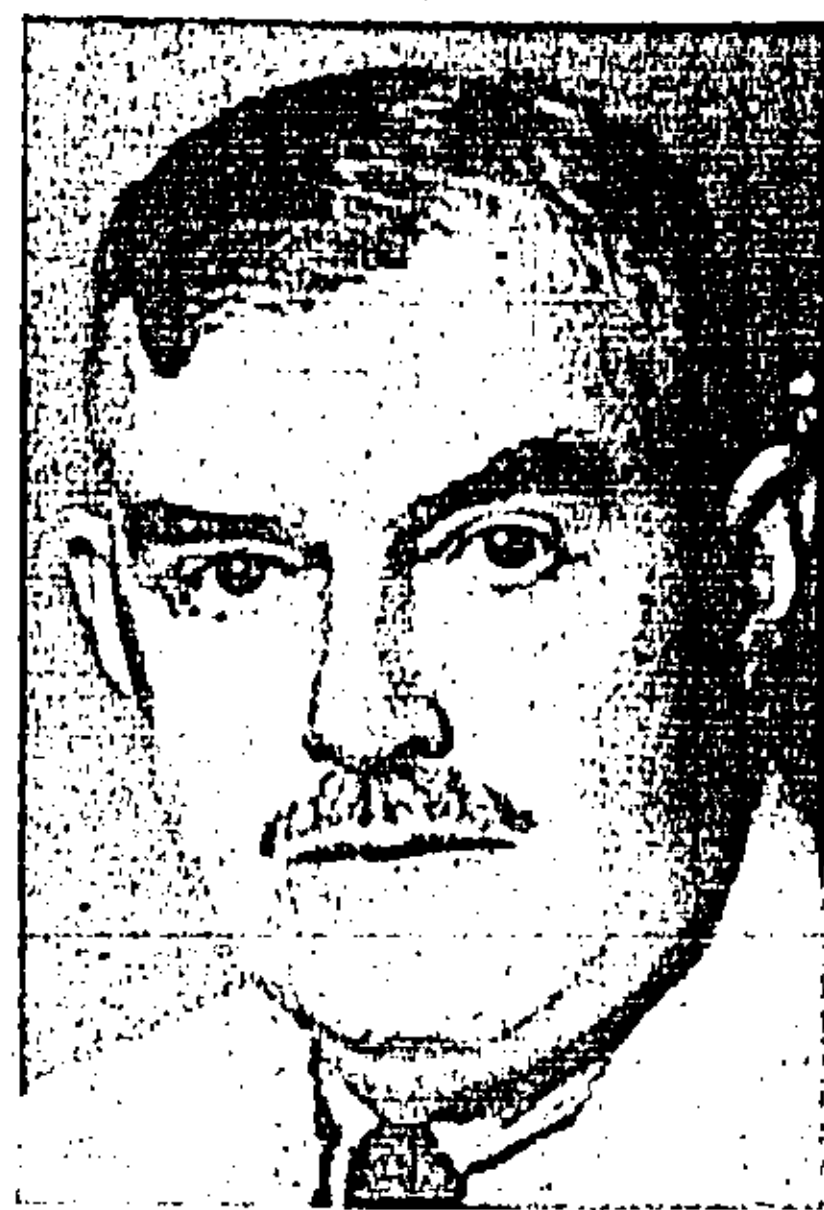
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THESE CITIZENS ARRANGED THE CORONATION CELEBRATIONS

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HON. SIR H. E. POLLOCK
Chairman, Decorations and Church Services Sub-Committee.



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FLIGHT LT. T. U. C. SHIRLEY
Executive Committee.



MR. D. W. MUNTON
Executive Committee.



MR. HO KOM-TONG
Executive Committee.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME OF CORONATION WEEK CELEBRATIONS IN H.K.

HONGKONG celebrations of the Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth will continue for a period of three days.

Chinese processions will be a feature of the celebrations, the official programme of which is as follows:
WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.

8 a.m.—Parade of Naval, Army and Air Force at the Happy Valley Race Course. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government will take the salute.

11 a.m.—Church Services. There will be no official Church Service in the sense that no official invitations will be sent, nor seats reserved in the Cathedral for officials.

Noon.—Royal Salute.

12.30 p.m.—Legislative Council meeting, to be broadcast through ZBW. A telegram of congratulations will be forwarded to His Majesty the King, and the Loyal Address from the community of Hongkong will be signed by all persons attending the meeting.

12.30 p.m.—Chinese procession.

2.30 p.m.—Chinese procession passes Government House.

8 p.m.—Illuminations switched on. Night-flying displays by R.A.F. planes. Fireworks display from 8 to 10 p.m.

9.30 p.m.—Reception at Government House.

10 p.m.—Coronation Ball at Government House.

11 p.m.—Bouquet of rockets from British warships in the harbour.

THURSDAY, MAY 13.

Noon.—Chinese procession through streets.

8 p.m.—Illuminations switched on.

8.30 p.m.—Chinese Lantern Procession.

9 p.m.—Lantern procession passes Government House. Gauze and golden dragons will be on display in this procession. Night-flying exhibition by R.A.F. planes.

FRIDAY, MAY 14.

Noon.—Chinese procession through streets.

3 p.m.—Display of Combined Scouts, Hongkong Football Club Ground, Happy Valley.

8 p.m.—Chinese lantern procession.

An Intimate Article about Her Majesty the Queen, written when She was the Duchess of York

A REALLY HAPPY FAMILY

THE MARRIED LIFE OF THE QUEEN

By Lady CYNTHIA ASQUITH

I WONDER whether even the most glittering film star has a wider circle of adors than the Princess Elizabeth.

Photographs of the most celebrated and best-loved child in the world are to be found in almost every small dwelling-place all over the Empire, and requests for it never cease.

Of these requests that, with countless strange gifts sent from every square mile of the Dominions, flow in by every post she knows nothing, for her vast correspondence is dealt with downstairs.

Legions of little girls have been named after her, and so has every imaginable kind of object from chocolates and china to hospital wards. Her distinct little face adorns the Newfoundland six-cent stamp and in the furthest south the Union Jack now waves over Princess Elizabeth Land.

Smiled Strangers Into Slavery

FROM earliest infancy, this golden-haired Princess with the brilliant blue gaze captivated the crowds to whom she held out her arms in grateful delight.

She did not delay to show that she had inherited her mother's instinctive courtesy; long before she could walk she knew how to smile strangers into slavery; and while still unable to speak she gave unmistakable signs of a laudable desire to set others at their ease.

In no phase of her life has shyness hampered her social gifts, and, now that she has attained the age of ten, the poise and polish of her manner is really remarkable.

Yet not even the most extreme supporter of the "children-should-be-children" doctrine could possibly bring the charge of precocious sophistication against her spontaneous politeness. No cynic, however determined, could accuse her of being unchildlike.

Some people seem to think that good behaviour in a child must denote lack of spirit, but one glance at the radiant and vivacious that ride sparkling in her eyes clears Princess Elizabeth from any suspicion of tameness.

Her merry, enterprising face, with its ripple of latent mischief, proclaims her bubbling and blessedly contagious good spirits; and her exquisite civility gives no sense of being imposed by excessive drill. One feels that example has prevailed where precept might well have been in vain.

Stooping over the cot in which her little grand-daughter lay,

Queen Mary once said: "I wish you were more like your dear little mother."

But if Princess Elizabeth does not resemble her mother, in appearance I feel sure she is endowed with many of her qualities. Are not the same serenity, grace, radiance, and dignity already perceptible?

Those who knew the Queen in her early childhood tell me the promise of the flower was already discernible in the bud, and that it was almost as though she had some premonition of her destiny and was rehearsing for the part she was one day to play, so assiduously did she practise her good manners.

She, before her daughter, proved that naughtiness is not the only outlet to an exceptionally high vitality, for her governess declared her "Always lively, but always good."

She Loved

To Let's "Pretend"

WITH her shining, floss-silk curls, dark-lashed eyes of brilliant blue, and complexion of transparent fairness, Princess Elizabeth is orthodoxly as well as attractively pretty.

The first time I visited her she was very, very young—still at the stage of having to plant each foot in turn on the same step all the way down the stairs, swaying in her gait, and talking of herself in the third person.

Even then one was intensely aware of her small presence; she entered the room with very definite dignity, and was gracefully pleased to be amiable. Whenever she saw that her visitor was trying, however feebly, to be funny a radiant smile rewarded the effort.

Having patiently heard me through a long repertory of farmyard and steam-engine imitations, she deftly relieved me of my handbag, and displayed a precocious sense of the proper use of all its contents. Spectacles were popped on to the tiny nose, pennies pocketed, lozenges passed through her teeth, the mirror ogled, and face powder dexterously applied.

The next time I visited her I found a very nimble girl in full possession of her "let's pretend" faculties.

It was at once decided that I should be her pony, and, in the strenuous and enjoyable half-hour that followed I was thoroughly well exercised.

Walking was not recognised as a permissible pace for a pony. A non-stop gallop, punctuated by high jumps, was exacted. Entirely immersed in her role of rider, she only broke off for two moments to use the telephone at her mother's request. This instrument she handled with expert technique; pressing the receiver to her curls, she said in her crystal voice: "Please bring down the Princess



Margaret," and rushed back to her panting "pony."

Visitors to Windsor have vivid memories of her when she could first run, tearing along the interminable corridors to wrap herself round King George V's knees.

Grandfather and granddaughter were always boon companions. In fact, her large court held no more devoted slave than King George V.

Amongst other liberties, she has been known to sweep all his food off his plate to give it to her little dog, and once both were discovered flat on the floor searching under a sofa. "We are looking for her hair-slide," explained the King.

Instead of being resented as a disturbing intruder, Princess Margaret Rose was welcomed by her sister as an enchanting new possession—a magic doll, surpassing the wildest dreams of Christmas Eve.

Pleasantly puffed-up with tender pride in the little sister given her to take care of, Princess Elizabeth's sense of protectiveness was kindled, and her willing feet gently placed on the most admirable training ground for gentleness, patience, and forbearance. Thus the new baby, greeted though she was by blazing bonfires, aroused no jealousy, but was taken straight to her sister's heart.

The Queen's

Work For Mothers

EVER since the Queen married, each post brought requests that she should, as Duchess of York, become the Patroness or President of several societies.

All these requests were carefully considered before they were answered. Never content to be a mere figurehead, she would not allow her name to be associated with any concern in which she was unable to play an active part.

To accept the office of President is, she rightly considered, to undertake a serious responsibility, and this she never does without making exhaustive inquiries into the purpose and methods of the society in question.

To her the role of President involves industrious service. A glance at her engagement books shows how often she is engaged in this service.

So large a proportion of her time is devoted to the obligations she has incurred that no attempt can be made to describe her life without an account of a few of the most important societies with which she is associated: an account which will include glimpses of her in her official capacities and personal

impressions culled from various first-hand witnesses of the discharge of her diverse duties.

It seems appropriate to start the list with an organisation concerned with the beginning of life.

In the healthy air of Highgate stands a beautiful Jacobean building called Cromwell House, and I advise anyone interested in the welfare of the very latest generation to visit this, the wonderfully picturesque headquarters of The Mothercraft Training Society.

One of the most interesting and admirable enterprises with which the Duchess was intimately concerned is the St. Marylebone Association, a gallant attack levelled against the standing disgrace of the London slums.

The appalling problems presented by the slums have only recently aroused the painful interest long their due.

Even now, though we in England realise the national disgrace of the fact that within a mile or so of our own homes vast numbers of our fellow creatures are living in conditions none of us would dream of tolerating for our animals, the difficulties of clearing the slums are so immense that most of us, however alive to the disgrace, find the problem too difficult to tackle.

Fortunately there are always some human beings who, undismayed by difficulty and discouraged by jeers, will straightway set to work to clear the nearest patch, in spite of its relative smallness to the vast area they must leave unredeemed; a relative smallness to which idle pessimists persistently draw attention.

Actuated by this crusading spirit, in 1927 a few friends founded the St. Marylebone Housing Association and launched a tireless attack on the hideous squalor of Lissom Grove.

The Duchess of York was approached by the new Association and asked to give her support to their enterprise.

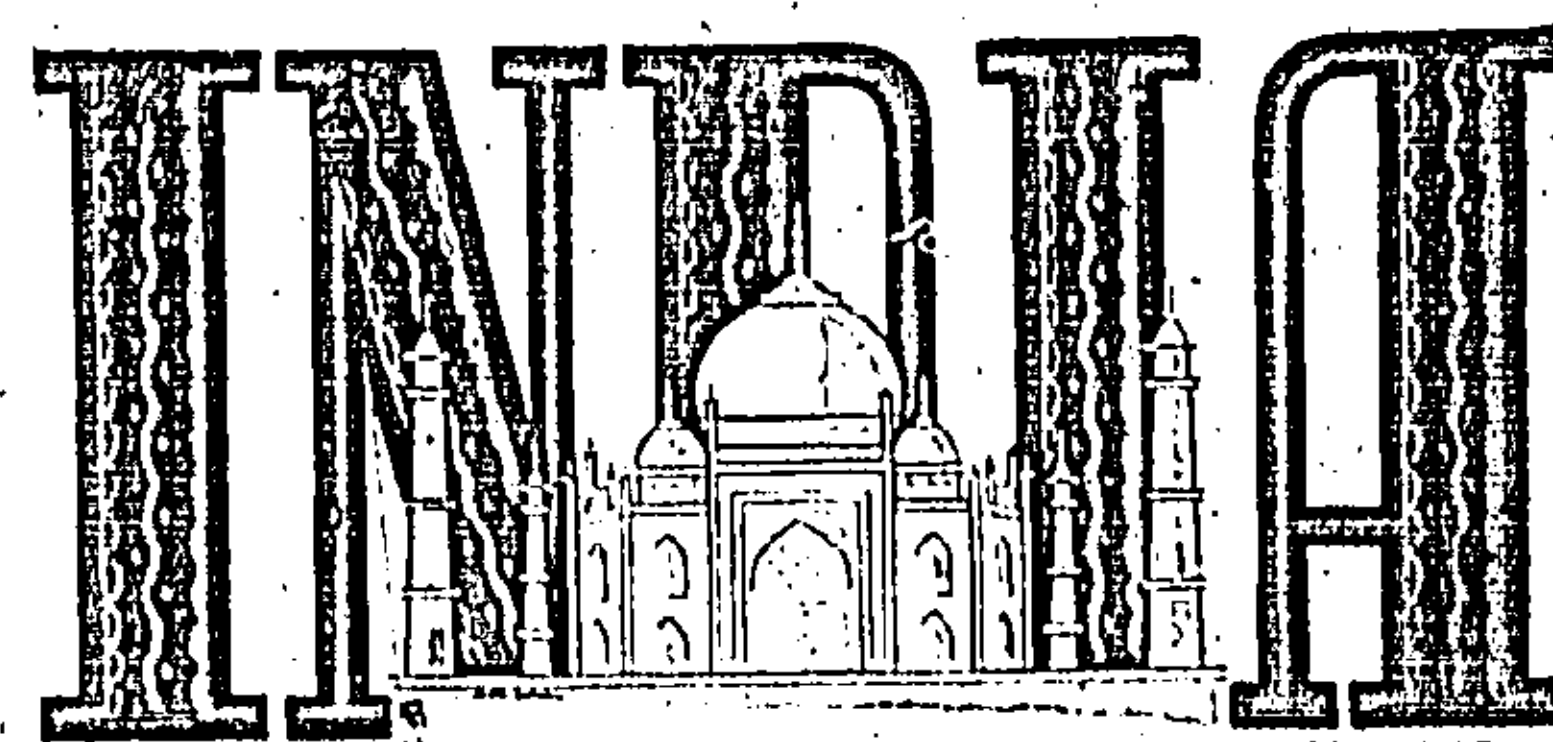
After making the most careful inquiries into the existing conditions under which the tenants of Lissom Grove were living and the schemes for rebuilding this slum she gladly consented.

It was settled that she should lay the foundation stone of the first block of flats as soon as the site should be ready for building.

Many difficulties had first to be overcome. The purchase of the land had been a severe financial strain on the small means of the group of reformers, and the expense of clearing away the enormous

(Continued on Page 10.)

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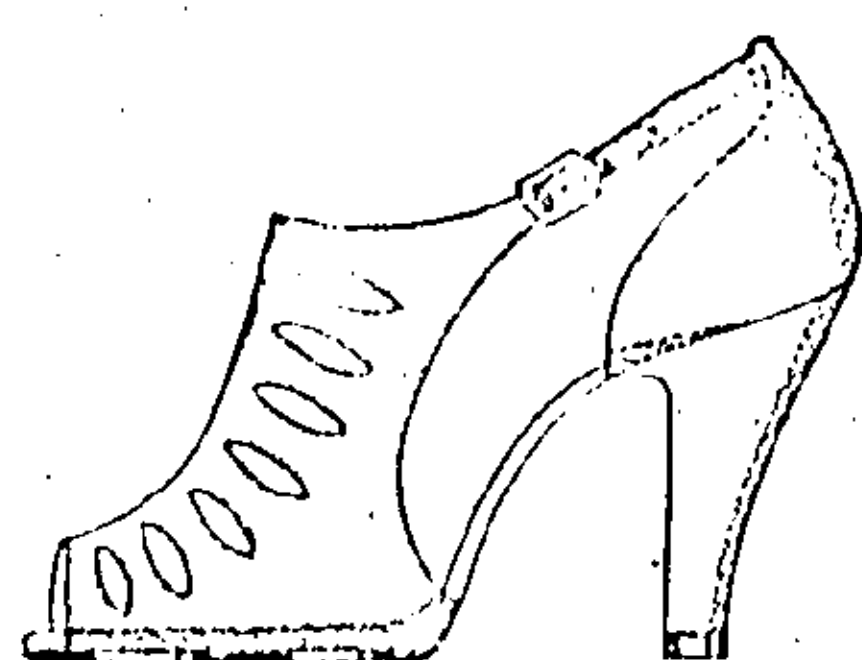
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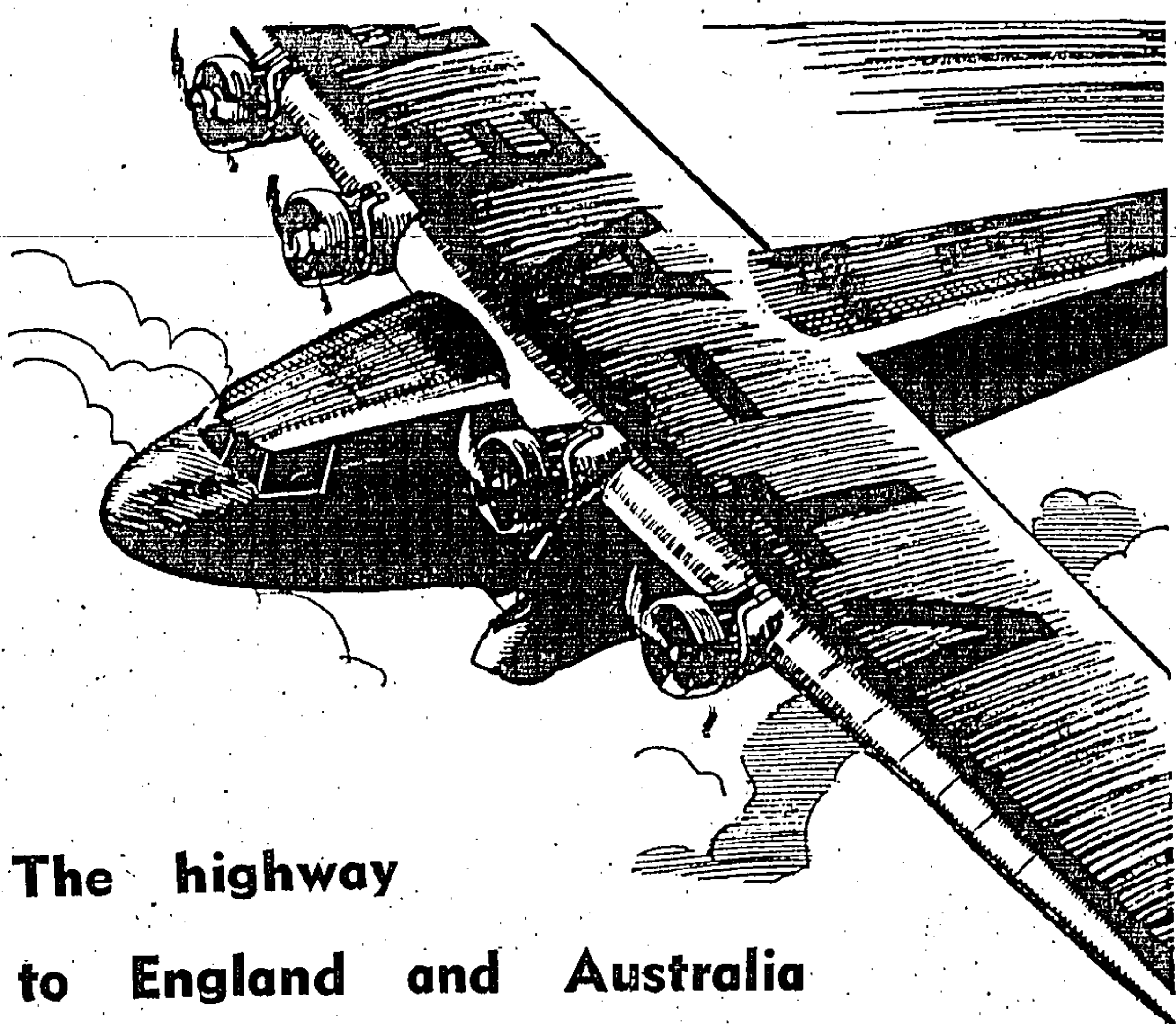


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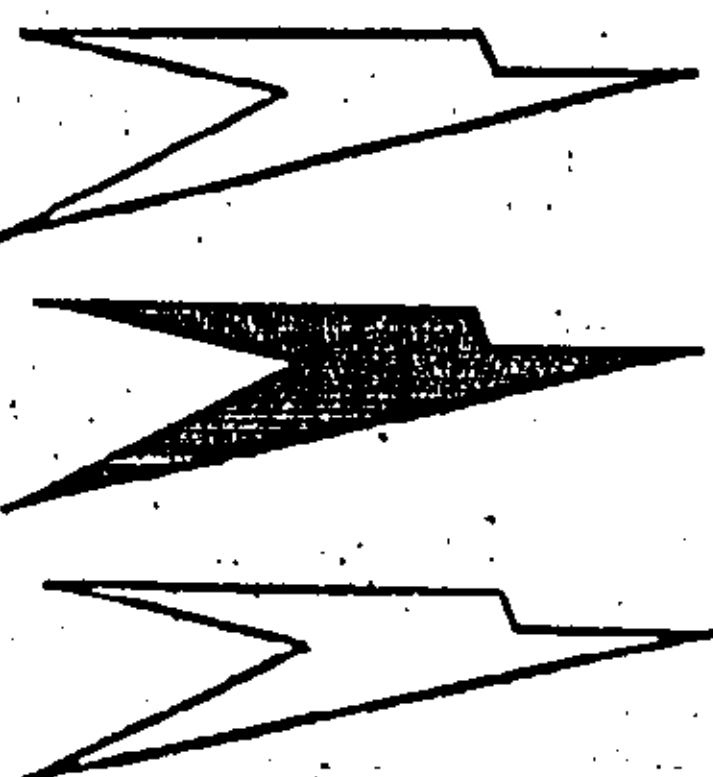


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Queen Mary will see her Son Crowned

By

Jane Howard

THE Empire rejoices that Queen Mary decided to be present in Westminster Abbey to-day.

Queen Mary has her own special place in the affections of the people. It is just over a year ago that she addressed a message to the people of the Nation and the Empire. It was during the early days of her widowhood. "I trust," she said, "that with God's help I may still be able to continue some part at least of the service which for forty-two years of happy married life we tried together to give to this land and Empire. During the coming years with all the changes which they must bring, you will, I know, let me have a place in your thoughts and prayers."

The events of the past year have dealt Queen Mary heavy blows. The sorrow that afflicted the whole Empire fell upon her directly with pitiless force. More than ever did she have a place in the thoughts and prayers of the people. Now it is her turn to rejoice with her people at the Coronation of her son King George VI and his consort, Queen Elizabeth. She will inevitably remember her own crowning in this same Westminster Abbey in 1911, but it will be in gladness, a joy shared by all that she is present on this wonderful occasion.

Deep Affection

It is well known that a very deep affection exists between Queen Elizabeth and the Queen Mother. That affection doubtless rests upon the solid foundation of similar fine qualities which both possess. First among these is the essential fitness for the high office to which at different, troubled times, each has been called.

Neither the Queen Mother, as a daughter of the Duchess of Teck, and, in her early days, a very 'junior' Princess, nor Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, in her quiet girlhood, could easily have dreamed true dreams of her great future. The consort of King George VI has yet to win her Queenly laurels, though none can doubt her ultimate triumph if she follows in the steps of her beloved predecessor.

Long ago, the Queen Mother proved her worth. As a rather shy and serious young woman, she struggled through her apprenticeship at the Court of St. James, first under the wing of an awe-inspiring Queen Victoria, and, later, of Queen Alexandra and her brilliant husband. But there was to be ample repayment for such patient learning. When, in 1910, as Princess of Wales, she was called to take her place on the throne, it was to find herself very soon complete mistress of the art of Queenship.

Strong Sense of Duty

THE Court of King George V and Queen Mary was not as rigorously disciplined as the Victorian Court. Nor was it as inconspicuously gay as the Edwardian. Queen Mary believed in moderation; in the middle course. She wanted her people and her children to be as free as possible and to enjoy themselves.

Some of the old ways of life might be too strict; but some of the new were too lax. For everyone there were duties to be fulfilled. She saw to it that hers were not forgotten. The most important of them have been to her country, her husband and her sons and daughter.

A sense of duty is, perhaps, the strongest urge within her. It is this, probably, more than anything else, which has made her to those legions of her subjects at home and overseas, a model, not only of what they conceive of a perfect Queen, but of fine womanhood.

The Queen Mother is known for her kind and generous heart, as much as for her powers of calm logic and commonsense. In the Duchess of Teck's over-hospitable household, lack of money was at times more than embarrassing. Yet the Duchess could never resist the call of poverty. The Queen Mother is equally ready to help the needy; but she will never allow any of the many philanthropic institutions which bear her name to be run on unbusinesslike lines. She is impulsively generous, but she has no use for waste or muddle.

Own Household Books

HER early training in careful household management stood the Queen Mother in good stead during the first years of her marriage. In those days it was necessary for the then Duke and Duchess of York, to practice strict economy. For the Duke's income was small and scarcely sufficient to meet the needs of his growing family. Our future Queen had to do her own shopping and keep her own household books, tasks which she carried out as efficiently as any housewife in the land.

She still takes pleasure in shopping expeditions, and on countless occasions has amazed and delighted people by the informal manner in which she has entered shops and asked to see shown their wares. The galleries of antique dealers are, of course, her

happy hunting ground, for she has the true zest of the collector.

Art Collector

IN the modernising and rearrangement of Buckingham Palace the Queen Mother rediscovered much beautiful and valuable furniture, tapestries, pictures and ornaments which had been lost to sight for years among a mass of rather haphazard accumulation. Indeed, by her intense interest and knowledge of art treasures of many kinds, she has done more than anyone who came before her to increase the value of the Royal Collection.

Her private collection of objects d'art, furniture and paintings is one of the largest and most valuable in the country. Spacious as is Marlborough House, to which home she has returned in her widowhood, great difficulty has been found in accommodating and displaying these priceless possessions to their full advantage.

The Queen Mother knows of many pleasures to fill her more leisurely days ahead. She has a special fondness for gardening and loves all kinds of flowers. This love would seem to be quite naturally bound up in the liking she has always shown for glowing colours. It is told of her that so particular is she to obtain just the right shade of a certain colour for her dress material that she will send

hydrangeas or other blossoms from her garden to act as a colour guide for her own fabrics.

There have been all too many occasions when the Queen Mother's great courage has been tested to the full. It was particularly manifest during the sad days of King George V's illness, after his death, and, again, through the recent crisis which led to the abdication of her eldest son.

Guardian of the Realm

HER earnest hopes for the welfare of the monarchy, which she in her time successfully guarded, are now vested in her second son, King George VI. Living nearby, in Marlborough House, she will be able to watch over him as he shoulders the heavy responsibilities which were his father's a while ago. The big, red mansion in the Mall is alive with memories for the Queen Mother. It was here that she lived, twenty-six years ago, with her husband, the King who seldom spoke to his subjects but paid a tribute to his "dear wife," his great helpmate.

Their son, who has ascended the throne showed, in his memorable New Year message, the same desire to please the Queen Mother before all. Speaking of the responsibilities of his heritage, he said: "I should like to share with all the more confidence in the knowledge that the Queen and my mother, Queen Mary, are at my side."

A Really Happy Family

THE MARRIED LIFE OF THE QUEEN

(Continued from Page 9.)

mass of rubbish from the centre before any actual building could begin was very great.

But at last the preliminary part of their task was achieved, and on June 9, 1928, the Duchess came to lay the foundation stone of the first block of flats.

She Always Does

The Right Thing

THREE years later the Queen, then still Duchess of York, revisited Lissom Grove to open the delightful new flats of which she had laid the foundation stone.

The devoted band of workers responsible must surely have felt their labours well rewarded as they remembered the one-time hideousness of the place they had so wonderfully converted.

After the opening ceremony an official was heard to say: "Isn't it wonderful to see someone going on doing the right thing!" and a tenant exclaimed: "Well, she is a lovely young lady, and she deserves all she gets!"

To turn from the grim realities of slums to the solace of art, I'm sure that the Queen's connection with the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art must be one of her most pleasant duties; it might almost be described as a holiday task.

On November 17, 1931, she came with the Duke of York to open the Academy's beautiful new buildings.

After greatly enjoying the students' performance she was persuaded to deliver an impromptu speech from the stage of the theatre, and in so doing proved that she—at least—needed no instruction in elocution. She then made a tour of the premises and was personally introduced to each of the students.

Shortly after this opening ceremony the Duchess was invited to be a patroness, and her consent assured her continued interest in the Academy.

Another school of art with which the Duchess was intimately associated was the Royal School of Art Needlework.

This admirable institution was founded in 1872 by H.R.H. Princess Christian, with the two-fold object of reviving a languishing art and providing paid employment for educated women who would otherwise have had to live in poverty.

The school has been an unqualified success and is now entirely self-supporting. The most exquisite embroidery produced, and any kind of needlework can be carried out from the faithful copying of the medieval tapestries and making or repairing of regiments of banners to the turning out of lingerie and table linen in the very latest fashion.

When H.R.H. Princess Christian died the Duchess succeeded her as president, the first post she accepted after her marriage.

Every year since then she presided over a stall at the Winter Sale, and buyers in close formation pressed and thronged to buy something from her hand. Few tasks are more fraying to the temper than selling.

To have to stand and smile for hours and keep your head about prices, the giving of correct change, and the making of parcels is enough to fluster the most serene, but the Duchess contrived to greet each single customer as if she were not only her first but her last.

Leaving A

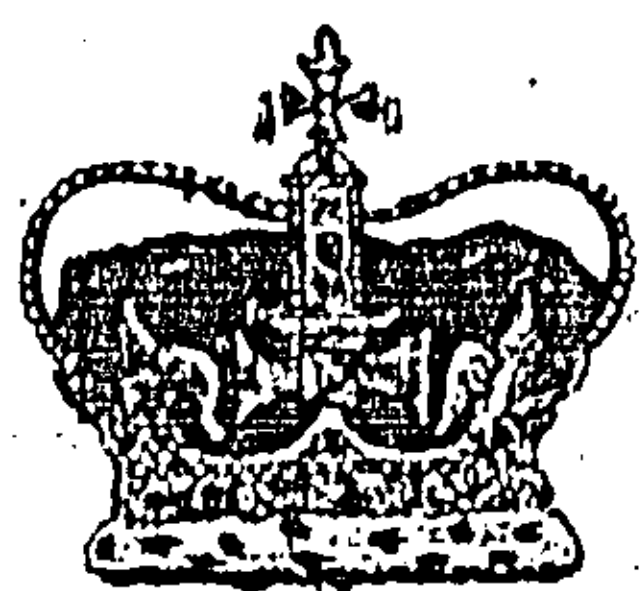
Glow Of Gladness

SOME time ago I watched the then Duchess of York fulfil a wonderfully picturesque duty.

As Patroness of the Woman's Branch of Toc H she was lighting the Lamps of Remembrance at the annual festival. I am sure no other ceremony she has undertaken can so strongly appeal to her imagination.

The lighting of these lamps, the symbols of endeavour and kindness, gives us the most appropriate farewell glimpse of the Queen, who, wherever she passes, seems to leave, as it were, a glow of gladness.

It has been said that "those who bring happiness into the lives of others cannot keep it from themselves." Is not one glance at the Queen's radiant face enough to show us that she is still enjoying her reward?



LINE OF SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE

King Edward's abdication naturally raised the question of exactly how the present line of succession stands. The pictures below make the position perfectly clear.



KING AND QUEEN

As the eldest son, after King Edward, of the late King George V, King George VI was Heir Apparent to the throne. When King Edward abdicated the Duke of York ascended the Throne and the Duchess automatically became Queen.



THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER AND HIS DUCHESS

3 The Duke of Gloucester, King George's brother, comes after any children of the King in the line of succession.



DUKE AND DUCHESS OF KENT

4 The Duke of Kent comes after his older brothers—the Duke of Windsor excepted and any children they have or may have, of either sex.



PRINCESS ROYAL AND LORD LASCELLES

7 In the event of none of King George's brothers or their children becoming King or Queen, the Princess Royal would inherit the throne.



PRINCESS ELIZABETH

1 As the eldest child of the King, Princess Elizabeth would be next in succession after him, unless a son should be born.



PRINCE EDWARD

5 & 6 Prince Edward of Kent, who is just over one year old, and his baby sister, Princess Alexandra, (born on Christmas Eve), stand next in line to their father.



THE PRINCESS ROYAL'S SONS

8 & 9 Viscount Lascelles, right, and the Hon. Gerald Lascelles, left, stand respectively eighth and ninth in the line of succession.



PRINCESS ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT

10 Princess Arthur of Connaught is the daughter of Princess Louise, younger sister of the late King George V. She stands tenth in the order of inheritance.



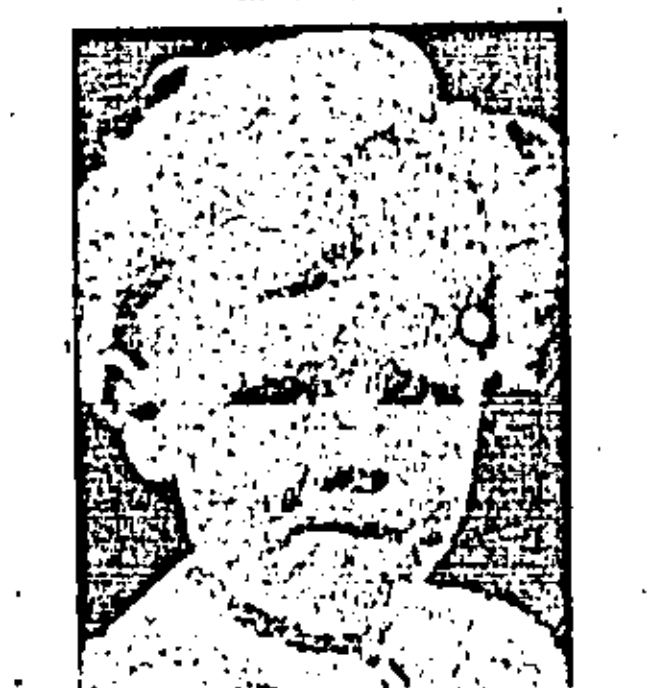
THE EARL OF MACDUFF

11 The Earl of Macduff, son of Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught and eventual heir to two dukedoms, comes after his mother.



LADY MAUD CARNEGIE

12 Lady Maud Carnegie is the younger sister of Princess Arthur of Connaught and comes after her and her children.



THE MASTER OF CARNEGIE

13 The seven-year-old Master of Carnegie, grand nephew of King George V, follows his mother, Lady Maud Carnegie in line of succession to the throne.

PRINCESS MARGARET ROSE

2 Princess Elizabeth's younger sister, Princess Margaret Rose, stands next after her in the line of succession.

THESE ROYAL MESSAGES MADE HISTORY

ON the morning of December 12, 1936, His Majesty King George VI attended the Accession meeting of the Privy Council, which "gave orders for proclaiming His Majesty." Here is the official record of the historic proceedings:

HIS Majesty, being this day present in Council, was pleased to make the following Declaration:—

Your Royal Highness, My Lords and Gentlemen: I meet you to-day in circumstances which are without parallel in the history of our Country. Now that the duties of Sovereignty have fallen to Me I declare to you My adherence to the strict principles of constitutional government and My resolve to work before all else for the welfare of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

With My Wife as helpmeet by My side, I take up the heavy task which lies before Me. In it I look for the support of all My Peoples.

Furthermore, My first act on succeeding My Brother will be to confer on Him a Dukedom and He will henceforth be known as His Royal Highness The Duke of Windsor. Whereupon the Lords of the Council made it their humble request to His Majesty that His Majesty's Most Gracious Declaration to Their Lordships might be made public, which His Majesty was pleased to order accordingly. Whitehall, December 12, 1936.

The official record of the Accession Council contained in an extraordinary issue of the *London Gazette* reads as follows:—

This day the Lords of the Privy Council assembled at St. James's Palace and gave orders for proclaiming His Majesty who made a most Gracious Declaration to them.

WHEREAS by an Instrument of Abdication dated the Tenth day of December instant His former Majesty King Edward the Eighth did declare His irrevocable Determination to renounce the Throne for Himself and His Descendants, and the said Instrument of Abdication has now taken effect, whereby the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, Ireland, and all other His former Majesty's

dominions is now solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George: We, therefore, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being here assisted with these of His former Majesty's Privy Council, with Numbers of other Principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London, do now hereby with one Voice and Consent of Tongue and Heart, publish and proclaim, That the High and Mighty Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George is now become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord George the Sixth by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. To whom we do acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection; beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince George the Sixth with long and happy Years to reign over us.

Given at St. James's Palace, this Twelfth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six.

In the House of Lords and the House of Commons on December 14, 1936, the following Message from His Majesty the King was read:

I have succeeded to the Throne in circumstances which are without precedent and at a moment of great personal distress, but I am resolved to do my duty, and I am sustained by the knowledge that I am supported by the widespread good will and sympathy of all my subjects here and throughout the world.

It will be my constant endeavour, with God's help, supported as I shall be by my dear wife, to uphold the honour of the realm and to promote the happiness of my peoples.

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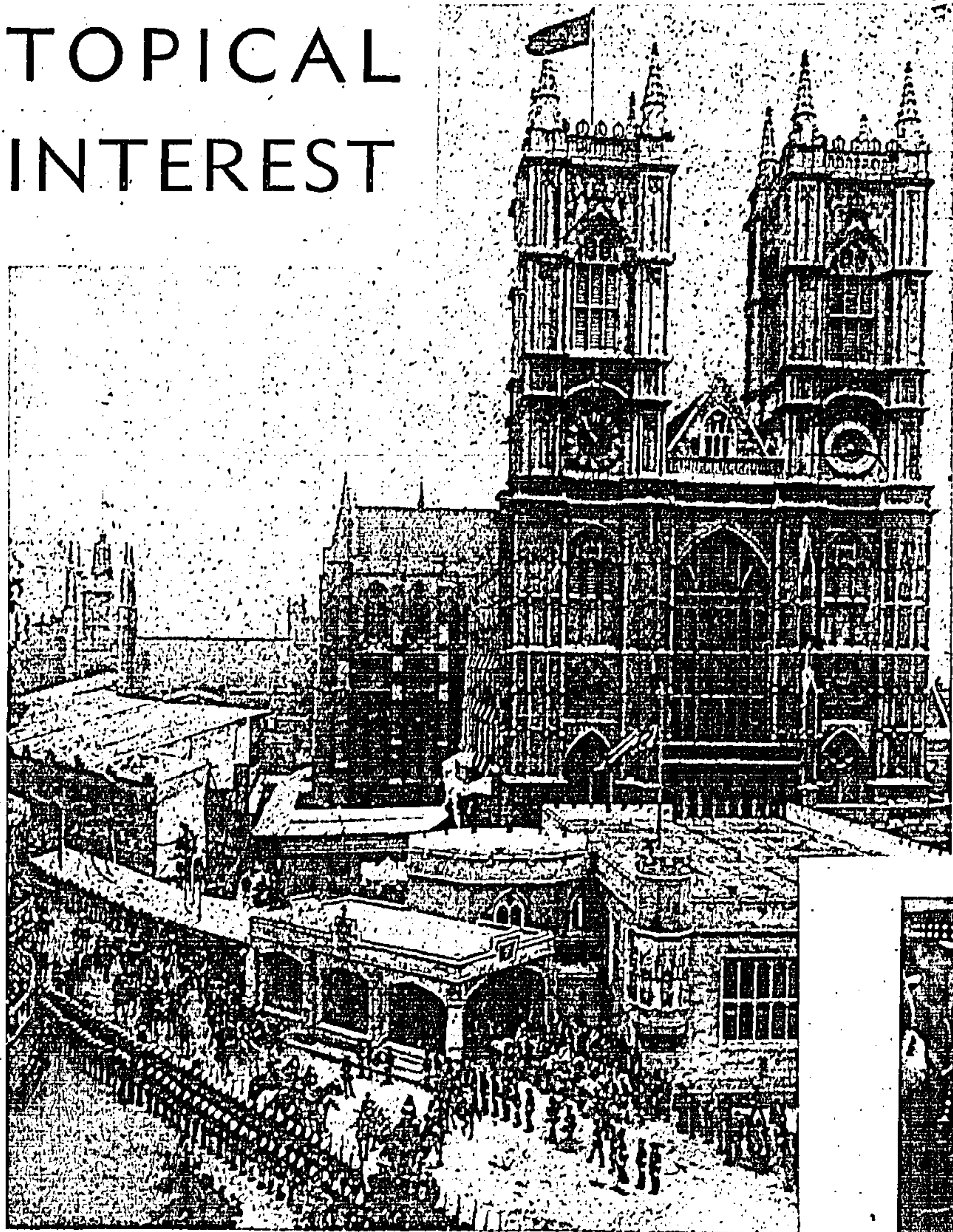
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A PICTURE PAGE OF TOPICAL INTEREST



WESTMINSTER ABBEY as it appeared during the Coronation of King George V. in 1911—a photograph of particular interest in view of to-day's ceremony. In the foreground is the annexe, built of wood and plaster and toned to match the main building. It contained a reception hall and robing chambers (right), decorated with rare tapestries and was identical with the buildings prepared for the Coronation of King Edward VII. in 1902.



IT IS EASY TO SEE from this group at Windsor what real dog lovers King George, Queen Elizabeth and their children are. The little house, gift of Wales to Princess Elizabeth, bears the Welsh name Y Bwthyn Bach, meaning "the little cottage."



THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING and Queen arriving with Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose to present the colours to the 4th and 5th Black Watch at Glamis Castle.



His Excellency the Governor, Sir Andrew Caldecott, proclaiming King George VI from the steps of the Supreme Court last December. His Excellency departed from Hongkong on April 16, on leave prior to taking up his new appointment at Ceylon. The Hon. Mr. N. L. Smith became Officer Administering the Government when Sir Andrew Caldecott departed.



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PRINCESS ELIZABETH, the fair-haired, blue-eyed heir presumptive to the Throne, who celebrated her eleventh birthday last month.

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For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

V. M. GRAYBURN,
Chief Manager.

COLONY DECKED IN FINERY FOR HISTORIC FETE

(Continued from Page 1.)

colours, are on view in most of the shop-windows. In this respect, considerable interest is centred on Lane Crawford's, the shop-windows of which are decorated with Royal portraits, while on top of the canopy of the building are the words "God Save the King" with a lion on each side, and a Crown covered with patriotic flags.

Statue Square, with its numerous lights and bunting supported by poles, strikes a gay note, while the Hongkong Club, with a shield of flags in the alcove, facing the Cenotaph, the Supreme Court with the words "God Save the King" in red, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank surmounted on the roof with two gigantic crowns and the characters "G.R.", one on each end of the fifth floor, are other effective sights. The Club Lusitano also has a magnificent display.

Along the waterfront, from the V.R.C. right to the end of Kennedy Town, practically all the buildings are brilliantly decked and outlined in lights. Notable decorations in this area are the huge crown in red and gold and the letters "G.R." in red adorning the P. & O. Building, with the Company's colours below, generally considered the most striking in the Colony. The large departmental stores, further west, are all covered with lights from top to bottom; and there is a fine pat lamp near the Wing Lok Wharf.

PEAK AND MID-LEVELS

On The Peak and Mid-Levels, most of the buildings confine their displays to illuminations, being generally silhouetted with lights, though some of them are decorated with flags and bunting as well.

The feature of the decorations at Government House, besides the myriads of lights, is provided by the letters "G.R." separated by a magnificent Crown on the roof, which at Admiralty House, where the Rear-Admiral C. G. Sedgwick resides, are displayed in 35-foot characters "G.R.", one at each end of the roof and a Crown, which can be clearly seen from Kowloon. Along May Road are stretched the words "God Save the King" extending 250 feet in length.

The schools and colleges, including the University, St. Joseph's College, Queen's College, King's College, and Wah Yan College, are also "dressed" in the best manner, and completely decorated with red and white lamps, having a most striking display.

The recreation clubs around Happy Valley, and vicinity, not to mention other buildings, are all bedecked, while the Oriental Hotel, and the Hongkong Electric Co., the Tsang Tsou Tsin Co. factory, and Taikoo Dock, all down at North Point, are outlined with lights for illumination.

The results of weeks of preparations, the decorations undoubtedly surpass those of the Jubilee, and give a sight which will not be easily forgotten.

NAVAL DECORATIONS

The Royal Navy, as Senior Service, is right royally taking a prominent part in the celebrations.

A handsome wooden structure was erected over the main gate of the Naval Dockyard and another at the corner of Murray Road. On these are illuminated Crowns and the words "God Save the King and Queen".

From Murray Road to Seven- and Sixpence Hill, flags and bunting maintain in daytime the merry note which will be taken up by the lamps at night, while Crown and shields and woodwork painted in patriotic colours have transformed this section of Queen's Road from its usual drab appearance.

The Royal Navy will put its best face towards the sea, however, and the Dockyard has been treated by experts in a manner that will change its grim structure into a most attractive design at night. The huge crane is one of the subjects of illumination, being picked out in lights. Over the wall of the Naval Dockyard from Murray Road can be seen a magnificent full-rigged model of an old-time warship.

Coronation Day is being kept as a Sunday by the Royal Navy; Divine Service is being held and a special prayer offered for the King's Majesty.

The Portuguese gunboat Macau came from Macau especially to be present during the Coronation celebrations and take its part in honouring the occasion. The French gunboat Argus is also in harbour, and both will be illuminated to-night. Officers from both these warships were guests at the Review this morning.

MILITARY DISPLAYS

Despite the heavy work that Coronation celebrations has thrown on the military in the organisation of the Combined Review and other matters, they have contrived to decorate their own premises in keeping with the general surroundings.

Flagstaff House will be magnificently illuminated at night, while Wellington Barracks happily carries on the decorative effort brought to its borders by the Navy Yard. Even the trees will be lit up.

Further up the road, the Garrison Sergeants' Mess is hung with flags and electric lamps.

The officers' mess at Murray Barracks has a brave display, including a huge shield of the regimental crest. On the Kowloon side, Signal Hill, Gun Hill Club, and adjacent quarters, are illuminated in outline, and will show up very clearly across the harbour. At Shamshuipo, Jubilee Building will tower above the Camp and provide an outstanding effect at that end of the peninsula.

The Navy, Army and Air Force Institute have decorated all their branches and will share in the illuminations at night. Their big job will be to cater for 1,000 Garrison schoolchildren who are being entertained to-morrow, and the Chatham Road football ground.

The Royal Air Force buildings are too removed from the centre of

CHINESE PARADE THRILLS CROWDS

(Continued from Page 1.)

vantage point, on verandahs, balconies, pavements and house-tops was crowded, occupied. The more zealous brought their chairs and tables along for a better view of the show.

Enjoying the freedom of being able to trade without a licence for a few days, hawkers did some roaring business, commencing it with pleasure. It is estimated that over 500,000 residents saw the procession to-day. Amongst the spectators could be counted many "people from the country."

NIGHT PROCESSION

Though the procession this morning was participated by eleven companies and labour associations, many others will take part in the night procession. In this connection Mr. Tse Ka-pao, vice-chairman of the Chinese sub-committee, pointed out that the day procession was shorter than the Chinese, in 1935 during which the similar show provided by the Chinese, in 1935 during which the procession would be hundred per cent. better than on the former occasion, as it would have double the features.

Trade guilds drew lots to decide their positions for to-day's procession. The No. 1 position being drawn by the Association of Pig Retailers and Wholesalers. Some 600 men from this guild alone joined in the march.

Dressed in ceremonial garments, eight officials of this guild marched ahead of the procession carrying holding small banners. The guild had its special Chinese orchestra, flags, floats, and palanquins. A group of Chinese acrobats gave a marvellous show of "lion display."

COMING OF THE DRAGON

Then with the mightiest clamour of the drums and a swifter beating of the drums, the crowd surged and murmured as the incense dragon, measured over 200 feet, made its appearance, the centre of admiration. With every span of it covered with beautiful silk, the enormous creature writhed fearfully from side to side, to the accompaniment of Chinese music. Some 150 manipulators bore the monster along the six hours' march, getting relief from other marchers from time to time. Underneath the dragon was the following inscription: "Hearty congratulations from the Hongkong Pig Retailers and Wholesalers' Association."

Marching immediately from behind were members of the Fruit and Vegetable Dealers' Association. This vegetable parade was headed by two enormous cabbages bearing the name of the members. A float depicting a historical event placed on a motor-lorry was most strikingly built with silk. The sides two lions, over 300 members of the guild took part. Exceeding the number of participants of most other guilds, the Fish-mongers, had 470 of their members turned out, of which many joined as manipulators of the 300 feet silver dragon. Covered with silver plates, glittering like mirrors, the dragon was spectacular and its contortions terrific.

Historical events from the "Third Kingdom" in the Han Dynasty 200 B.C. to 220 A.D. were most effectively described on four floats presented by the Meat Dealers' Association. Equally impressive was a lion display in which 50 Chinese acrobats contributed much merriment to the procession.

Forty still-walkers caused much laughter as they passed along the route. They formed part of the show of the Fukien Merchants' Club.

The biggest Chinese orchestra in the procession was the one representing the Chinese Merchants' Guild. This orchestra alone had 80 members playing the music of the Chichow-Swallow districts.

The Piece-Goods Merchants contributed most of the floats, which were built of colourful silk. Each was mounted on a motor-lorry. Hainanese residents here presented two "floats" for the first time in Hong Kong. The acrobats were specially engaged from Hainan Island.

The Textile Goods Factories were represented in the show by nine floats on motor-cars.

AIRSHIP DISTRESS FILM COMING

Paramount Films of China announce the dispatch of a special aircraft, covering the Hindenburg disaster, by Pan-American Airways Clipper from Alameda to-day. This special newsreel will be released at the Queen's Theatre on Saturday, May 22.

Things to take a very prominent part in the general illumination scheme but their flights in the morning and evening are one of the most spectacular items in the programme.

Eighteen machines took part in the Fly Past this morning and two flights of three machines, each accompanied by two aeroplanes picked out in outline, will do low flying in formation over the Colony shortly after 8 p.m.

IN KOWLOON

Day decorations in Kowloon are of necessity on a smaller and less brilliant scale than in the city of Victoria. Nevertheless any visitor coming off the Star Ferry will know that there is an "occasion" being celebrated.

The "circus" just outside the ferry wharf is ringed and bedecked with bunting and small flags and presents an unusual sight. Up is far the Y.M.C.A. all is normal, but when night comes and the electric bulbs all around it are lit, the building will present a brilliant landmark that can be seen far away.

The Peninsula Hotel has three big, Union Jacks waving from various floors, surrounded by smaller flags. Three crowns, bedecked, are spread out on each wing.

Up Nathan Road once again flags, bunting and streamers meet the eye, but the view here is also not very impressive by day. Preparations have, however, been made on many buildings for lighting up and at night the peninsula will present an appearance very little less magnificent than that on the island.

NIGHTFALL TRANSFORMS HONGKONG

(Continued from Page 1.)

Colony will show itself in full nocturnal glory as one of the most successful works of man super-imposed on a natural setting which is itself equalled in few places of the world.

To-night for the first time, the illuminations of Hongkong, Kowloon and the New Territories are being switched on. The view from whatever angle it is regarded should be most impressive. The Peninsula will see a veritable fairy castle built up of numerous designs—towers, pinnacles and geometric figures. Along the island waterfront, a blaze of light will form the foundation for this gigantic structure, while higher up in the mists, the pendulous dwellers will contribute their own displays.

STRIKING FEATURES

Outstanding on the Peak are the words "God Save the King" erected in May Road and extending 250 feet in length. The P. & O. building deserves special mention for its magnificent coloured display surmounted by the Crown, while Jardine's with the monogram "G.R." and Admiralty House will be highlights of the island's illuminations.

From the Peak, Kowloon will present a spectacle, viewed with all others, Nothing is more enchanting than the wide open space of the Peninsula, marked with lines of light radiating from the illuminated Star Ferry to the Railway, the Peninsula Hotel, the European Y.M.C.A., and on up Nathan Road to the Admiralty, hotels and shops which will place themselves on the night scene with the aid of thousands of electric lamps.

From the Peak, too, one will be able to look upon a new aspect of the island slopes, picking out the giant Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building, Government House with its shining streamer, and the business district up in its entirety. On either side, the Chinese district will maintain the torch of patriotism will travel on liquid wires and on the opposite side, the Naval Dockyard will brilliantly point the way to Wanchai. At the pulse Bay thousands of lamps will gleam on the waters from the Hotel and adjacent residences.

SCENE FROM HARBOUR

Another way of viewing to-night's illuminations will be from the harbour. As at Jubilee time, numerous launches and passenger sampans will be utilised for this purpose especially as a close-up of the Japanese fire-works display will be available in works display will be available in this way.

The prettiest pictures under the sky when the warships flash on their illuminating circuits at 8 p.m., combining with the Dockyard and merchantmen in port to make a centre jewel of magnificent setting.

A drive through the streets of Kowloon or Hongkong, taking in The Peak, is another means of getting all angles on the Colony's illuminations. To the romantic-minded, a suggestion to "do" the New Territories in the same way would not come amiss, seeing that the Elders have gone to considerable trouble to co-operate with the Committee concerned in beautifying their villages.

Pedestrians and tramcar and ferry passengers will have fine opportunities of seeing the sights the latter travelling in gaily caparisoned ferries criss-crossing the harbour which will add another effective pattern to the picture.

NEW TERRITORIES

Thousands of thousands of Chinese residents of the New Territories who will not see the illuminations in Kowloon or Hongkong, will not view the procession, or witness the military displays. It was mainly with these people in mind that those in charge of the New Territories illuminations decided to make the decorations in the outlying parts of the Colony outstanding and sufficiently striking for the Chinese to remember, for many years. Practically every village in the New Territories on the main road and several off the main thoroughfares come in for their share of preparations.

Elaborate pavilions have been erected in the majority of villages preparatory to the letters "G.R." surmounting them and adorned with crowns outlined in lights. Yuen Long, being the largest and most important village, has come in most attention, and it is expected that a very large number of Chinese from many miles around will gather at this centre to view the decorations. A pavilion has been erected over the main road at each end of the village and each has been surmounted with poles, on top of which flame-like effects will be achieved by using red silk draped round a wire frame with a powerful electric light shining up on to it. This device has been tried in a number of places and both by day and by night its effect is very striking and remarkably realistic.

Between the pavilions at Yuen Long are large crowds illuminated with 300 bulbs and fixed to each pole are the letters "G.R." which will be picked out in lights, while lower down the figures "1937" will be illuminated. Each of these pavilions will use no fewer than 1,000 lamps, while between the two pavilions down the main street festoons of lights will make the scene bright any day. Some of the round-side trees have also been decorated, hundreds of bulbs being hidden in their foliage.

Similar decorations, though on a lesser scale, have been prepared for about a dozen other villages, and a drive round the New Territories to-night should be an interesting experience.

The Chinese themselves have entered into the spirit of the occasion most wholeheartedly, and wherever a road or a village was being decorated with the elders of each village and observed their wishes and suggestions. Many private firms have decorated their buildings, while some have even gone to the extent of erecting pavilions.

Other places in the New Territories where illuminations have been erected

H.M. FIGHTING FORCES MARCH IN H.K. REVIEW

(Continued from Page 1.)

Chinese under Lieut. Col. J. C. Reid; The 2nd Battalion Royal Welch Fusiliers; 480 men under Col. D. M. Darchard; The 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders; 480 men under Lieut. Col. J. Muirhead; The 1st Battalion Royal Ulster Rifles; 480 men under Lieut. Col. R. M. Rodwell.

The 1st Kumaon Rifles; 480 men under Lieut. Col. J. H. L. Hindmarsh; Royal Air Force: a detachment of 20 fliers.

The Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps: One Company of 35 fliers under Major H. R. Forsyth.

SPECIAL ENCLOSURES

All the enclosures were full. The first had been reserved for special guests and contained many prominent European and Chinese citizens and members of the official and unofficial life of the community of the Colony. Enclosure "A" was kept for officers of the Services, their families and friends while in "D" were N.C.O.'s and lower ranks respectively with their families. Provision had also been made for Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, and school children from the Garrison and Colonial School, who had easily filled the space allotted to them.

The general public had enclosure "C" set apart for them but the free admission tickets had been in such heavy demand that there was a large overflow into adjacent enclosures.

On the arrival of the G.O.C. the parade was called to attention by Brigadier F.W.L. Bisset, Commander of the Hongkong Infantry Brigade, and the General Salute was given. His Excellency the G.O.C. rode on the ground accompanied by his A.D.C. and Staff Officers, a pennant bearer and a trumpeter, and proceeded to inspect the lines then standing at ease, before taking up his position as the Royal Salute was given. With the G.O.C. were Brigadier H. G. Selk Smith, Col. N. M. S. Irwin, G.S.O., and Lieut. P. J. Howarth, A.D.C.

ACTING GOVERNOR ARRIVES

At 8.5 a.m. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (Hon. Mr. N. L. Smith) arrived on the ground, accompanied by the Hon. M. G. Co., of the H.K.V.D.C., drew up at the Saluting Base. As His Excellency dismounted, the Union Jack was broken at the mast-head, the "Parade" was called to attention and the Royal Salute was given. The Massed Bands stationed behind the troops opposite the Saluting Base played the National Anthem.

The order was then given for the March Past in column, and under the command of the G.O.C. the officers of the units turned right and wheeled round in front of the Saluting Base where His Excellency was joined by the G.O.C., Rear-Admiral C. G. Sedgwick, Wing-Commander W. A. K. Dalzell and Lt. Col. R. Muirhead, Commandant of the H.K.V.D.C. To the column moved into position for the March Past, the Massed Bands moved smartly towards the Saluting Base. The Massed Bands were one of the biggest and finest array of military musical instruments seen here in the past. The units of the line Battalions, Royal Welch Fusiliers, Seaforth Highlanders, Royal Ulster Rifles and the Kumaon Rifles were all represented. The first named three were under the direction of Bandmaster H. A. Hole.

NAVY LEADS

As the Senior Service, the contingent of the Royal Navy drawn from eleven warships in harbour, led the March Past, swinging past the Saluting Base rhythmically with eyes turned right. They were followed by the Royal Marines, popularly accredited the finest marchers of all, and then by the Royal Artillery with the mountain batteries and mules of the Hongkong and Singapore Brigade. The Royal Engineers were followed by the four line Battalions. The Royal Welch Fusiliers were headed by their goat mascot with its escort and then came the Seaforth Highlanders, brilliant in white and kilts, the Ulster Rifles with their bristler step and sloped down the road, the Kumaons going at a slightly slower beat but just as impressive. A small company of the Royal Air Force preceded the Volunteers who were strongly represented and showed up commendably against the regular troops. The Kumaon band played for its own battalion while the massed Bands played for the other units.

ROYAL SALUTES

After the March Past, the units again took up their previous positions, facing the Saluting Base. As His Excellency moved to the rear of the flagstaff, the Union Jack was lowered and the Royal Salute was given. The units then sloped arms and advanced in Review order.

Finally, the approach of aircraft could be heard in the distance coming over Wongsatong Gap and, punctual to the minute, they began swooping over the Saluting Base at a low altitude. His Excellency acknowledged their salute until they had all passed over and made off towards Kai Tak.

The Royal Salute was again given, followed by the removal of head-dresses and three cheers for His Majesty.

This was the signal for the departure of His Excellency the O.A.G. who was accompanied the Royal Salute again before leaving the Review.

ed and particularly striking effects gained are Tsun Wan, which will be lit with no less than 2,500 lamps; Taiipo Market, 4,000 lamps; Shek Wo, Shantauk, Shatin, Kam Tin, (which will have a pavilion and where the walls of the old village will be picked out in lights); Tin Moon, Ping Shan, Ha Tsuen and Strathmore House, Taiipo.

A feature of the illuminations throughout the New Territories is the complete lack of naked flame and the chances of a fire resulting from the village being illuminated for many hours on end is almost nil.

RADIO BROADCAST

Coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth COLONY'S LOYAL ADDRESS

Radio Programme Broadcast by Z.B.W. on wavelengths of 355 metres (845 k.c.s.), 31.40 metres (9.52 m.c.s.).

H.K.T.

11.15 a.m. Relay—Thanksgiving Service from St. John's Cathedral.

12 noon. Relay—The Royal Salute.

12.11 p.m. Relay—God Save the King. From St. John's Cathedral.

12.15 p.m. Military Band Music.

The Changing of the Guard—Ceremony; Military March (specially arranged); Naval March (specially arranged); played by the Regimental Band of H. M. Grenadier Guards, (1st Band of H. M. Grenadier Guards, Conducted by Captain George Miller.

12.30 p.m. Relay—The Loyal Address by H. E. The Officer Administering the Government, Hongkong; From the Council Chamber.

12.50 p.m. Military Band Music.

God Save the King; Rule, Britannia; Hyde Park Song (Galanowicz); H. M. Grenadier Guards Conducted by Captain George Miller.

1 p.m. Time, Weather and Announcements.

1.03 p.m. The Music of Edward Elgar.

1.30 p.m. Reuter and Rugby Press; Weather, Time and Announcements.

1.40 p.m. National Songs of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales.

2.15 p.m. Close Down.

London.

The Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in Westminster Abbey.

A broadcast of the Coronation Service, with descriptions of the scenes along the Route of the Processions and in Westminster Abbey.

5.30 p.m. Their Majesties leave Buckingham Palace.

6 p.m. The Coronation Service.

8.40 p.m. Their Majesties leave Westminster Abbey.

9 p.m. (approx.). Interlude. The B.B.C. Military Band; Conductor, B. Walton O'Donnell.

9.15 p.m. The head of the return procession reaches Constitution Hill.

10.10 p.m. Their Majesties return to Buckingham Palace.

10.30 p.m. The News.

10.45 p.m. The Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in Westminster Abbey. (Electrical Recording). Followed by a Recorded Synopsis of the Scenes along the Route of the Processions to and from Westminster Abbey.

1 a.m. Vocal Gems—Recorded.

1.20 a.m. The News and Announcements.

2.30 a.m. Sydney Baynes and His Band.

1.45 a.m. A Recital by Peter Dawson (bass-baritone).

2.15 a.m. Big Ben. Interval.

2.20 a.m. "The Empire's Homage." A Programme of Coronation Greetings to His Majesty King George VI, from Home and Overseas.

3 a.m. His Majesty King George VI.

3.10 a.m. Close Down.

DAVENTRY PROGRAMMES

The following wavelengths and frequencies are used by Daventry:

Sign	Frequency	Wavelength
GSA	6,000 k.c.	50 metres
GSD	9,000 k.c.	33.3 metres
GSG	9,865 k.c.	30.4 metres
GSR	11,700 k.c.	25.6 metres
GSH	11,800 k.c.	25.4 metres
GSP	15,140 k.c.	19.8 metres
GSS	17,700 k.c.	16.9 metres
GST	21,470 k.c.	13.9 metres
GSI	15,250 k.c.	19.6 metres
GSL	21,610 k.c.	13.8 metres
GSO	16,180 k.c.	18.5 metres
GSP	16,310 k.c.	18.4 metres

TRANSMISSION 1

(G.S.B., G.S.O., G.S.G.)

1 p.m. Big Ben. "Along the Route of the Coronation Procession."

1.15 p.m. London. "The Coronation Edition." A radio revue.

1.35 p.m. The Crystal Palace Band; conductor, Denis Wright.

1.55 p.m. The News and Announcements. Greenwell Time Signal at 2.15 p.m.

2.55 a.m. "New Tonight."

TRANSMISSION 2 and 3

(G.S.B., G.S.O., G.S.G.)

12.15 p.m. The Coronation of their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in Westminster Abbey. A broadcast of the Coronation Service, with descriptions of the scenes along the route of the procession and in Westminster Abbey.

12.30 p.m. Big Ben. Interval.

12.30 p.m. Their Majesties leave Buckingham Palace.

12.50 p.m. The News.

1.03 p.m. The Coronation of their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in Westminster Abbey.

TRANSMISSION 4

(G.S.B., G.S.O., G.S.G.)

1.30 a.m. The News and Announcements. Greenwell Time Signal at 1.30 a.m.

1.35 a.m. Sydney Baynes and His Band.

1.45 a.m. A Recital by Peter Dawson (bass-baritone).

2.15 a.m. Big Ben. Interval.

2.20 a.m. "The Empire's Homage." A Programme of Coronation Greetings to his Majesty King George VI, from Home and Overseas. Those taking part will include his Excellency the Viceroy of India; the Prime Minister of Canada; Australia, New Zealand, South Africa; Southern Rhodesia; the Governor-General of the Dominion of Southern Rhodesia; the Senior Newfoundlander Member of the Newfoundland Commission of Government; a representative of the Burma Delegation to the Coronation; and numerous speakers from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the Home Country, representing people in all walks of life; the Prime Minister of Great Britain, the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin.

3 a.m. His Majesty King George VI.

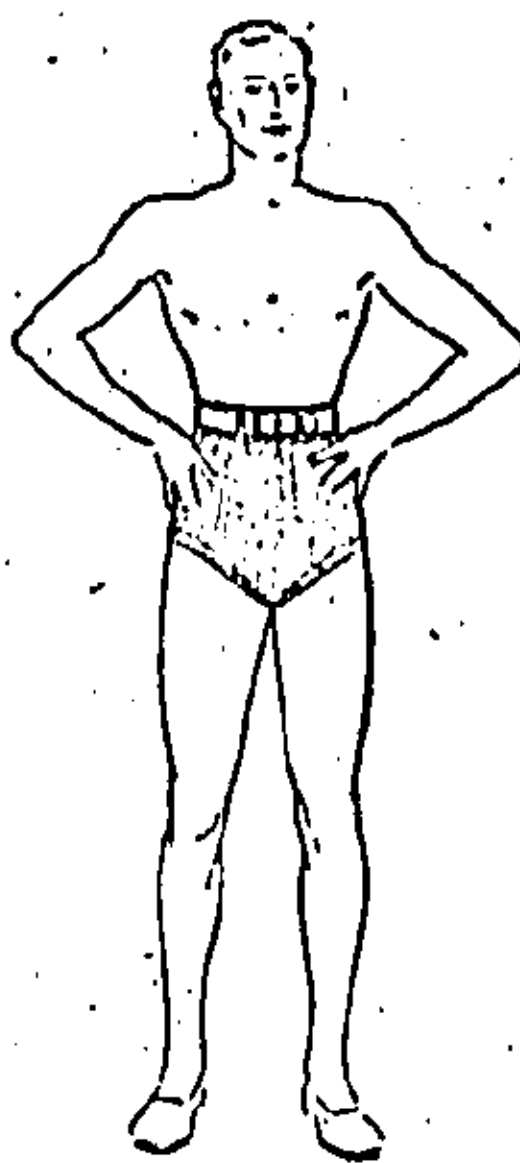
3.10 a.m. (approx.)—Close down.

TRANSMISSION 5

3.10 a.m. Big Ben. The Coronation of their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in Westminster Abbey.

3.20 a.m. The News.

NEW BATHING and BEACH WEAR



A nice assortment of bathing trunks in various plain colours, some with detachable white tops.

One piece bathing suits with half skirt, and two piece suits in plain and stripe designs.

Prices range from \$9.50 per garment, less 10% cash discount.

MACKINTOSH'S LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.



THERE IS ONLY ONE CANADIAN CLUB WHISKY

WITH THE BEAUTIFUL BOUQUET AND DISTINCTIVE FLAVOUR

Canadian Club Whisky makes a remarkably pleasant variation—and it enjoys world-wide reputation.

As an ingredient in cocktails, it permits the creation of something original, subtle and most pleasing.

Obtainable at all leading Wine Merchants.

Sole Agents:—

THE CENTRAL TRADING COMPANY

Bank of Canton Building Hongkong



OPENING TO-MORROW

SWEAR BY YOUR HALBERD TO SEE "WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD"

C.M. WOOLFE (MAYNARD) A CAPITOL FILM PRODUCTION

JACK BUCHANAN

IN A MUSICAL VERSION OF



The picture is packed full of deep-down laughter.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

The most charming light comedian in the world.

SUNDAY EXPRESS.

40 Cases of Misconduct During Season Creates New Problem For The H. K. F. A.

STARTLING FIGURES SHOW DEGENERACY OF SOCCER IN HONGKONG

(BY "VERITAS")

County Cricket

CHAMPIONS BEATEN BY WORCESTER

HAMMOND HITS CENTURY

RAIN UPSETS

London, May 11
Feature of the county cricket programme which ended to-day was the defeat of Derbyshire, the champions, by Worcestershire, the pottery men winning by three wickets in a low-scoring match.

All the remainder of the matches were left drawn, including the New Zealanders' first match against Surrey at the Oval. There was rain at the Oval and Lord's to-day, preventing any play at either ground.

Here are the results in brief.
COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
Worcestershire (339 and 196-7) beat Derbyshire (242 and 89) by three wickets. For Worcestershire, Martin in the first innings took 5 for 99 and in the second innings Howarth took 4 for 27.
Sussex (232 and 240/8 dec.) beat Nottingham (176) on first innings.
Northamptonshire (200 and 26/4) beat Middlesex (234) on first innings.
Leicestershire (376 and 181/4 dec.) beat Hampshire (231 and 27/0) on first innings. Pridmore scored 163 for Leicestershire.
Gloucestershire (336 and 173/6 dec.) beat Glamorgan (71 and 48/0) on first innings. Barnett scored 115 and Hammond 121 for Gloucestershire, and Hammond also took 4 for 14 in Glamorgan's first innings.

OTHER MATCHES
Lancashire (149 and 25/1) drew with Oxford University (334).
Surrey (149 and 127/4) drew with the New Zealanders (233). Gover of Surrey captured 6 for 57.—*Reuter*.

TEST SELECTOR ON L.B.W. RULE

Mr. T. A. Higson, Test Match Selector, and Chairman of Lancashire County Cricket Club, speaking at the official opening of the Lancashire cricket season, at Old Trafford, said: "I am a strong advocate of the extension of the new l.b.w. rule to leg-break and left-arm bowlers."
Mr. Higson revealed that Lancashire had signed a legal agreement with the Lancashire League clubs whereby there is to be no poaching of players.

GIRL OF 14 BEATS TENNIS EXPERTS

(By Stanley N. Doust)

A schoolgirl lawn tennis player, Miss Jean Nicoll, achieved an outstanding performance in the open tournament of the Melbury Road Court Club, Kensington, when she won the restricted open singles for women.

This is a senior event for players considered just below the standard required for championship events. On her way to victory Miss Nicoll met seasoned tournament players, who were amazed at the wizardry of this child.

She beat Miss N. Cole in the final by 6-2, 6-1.

Miss Nicoll, who is 14, is a sister of R. C. Nicoll, aged 16, of whom Austin thinks so highly and whom he will partner in the men's doubles championship at Bournemouth next week.

Because she practises with her brother, Miss Nicoll has acquired the same "early-stroke" style.

She was modest about her success. Her first thought was to know how her brother was faring in a doubles handicap on another court, so after taking her opponent for some refreshment she ran to "see how he was getting on."

Miss Nicoll cannot play in the British junior championship this year because of the rule of the Lawn Tennis Association barring players below the age of 15.

TOMMY FARR GETS A SHOCK

Overwhelmed By Home Town Welcome

Tommy Farr, who faced the enormous crowd at Harringway with a smile when he beat Max Baer for the heavy-weight championship, turned pale when he saw the thousands of people waiting for him at Tonypandy, his home town.

For hours before he was due to arrive thousands of people waited in the streets, and when he appeared they surged forward, waving aside the policemen, who were keeping the road clear.

Farr hesitated, and was then overwhelmed by friends and fellow-countrymen, all wildly enthusiastic. Later he was presented with a silver salver from Rhonda sportsmen.



Miss Alex McOstrich, who has twice recently defeated Miss Dorothy Round, England's No. 1 tennis player.

She Beat Dorothy Round Twice

Miss Alex McOstrich, happy, blonde Irish tennis player, startled the sports world recently by beating, for the second time, Miss Dorothy Round. And Miss Round had previously routed all women players who came up against her.

Yet all Miss McOstrich would say to a reporter who questioned her about this victory was: "Well, Dorothy doesn't handle me the right way." "It is especially important when playing a first-rate opponent not to get excited and smash wildly at the ball."

Is the best teacher I have ever had. She teaches tennis and mental control—which is the chief thing in tennis. "It is especially important when playing a first-rate opponent not to get excited and smash wildly at the ball."

THIS is not going to be a pleasant article. It is going to give facts and figures about Hongkong football and its degeneration during the past eight months that will cause anybody who has the welfare of the game at heart to sit up and take a lot of notice. It will show, that for all practical purposes, Sir Thomas Southorn's appeal launched at the beginning of the 1935-36 season, which pleaded for a better spirit among players, might just as well have not been made. It will also show, I think, the vital necessity for a firm line of action by the Hongkong Football Association.

Premature Satisfaction

AT the last annual meeting of the H.K.F.A. it was with unbecoming satisfaction that the Chairman spoke of the improved spirit among our footballers. In nearly all matches there had been a noticeable endeavour on the part of the contestants to keep the game free from dirty play, unpleasant incidents and so forth. Considerably modified had been the intense atmosphere of partisanship and rivalry which had previously led to rough play demonstrated by crowds and so forth. At last, it was felt, Hongkong football was lifting itself out of the mire and becoming a true sport which both players and spectators could enjoy. Then came the 1936-37 season, and this is what happened.

Startling Figures

NO less than 40 cases of misconduct were reported by referees. In the season before the total was 14. The Emergency Committee had to meet 21 times. In 1935-36 it met eleven times. Thirty instances of violent misconduct on the field of play

Here Are The Tell-Tale Figures

Here is the comparative record of cases of football misconduct in Hongkong for the past two seasons, which tell their own story.

	Season 1935-36	Season 1936-37
Net of Emergency Committee Meetings held	11	21
Number of occasions Appeals heard	2	2
Violent Conduct	7	30
Unpleasant Incidents	2	5
Threatening Attitude	1	2
Dangerous Play	4	2
Unsporting Conduct	1	2
Games abandoned (through Misconduct)	—	1

were dealt with during the season just ended, compared with seven in 1935-36. Five cautions as against two were administered, two players were charged with adopting a "threatening attitude"; nothing like that happened the previous season. In 1935-36 there was one instance of dangerous play which came before the Emergency Committee; last season there was none. Under the heading of "Unsporting Conduct," two players were before the committee this season; there were four similar occurrences in 1935-36. "One game had to be abandoned through misconduct, this, I think, being the first time such a thing has happened in local football. So that the net result of the H.K.F.A.'s campaign to purify football was, at the end of the second season, an increase in cases of misconduct amounting to nearly 300 per cent.

We Must Find Out Why

THESE are the bare facts, though eloquent enough to make anybody who has the good name of association football at heart shudder with revulsion. Quite obviously the Association cannot allow the matter

to rest. It is useless embarking upon another season in four months' time without something mapped out which will contribute towards the elimination of these startling figures. The whole situation, its causes and effects, demands the closest analysis. It is apparent that merely to administer punishment when cases of misconduct come before the committee is insufficient. It is the root cause of such examples of misconduct which must be explored and if possible corrected. The Association must satisfy itself why there should be such an astounding number of malfunctions during one season. Is it because rivalry has become too intensified? Is it because, owing to the large number of competitions, players and spectators have been encouraged to regard the result as being vastly more important than the game? Or is it because the Association's existing rules governing misconduct are too loose? These are the questions which the F.A. officials must address very seriously to themselves during the close season. Not only that, but they must find the correct answer and legislate accordingly. Otherwise all we can expect is the complete degeneration of the game in Hongkong.

Then Do Something

THE figures, quoted above make reading. They force one to realise that although the Football Association accomplished a meritorious achievement in getting the season's programme completed within schedule all has been far from well with the game in Hongkong. No sport, if it is to enjoy the use of the noun, can afford to show 40 cases of misconduct in the course of a season's play, and still expect to hold the respect, sympathy and interest of the public. Something radical must be done by the authorities. Appeals have their value, but it has now been proved that they are insufficient to meet the situation. Effective legislation is required. As to precisely what, and what shall the authorities must decide. But it is useless to view the present position with anything but a firm determination to make corrections. The present season has demonstrated too fully that complacency in the existing methods of administration is futile. Vital and revolutionary action is now demanded if the position is to be permanently improved and football in Hongkong to regain its lost prestige.

PREPARING FOR THE TENNIS LEAGUE GOOD FORM SHOWN IN K.C.C. RECREIO FRIENDLY MATCH

(By "Veritas")

In an effort to discover the most likely pairings for the league and to give both teams much-needed practice, Kowloon Cricket Club and Club de Recreio "A" Division tennis league teams played a friendly match at the K.C.C. yesterday.

The home side won by the odd game in nine, after leading 4-2 at the end of the second round.

Of the whole the tennis was reasonably good. The courts were not in the best of condition and rendered ground strokes a somewhat speculative venture. This, however, encouraged the players to strive for volleys and positions and some excellent close-quarter rallies resulted.

The K.C.C. appeared to be slightly the better-balanced side, and they should have won by a wider margin. Recreio's third string did not seem to be equal to the demands of the occasion, losing all three games, and in none of them appearing likely to avert defeat.

THE PLAYERS' FORM

A. V. Remedios and J. Gonsalves, after a poor start against the Fincher brothers, settled down to play pretty tennis and in the last set against Crawford and Guest reached peak form, smashing and volleying with power and accuracy.

A. V. Gonsalves and Barretto played consistently, though they nearly lost the first set. Barretto struck a bad patch against Crawford and Guest, but when opposed to the Fincher brothers, the Portuguese couple pulled out their best shots and won hands down.

The Fincher combination obtained the usual two sets, though Ernest suffered some irresolute moments. Teddy Fincher was the acme of steadiness and played just that sound type of game which is so necessary for success in league tennis.

The Bodiker-Gray partnership displayed variable form. They were within an ace of taking the first set from Gonsalves and Barretto, but weakened at the most important moment. They were more or less outplayed by Remedios and Gonsalves, but dictated terms against Remedios and Barros. Crawford put up an encouraging display with Guest and they did well to win two sets. Both, however, were prone to hug the baseline and to allow the opposition to secure the positions for attack.

It is quite possible that the K.C.C. have by no means found the ideal combinations for the "A" team, and it is likely that further experiments will be made when the return match is played on Friday week.

But these matches have a very definite value, and both teams are certain to benefit from them.

DETAILED SCORES

The detailed scores follow:
E. C. and E. F. Fincher (K.C.C.) beat A. V. Remedios and H. A. J. Gonsalves 6-3; lost to A. V. Gonsalves and H. A. Barretto 2-6; beat J. Remedios and H. A. Barros 6-1.
G. Bodiker and S. A. Gray (K.C.C.) lost to Remedios and Gonsalves 2-6; lost to Gonsalves and Barretto 5-7; beat Remedios and Barros 6-3.
E. F. Guest and A. Crawford (K.C.C.) lost to Remedios and Gonsalves 2-6; beat Gonsalves and Barretto 6-4; beat Remedios and Barros 6-3.

K.C.C. TOURNAMENT WINNERS

Two Successes For Rev. Sargent

A few matches in the K.C.C. annual tennis tournament which started on Sunday, have been played.
Rev. C. B. Sargent has chalked up two successes. In the junior singles championship he beat W. L. McKenzie 6-3, 6-4, 6-2, and against B. D. Lay in the handicap singles "B" he won 6-4, 7-5. In this event, both players were on the owe 3/0 mark.
L. Jack scored a win in the junior championship, beating B. J. Monks in a four-setter by 4-6, 6-0, 6-4, 6-1.
In the handicap singles "B" J. S. Smith (owe 15) defeated R. Harding (rec. 3/0) 6-3, 6-4.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT

Junior Singh:—The subject has been sufficiently aired and there is no value in publishing your letter. It is better now that the matter should be dropped to await the official decision of the body concerned.—Sports Editor, H.K.F.A.

LE KSAR IS FIRM FAVOURITE FOR DERBY

London, May 11.
Le Ksar tightened up as Derby favourite in to-night's call-over, being offered at 11 to 2. The leading quotations were:

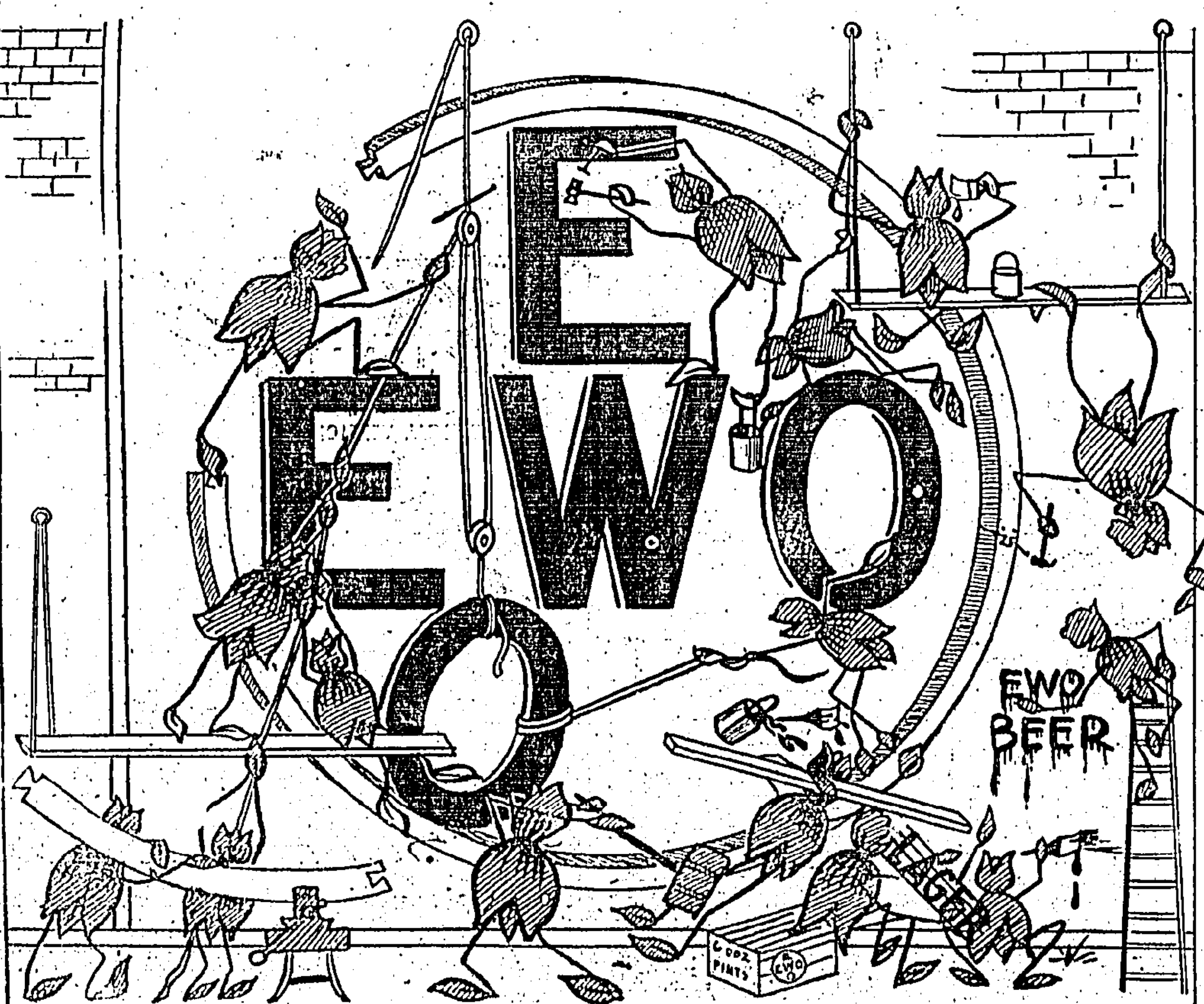
11 to 2 Le Ksar (o)
15 to 2 Perfor (o) 8 to 1 (t)
100 to 8 Lo Grand Duc (o) 100 to 7 (t)
13 to 1 Solfo (t and o)
13 to 1 Goya Second (o) 100 to 1 (t)
13 to 1 Fairford (o) 100 to 7 (t)
15 to 1 Tho Hour (o) 20 to 1 (t)
18 to 1 Cash Box (o) 20 to 1 (t)
28 to 1 Midday Sun
33 to 1 Santa Yana
40 to 1 Renardo (t and o)
40 to 1 Full Sail (o) 50 to 1 (t)
50 to 1 Ingfield
50 to 1 Snowfall (t and o)
60 to 1 Pascal (t and o)

DAVIS CUP

London, May 11.
South Africa eliminated New Zealand in the second round of the Davis Cup at Brighton to-day, winning three matches to one.—*Reuter*.

Thin on top?
TRY
Danderine

The EWO Hops "TELL THE TOWN!"



Brewed by **EWO BREWERY CO., Shanghai**
Managers: **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**

ENGLISH INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALLERS ARE NOT PAID ENOUGH, SAYS CRITIC

They Create "Gate" Of £22,000 And Are Paid £6

(By Geoffrey Simpson)

Let's be frank about the international football match and cold-bloodedly state that if players can produce a gate of £22,000 by their performance it is downright mean to pay them £6 each.

Whenever this subject is mentioned people speak in a dignified way of the honour of playing for one's country. "If I were younger, I'd be proud to play—for nothing," they say, reprovingly.

Such statements misjudge the professional footballer. Many players in international matches do not receive a penny.

The arrangement for English international matches is that they can either take the £6, or a gold medal of equivalent value. At Hampden Park on Saturday five chose the medal.

One, already the possessor of an international medal, did so because he wanted to give it to his club manager as a souvenir.

Because no one had asked before, people said it was cheek when last year the Scottish footballers demanded an increase of pay for the international game.

Natural instincts were to blame, I suppose, but I am with the footballer all the time. He makes the game his profession and wants as good a living from it as he can get.

The call for bigger pay was refused, but as it was Jubilee year each player was given a gold wrist watch as well as his £6. I hear also that Wales plans to commemorate the capture of the international championship by making a special presentation to her players.

But according to the rules these extra gifts are not legal, so it is time something was done about the wage scale to ensure fairer treatment for those who make big gates and high football finance possible.

Last month's match in Glasgow attracted 150,000 people and enriched the Scottish F.A. by thousands of pounds. The gross takings were £22,000.

Of this huge sum the artists who held the stage were paid the measly sum of £132 (£6 each). And when all the plattitudes about the honour of the thing have been spoken, I still say it is rough on the players.

There are too many considerations against the raising of the wage scale for ordinary League matches, but there is no earthly reason why men who, by their football merit, win places in the big show matches—the internationals and Cup-finals—should not be decently paid.

The least the players who produced Saturday's £22,000 gate should have had is £250 each besides.

The idea of bigger international match fees is winning favour. Scotland have decided to propose to the other three countries a raising of the scale.

But what sort of a rise do you think the Scots have in mind? It is from £6 to £25. If that is as far as they are prepared to go, they had better leave the subject alone.

That sort of promotion is worthy of the tight-fisted boss who rewards his typist for years of faithful service with half-a-crown rise.

An even more astonishing fact about these big matches is that in the Cup Final, the winning players receive £8 each and the losers not a penny.

LACK OF EFFICIENT UMPIRES IN CLUB CRICKET

(By Willow)

During the close season it has been made apparent that if the M.C.C. decide to make the L.B.W. experiment a permanent addition to the code this year a much more favourable view of the rule will be taken by the club cricket clubs.

The M.C.C. sent out a questionnaire last winter to many clubs in England to ascertain the general feeling. The majority of the replies favoured the adoption of the experiment.

The Club Cricket Conference also sent questionnaires to 1,200 of their clubs, and though a large number did not play with the L.B.W. experiment last year, the replies received indicated that there was an overwhelming majority in favour of its adoption.

A fear still exists, however, among the junior clubs who are unable to afford professional umpires and have to engage volunteers. The biggest trouble in club cricket has always been decisions given under the L.B.W. law, and junior clubs feel that, with the new rule made permanent, matters may be much worse for them.

Since the C.C.C. took up the registration of umpires there has been a notable improvement in the standard of umpiring by men who wear their badge of office, but there are not nearly enough efficient men to meet the demand, and clubs are not afforded a fee of more than a few shillings per match with travelling expenses and teas.

Two of the C.C.C. representative matches this season are to be decided on a Saturday, London v Eastern Counties is at Luton on June 26, and London v Southern Counties at Guildford on July 31.

Here And There In The Sports Universe

(By Jack Cuddy)

United Press Staff Correspondent

New York. Pick-ups from the Brown Patrol: The fight world is watching Jimmie Adcock of Midland, Mich., who is credited with 20 straight knockouts.

Jack Kearns says he is the nearest thing to Jack Dempsey he ever saw. He is strictly a puncher and a fighter, not a boxer. His best punch is a left hook and a right follow-through. His manager, Jimmy Brady, says he needs a bit more seasoning before moving on toward the finals in the Michigan Golden Gloves in 1934, lost a decision, and then turned pro.

Van Lingle Mungo, the Dodgers' strike-out ace, insists that Paul Waner of the Pirates, national league batting champion, can be fooled. Mungo says, "Something you can throw him a single instead of a two-bagger."

Duffy Mail, seeking a heavyweight who may regain British boxing prestige, stimulates the noobs by pointing out that Jack Petersen retired at the age of 25 with nearly \$200,000. Paul Dean of the Cardinals, who reported overweight for training, is down to 207 pounds. After putting off 30. Incidentally they say Paul is the all-southern sucker for slot machines.

Alabama Pitts, former star of Slim Sing's football black sheep, will take another whirl at organised baseball this season with Winston-Salem of the Piedmont League.

HATES CIGARETTES BUT—

Tony Canzoneri, who is training for a title bout with lightweight champion Lou Ambers on May 7, says cigarettes make him sick. . . but he can smoke those big black cigars. . . Vincent Ienzo, Temple's star half back and all-round athlete, also is a clever fan and adagio dancer. . . whoops! . . . Jimmy Misko, son of the late heavyweight of that time, is fighting as a light heavy in Chicago. . . a bill is being prepared for presentation to Michigan's legislature doing away with over-weight or non-title bouts involving champions. . . don't tell us that this is aimed at Lou Ambers. . . here's one for your book. . . Claire Bee, director of Athletics at Long Island University, announces that the basketball team of 1937-38 starts practice this month.

If Braddock is beaten on June 22 by Louis, he will be the first heavyweight champ to lose the crown on its initial defence since Fitzsimmons lost to Jeffries. . . incidentally, betting men around the country expect Louis to be a heavy ring-time favourite over Braddock because of Jimmy's age and his long lay-off. . . speaking of foresight, officials of the Reading, Pa. country club signed Byron Nelson as their pro in February. . . they were looking for one of the best in the country. . . and less than two months later, Nelson won the masters' classic at Augusta. . . the officials said his previous record showed that he was moving up.

Bill De Laney, who caught for the St. Louis Cardinals until illness forced him into the desert to battle for his life, now is managing the Albuquerque, N.M., Ball Club. . . scouts from at least five major league clubs are on the trail of Babe Barna, slugging first baseman of the West Virginia U. team.

PONY DESTROYED

Sadko Discovered Lame During Gallop

Sadko, the pony which some years ago created a first-class racing sensation when it beat Diana Day at the height of the latter's career, was shot yesterday morning. . . During a trial gallop early in the morning the pony was found to be lame. An examination revealed that the lameness was serious, and no alternative was left but to have the pony destroyed. It was shot by Major Klogg.

Originally under Mr. F. M. L. Soares' colours, Sadko had come down from "A" class to "C" after failing to win a race in the "B" class, and was to have appeared at the Fifth Extra Meeting next Saturday.

CORONATION CUP

Hongkong Golf Club Competition

The following is the result of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club Coronation Competition:

1. Commander C. B. Arbuthnot (11)
2. D. C. Lincoln (18) 2 up.
3. A. C. I. Bowker (10) 2 up.

The winner and runner-up were both 2 up on the last nine holes, but the winner was three up on the last six, against Lincoln's 2 up. There were 323 entries.

PRIDE OF YORKSHIRE CRICKET VILLAGE

MEMORIES OF HIRST & RHODES

(By G. W. R. Smith)

There is an old wooden shack in the tiny village of Kirkheaton, a few miles north of Huddersfield, which is steeped in Yorkshire cricket tradition. It is a relic of the days when George Hirst and Wilfred Rhodes were village cricketers.

It holds memories of boyhood days for Hirst. . . it was from this "pavilion" that he went out on the village green to play such cricket that led to him becoming one of Yorkshire's greatest stars. And he holds such memories that he refuses to hear of it being pulled down.

And Kirkheaton agrees. But the villagers are determined to pay tribute to these great men, and propose to build a proper pavilion at a cost of some £500 or £600. This, since the population of the old village itself is roughly 500, means a great deal.

A visit to this tiny village gave me a true insight into the days when cricket was a six-day business to all true-born Yorkshiremen.

Kirkheaton is not given up to hero worship. Yet they realise that to Hirst and Rhodes a tribute is due. When the new pavilion will be completed I do not know. Kirkheaton is determined to have it. But because they are practical, level-headed Yorkshiremen, they won't go into it until the money is raised.

George Hirst, incidentally, is president of the village club, and Wilfred Rhodes is a vice-president.

BOYHOOD OF "DOWD"

Here I found Thomas Hill, nephew of the famous Yorkshire Test player. Thomas is sixty-eight now, and his range of memory takes in both the boyhood of "Dowd" Hirst, and the debut of Wilfred Rhodes. Many years ago, Thomas played in the side with these great men.

Thomas says that Hirst was a born cricketer. He took to the game naturally. George played just one match with the Kirkheaton second team, and then he was promoted almost immediately to the senior side. A great honour in those days.

It wasn't long before he was claimed by the county. Thomas walked to Huddersfield, and so did many of the lads of Kirkheaton, to see "Dowd" play his first important match. Thomas has a year or so of the boyhood of George Hirst and readily recalls when they played in shorts in the old hayfield.

I found that many of the records of the village were lost when Dave Wilson, secretary for nearly half a century, died. But Kirkheaton is trying to get out a brief history in readiness for the great occasion.

Thomas also recalled the times when to win a match on an opponent's ground, meant a quick dash for the sanctuary of the dressing room.

BOWLED FOR HOURS

"Wilfred Rhodes," he said to me, "knows more about cricket than any man breathing. He studied cricket as a boy, and set his mind on becoming a great player."

"For hours he would bowl up at the old stockyard. He would find a spot and pitch for it the whole time. He was always quiet and patient and quick to learn. Once he made his spot he was 'in.'"

Like George Hirst, young Rhodes was claimed young by the county. And now when the summer sets in these two old-timers will be coaching our amateurs of the future Rhodes at Harrow and George Hirst at Eton. Yet they will keep an old custom. Some time during the season they will return to Kirkheaton to play in their home village with their old school mates. Perhaps this is the spirit that has made Yorkshire.

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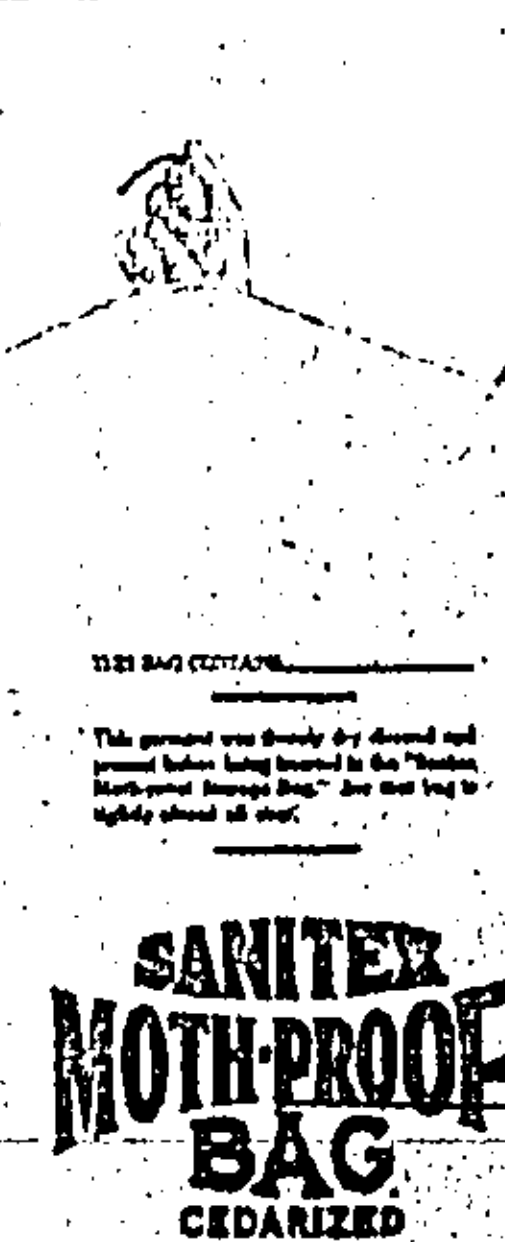
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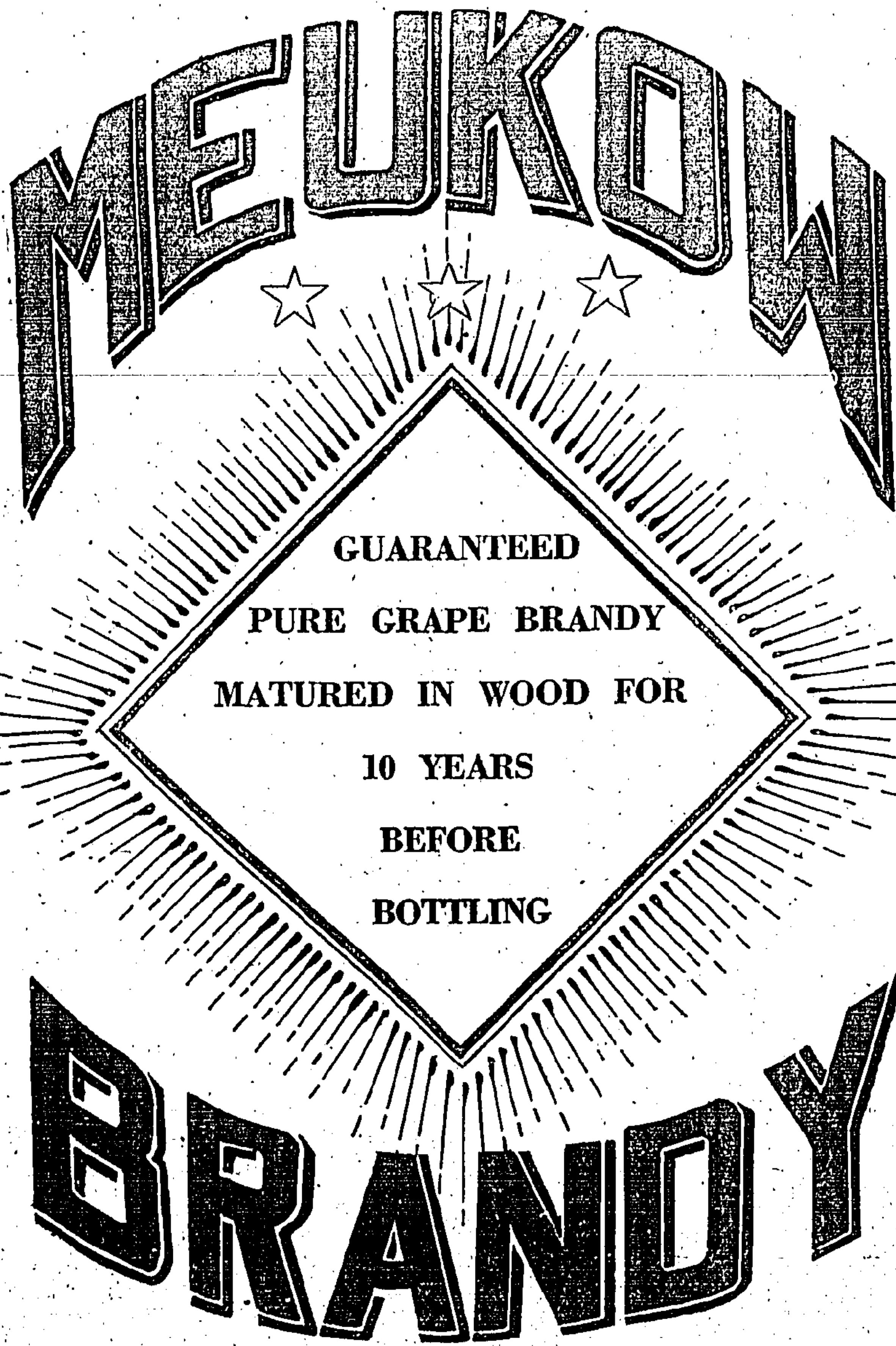
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CHINESE RESIDENTS HONOURED FOR LOYAL AND VALUABLE SERVICES

A Government Gazette Extraordinary issued yesterday states that in the name of His Majesty the King, His Excellency the Officer Administrator of the Government has been pleased to award Certificates of Honour to Messrs. Ip Lan-chuen, Wong Ping-sun, and Wong Yu-tung, in recognition of their loyal and valuable services to the Government of Hongkong. They are all three unofficial Justices of the Peace.

Best known as the former Secretary of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, a post which he held for some 18 years, Mr. Ip Lan-chuen was one of the founders of that Chamber. The institution was first opened in 1913, when Mr. Ip became first Secretary. As Chairman of the Hoi Shan Merchants' Association, Hongkong, Mr. Ip Lan-chuen has held that post for 26 years. He was formerly Director of the Tung Wah Hospital and Po Leung Kuek. He is also an adviser to the Emigration Bureau, Canton, and a member of the Chinese Committee of the Chinese Permanent Cemetery, Aberdeen. He is Chairman of the United Chinese Manufacturers' Chamber, Hongkong.

His business activities are mostly connected with the Kwong Mun Lung Factory, manufacturers of fire-crackers, of which he is Managing Director.

In connection with the Coronation celebrations, Mr. Ip is Vice-Chairman of the sub-Committee in charge of the organisation of the Chinese processions. He is 72 years old.

Comrade Honoured

Mr. Wong Ping-sun is the well-known Chinese comrade of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., a position he has held for the past 44 years. Mr. Wong was a Director of the Tung Wah Hospital in 1911, and Director of the Po Leung Kuek in 1913. Again in 1923 he became Chairman of the Tung Wah Hospital Board of Directors, and in 1925 Chairman of the Po Leung Kuek. In 1933 he became permanent adviser to the District Watchmen's Committee, and at the beginning of this year was elected permanent adviser to the Tung Wah Hospital. For many years he has been Chairman of the Public Dispensary in the Central District. A native of Pun Yu district, Kwangtung, Mr. Wong Ping-sun is 64 years old.

For some years a member, and a former racing owner, of the Hongkong Jockey Club, Mr. Wong's chief recreation is racing. Some years ago he was the owner of Thunderbolt and other famous ponies, which won many races for him with Mr. Gilbert Harriman as the jockey.

A Kowloon Resident

Mr. Wong Yu-tung is popular in native banking circles, and in Shumshuipo where he has been a resident for many years. A native of Toisan district, Mr. Wong Yu-tung has been a member of the District Watchmen's Committee for over fifteen years. For more than ten years he has occupied the post of Chairman of the Shumshuipo Chinese Public Dispensary. He is also a permanent adviser to the Tung Wah Hospital.

In business Mr. Wong is Manager of Fook Wa & Co. and is a Director of many of the local Chinese insurance companies. He is 73 years old.

MR. A. G. MARSHALL OLD RESIDENT'S DEATH IN KOWLOON HOSPITAL

The funeral of Mr. Alexander Gray Marshall, 36, who died at the Kowloon Hospital yesterday took place at the Catholic Cemetery, Happy Valley, in the evening. The Rev. F. C. M. Orlando officiated.

Born in Hongkong, Mr. Marshall was educated at St. Joseph's College. At the completion of his studies he joined Lane Crawford Ltd., and remained there until 1935 when he left owing to ill health.

Mr. Marshall is a widower and leaves behind his mother, Mrs. J. M. Marshall, a brother Mr. J. G. Marshall, two sisters Mrs. J. Hill and Mrs. C. J. Roe, two nephews Mr. W. R. Hill and Master Gerald Marshall.

Besides his relatives those present at the funeral included Mrs. J. G. Marshall (sister-in-law), Mr. C. J. Roe (brother-in-law), Master Gerald Marshall (nephew), Mr. W. R. Hill (nephew), Mr. W. C. Ogley, Mr. O. F. Ribeiro and Mr. A. P. Ricci-Pereira.

Wreaths were sent from "Mother," Wilbur, Donald and Desmond, Marlon and Charlie, Lily and Jim, Mrs. I. Anderson and family, M. B. King, Local staff, Lane Crawford, Ltd.

M. Paul Chabas

Paris, May 11.
The death has occurred of Paul Chabas, the painter of the famous picture "September Morn." He was 68 years of age. —United Press.

Paul Chabas, creator of "September Morn" and one of Europe's greatest painters of nudes, was a staunch advocate of chastity in art.

He had portrayed on canvas hundreds of naked girls and young women, but not one of them, he contended, was suggestive of anything except sheer, sexless beauty. In his pursuit after the elf-like qualities of life, he had never done the portrait of a man.

Chabas sold the original of "September Morn," which was life-size, to a Russian named Leon Mantcheff for 50,000 francs. That was in 1912. Although millions of post-card reproductions have been made from the original since then, Chabas has never touched a penny in royalties. A small painting that he made as a copy of the original was all that Chabas had to-day to remind him of his great masterpiece. It was hung on the wall of his studio, near two beautiful portraits of his wife who recently died.

Despite the hundreds of letters that he received asking the identity of the model who posed for his famous painting, Chabas refused to reveal her name. He did disclose, however, that she is now happily married to a wealthy French industrialist and is the mother of three children.

Chabas was born in Nantes on March 7, 1869. He went to Paris at an early age and became an art student under Bouguereau and Tony Robert-Fleury. A master of colour and technique, he soon became one of the leading portrait painters of Europe. Although much of his life was spent in his Paris studio, he travelled extensively through Europe, seeking material and inspiration.

In 1899 he won the Grand Prix of the Salon with his "Joyeuses au Bain," a picture of five naked girls splashing and laughing as they bathe in a lake.

He was frequently called upon to paint the portraits of Queens and Princesses and was a favourite with American society women who reside abroad.

Besides his "Joyeuses au Bain" and "September Morn," his principle works include "The First Bath," "Twilight," "Fable Corner," "Portrait of My Wife," "Portrait of Mme. Daniel Lesueur," and "Portrait of Mme. H. Lavedan." He also painted a great number of magazine covers for European publications, particularly for those in Sweden and Denmark.

VARYING SCALES SUMMONS AGAINST LANE, CRAWFORD'S

Scales which sometimes favoured the customer and at others swung in favour of the Company were the subject of two summonses taken out by Inspector A. L. Hopkins against R. A. Stride, Manager of Lane Crawford's Grocery Department, and Messrs. Lane Crawford's, Ltd., before Mr. W. Schofield at the Central Magistrate's yesterday. Mr. W. A. Mackinlay appeared for both defendants.

Inspector Hopkins stated that he made a visit to Lane Crawford's on April 24 and inspected two similar scales machines, one of which was out by one ounce at zero. This machine was tested and was found to register correctly at 14 lbs. 15 ounces. While witness was there testing the scales, one of the shop assistants weighed out some bacon. This bacon was then weighed by witness on the other machine, which was correct, and then on the faulty one. The correct scale showed 14 ounces while the faulty one showed 15 ozs. The manager was instructed to have that scale adjusted.

Later, in answer to a phone call from the manager, who said that the machine had been corrected, witness went down again and tested the machine up to its full capacity of 20 lbs. Upon taking the weights off the scale it was found to be approximately 1/2 oz. out at zero. Mr. Stride then pointed out that the difference in heights between himself and his assistants caused some variation in the reading of the scale, the glass of which also caused a certain amount of distortion.

Scales Tested in Court

His Worship then carried out a series of tests on the scale, and found that it sometimes varied in favour of the customer and at others in favour of the company, depending upon the level of the eye when reading the scale. The scale was one which had two indicators, one read by the salesman and the other by the customer. Here again Mr. Schofield found discrepancies in the two readings.

His Worship remarked that it was a very unsatisfactory sort of machine, and when Mr. Mackinlay pointed out that it was one of the very latest to be turned out by Messrs. Avery and Co., remarked further that he was inclined to favour the older fashioned machines as regards accuracy. He agreed that

the discrepancies were probably caused by a stiffness of the ball-bearings.

Mr. Mackinlay said that the scale was correct in the eyes of the assistants. Mr. Stride adjusted it once a week to his own eye-level, he being the tallest. Mr. Stride was 5 feet 7 ins., of his assistants one was of 5 ft. 6 ins. and the other two 5 ft. 3 ins. The cylinder could be adjusted, and to anyone of a height of 5 ft. 7 ins., the scale was correct. Above that height one would read the scale to cheat the customer, and below it would cheat the company. The scales were made by the most expert of scale makers, and the company could not do better than use the best. If the scales were false then they were so

against the company rather than the customer.

R. A. Stride stated that the scales were never used for weights exceeding four lbs. They were adjusted once a week to his eye-level.

After reviewing the evidence his Worship decided that the summonses against R. A. Stride should be withdrawn, and suggested that the scales might be confiscated.

Inspector Hopkins said that it was only in cases of wilful intent to defraud that the apparatus was confiscated. His Worship then suggested that the scales be sent back to the makers for adjustment, but Mr. Mackinlay pointed out that the makers were in England.

The case was adjourned for two weeks for the scales to be adjusted.



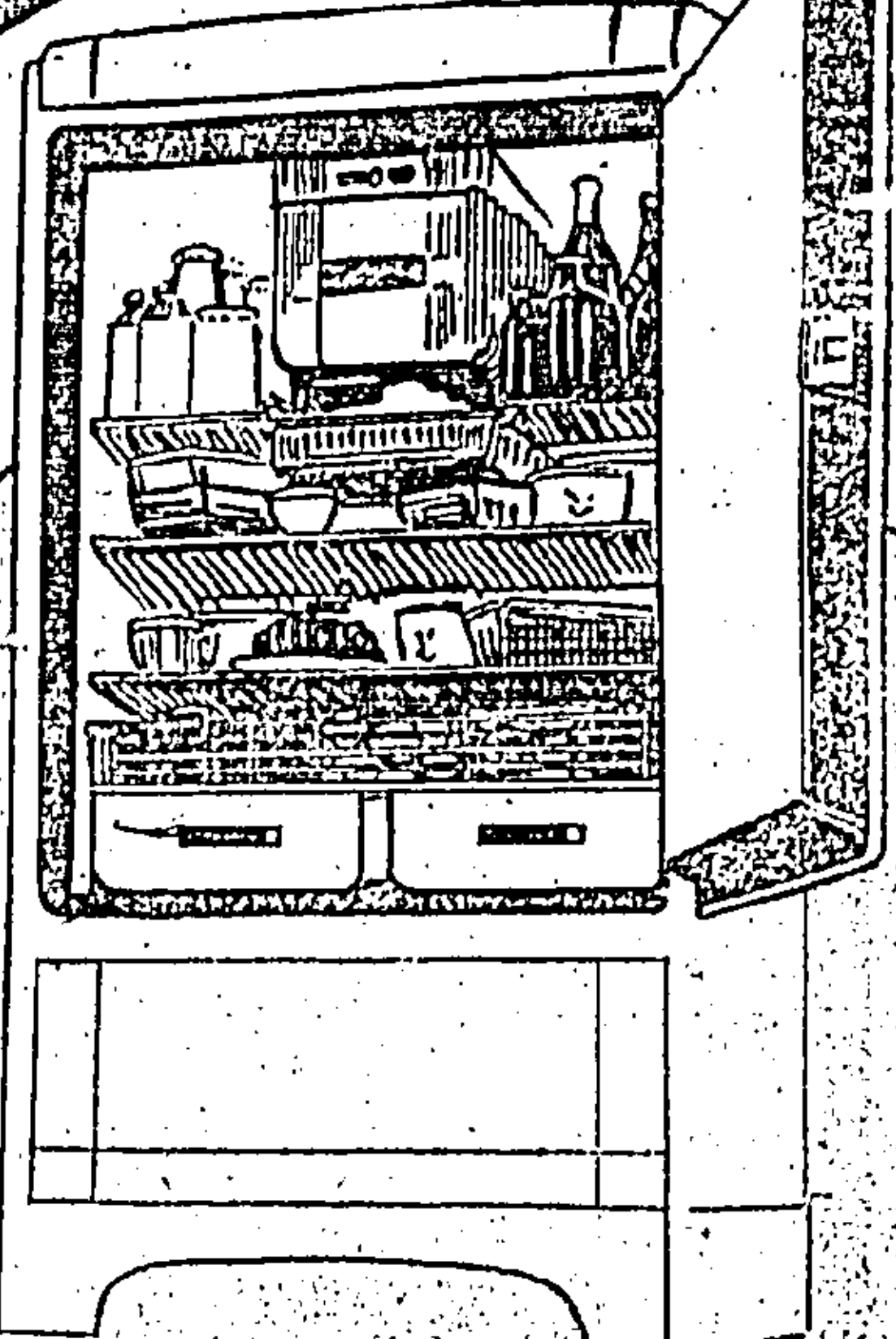
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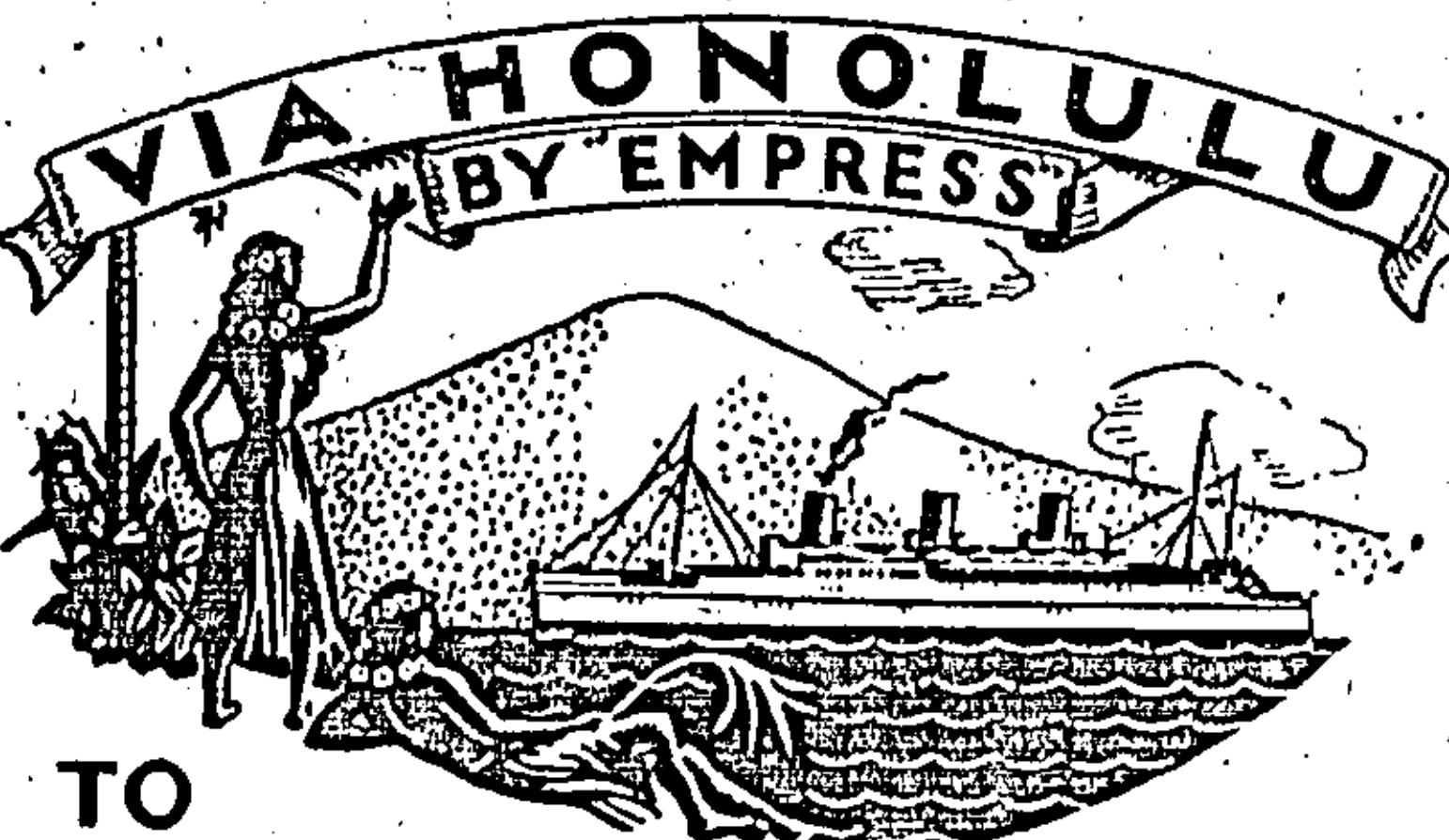
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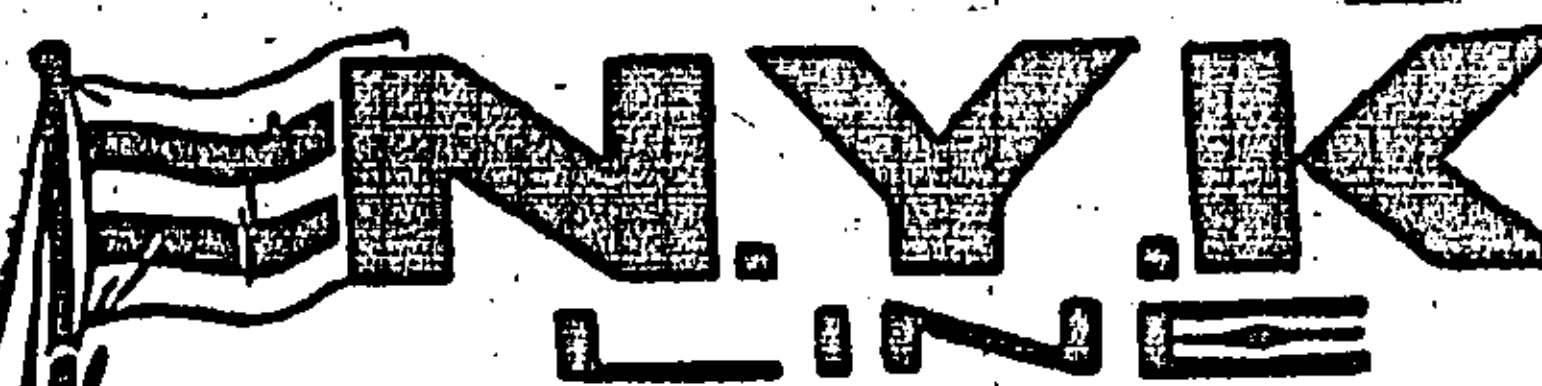
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TALK ON TRANSPORT

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY MANAGER

An interesting and instructive address entitled "Transportation Thought on Transportation" was delivered by Rotarian R. D. Walker, the Vice-President of the Club, at yesterday's meeting of the Rotary Club at the Roof Garden of the Hongkong Hotel.

The meeting was presided over by the President, Rotarian W. N. T. Tam, who introduced three new members to the Club. These were Mr. B. Astington of the Swedish-Chinese Export and Import Co., Ltd., Mr. Thomas Huang, and Mr. George White, Principal of the Technical Institute.

Prior to the speech by Rotarian Walker, the President proposed a toast to Their Majesties the King and Queen, which was enthusiastically honoured.

Rotarian Walker said in part: "The development of transportation is due to the substitution of mechanical power for muscle power which is the motive power of transportation, has made mankind dynamic, and spectacular achievements are apt to be taken at their face instead of their economic value. We have always had a propensity to exaggerate the importance of new discoveries and to be ever-conscious in evaluating the relationship of the old and the new. Horse-power, however, costs money and the cost must be passed on eventually to the user."

Matter of Speed

It follows that the great bulk of the world's transport must be carried by transportation media advantageously placed as regards the horse-power hours required to haul one ton or one passenger over their systems. If the power consumed in moving a certain load a certain distance by water or rail is taken as unity, then forty times that power is required for an equivalent performance by air, and fifteen times by road. Waterways and railways must, therefore, continue to carry most of the world's goods and passengers; road transport will act in a supplementary manner by affording door to door delivery; airways will convey mails, small valuable express parcels, and those passengers who can afford to pay the considerably higher charges involved. The ultimate goal is the systematic coordination of all modes of carriage, namely, carriers by water, rail, road and air, into a unified system of transportation.

From a railway point of view, passengers are easier to deal with than goods, as they load and unload themselves.

Question of Novelty

Speed is considered by many to be the dominating factor in passenger transport. The term, however, is frequently misapplied and speed is often provided without due regard to its cost. The publicity departments want super-speed traffic as it gives them some jam to spread on the press, but does Mr. Average Passenger want it? It is a very difficult problem to answer and each case must be treated strictly on its merits.

The era of speed has resulted in surface transportation in the general adoption of stream-lining. This concept has caught on with the public to such an extent that it is perhaps impolitic to point out that the common garden slug is a beautiful example of real streamlining.

There is another powerful factor—"streamlinedness" or "novelty." This has been shown in America to be very important in building up patronage. When more comfortable air conditioned steam trains running on approximately the same timing schedules, replaced the famous silver Diesel-engined Burlington Zephyrs there was a drop in traffic amounting to 30 per cent. at the end of 120 days. The railways want them if they can show increased net receipts and can be made to fit in with their main business of heavy and bulk transport.

Streamlining

Many countries have taken up stream-lining with qualifications in some instances and considerable enthusiasm in others. It has been shown that stream-lining of locomotives only becomes a technically sound proposition where speeds in excess of 60 miles per hour are concerned. At this speed the saving in fuel amounts to about 10 per cent. The speed qualification is very important and it is thus hardly surprising that in one country where 24 Pacific locomotives have been fully streamlined, the limitations on speed which are inevitable on a gauge of only 3 feet 6 inches, which permits maxima of approximately 60 miles per hour, have been such as to nullify the advantages. The cost of altering these engines amounted to 5 per cent. of the first cost and this fact combined with the inaccessibility of the working parts has increased maintenance expenditure.

You will of course appreciate the very great distinction between streamlined railcars and streamlined locomotives. The former are not so dependent on the speed factor. They appeal to the public from an aesthetic point of view. An example of a railcar so treated is our local "Taipo Belle," which has been augmented recently by the "Canton Belle." One great advantage in this type of construction is the increased stability achieved by lowering the centre of gravity.

The speaker was thanked by Rotarian H. Hong Sing for his enjoyable talk.

Mr. A. Hicks, Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph, and Mrs. Hicks, are leaving by the Empress of Canada on Friday for a brief holiday in Shanghai and Peking.

PASTEURISATION OF MILK

COMPULSORY AFTER JULY 1938

An amendment to the by-laws passed yesterday afternoon by the Urban Council, will have the effect of ensuring that after July 1, 1938, all milk sold in Hongkong will be pasteurised.

Pasteurisation, as set down in the new by-law, will consist of heating the milk to between 145 and 150 degrees and keeping it at that temperature for 20 minutes before cooling it immediately to between 55 and 60 degrees.

Dr. R. A. de Casto was the only dissident to the motion for the amendment, which was put by the Chairman of the Council, Mr. R. R. Todd.

During the discussion the effect of the amendment on small dairies was discussed. It was pointed out by Dr. A. R. Wellington, in answer to questions by the Hon. Dr. Li Shu-fan, that no source of infection other than milk was found to account for the recent dysentery epidemic, and that there was no evidence to show that bottles had been tampered with before delivery. The new by-law does not make it compulsory for dairies to fit special tops to their bottles.

The meeting was opened by Dr. Li Shu-fan, who, pursuant to notice, asked the following question:

In view of the forthcoming motion by the Chairman for compulsory pasteurisation of milk, will the Chairman kindly reply:

Whether the proposed enforcement will adversely affect the smaller dairies, and result in the permanent closure of these dairies?

The Chairman replied:

It is expected that some of the smaller dairies will be affected. Whether they close down permanently or whether they adopt some form of amalgamation or co-operation is for the owners themselves to decide.

Dr. Li's second question was:

If the answer is in the affirmative: Whether the Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Co., which possesses a pasteurisation plant and which is the main source of milk-supply in the Colony, will be able to maintain an adequate supply, irrespective of dry season or drought?

An Adequate Supply

The Chairman replied:

There is no reason to believe that the Dairy Farm Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd., will be unable to maintain

an adequate supply of milk to regular customers. The Dairy Farm Co. is prepared to take steps to meet any additional demand for its milk which may arise through the introduction of compulsory pasteurisation, provided that indication of an increased demand is forthcoming at a reasonably early date, say six months, before compulsory pasteurisation becomes effective.

Dr. Li asked:

Is it a fact, that in the past, the milk supply of the Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Co., was quite inadequate, especially during the summer months?

The Chairman's reply was:

It is not correct to say that the milk supply of the Dairy Farm Co. has been inadequate at any time in the past. It is true that occasionally the supply has been unable to cope with an abnormal demand. This happened for instance during two spells of very hot weather in June and September last year, when the yield of milk decreased on account of the heat and the consequent suffering of the cattle, while simultaneously there was an increased demand for milk, especially from hotels and restaurants, to quench the thirst of human beings.

Dr. Li's concluding question was:

What steps does the Government propose to take, with a view to ensuring an adequate supply after the

CORONATION MEDALS

LOCAL RECIPIENTS MAY BE ANNOUNCED TO-MORROW

The full list of Hongkong persons who are to receive Coronation medals will probably be published to-morrow morning in a special Gazette, according to information given out by the Colonial Secretariat yesterday. It is not permissible for the list to be announced before the actual Coronation, and possibly it will not be announced until the regular Gazette is issued on Saturday morning.

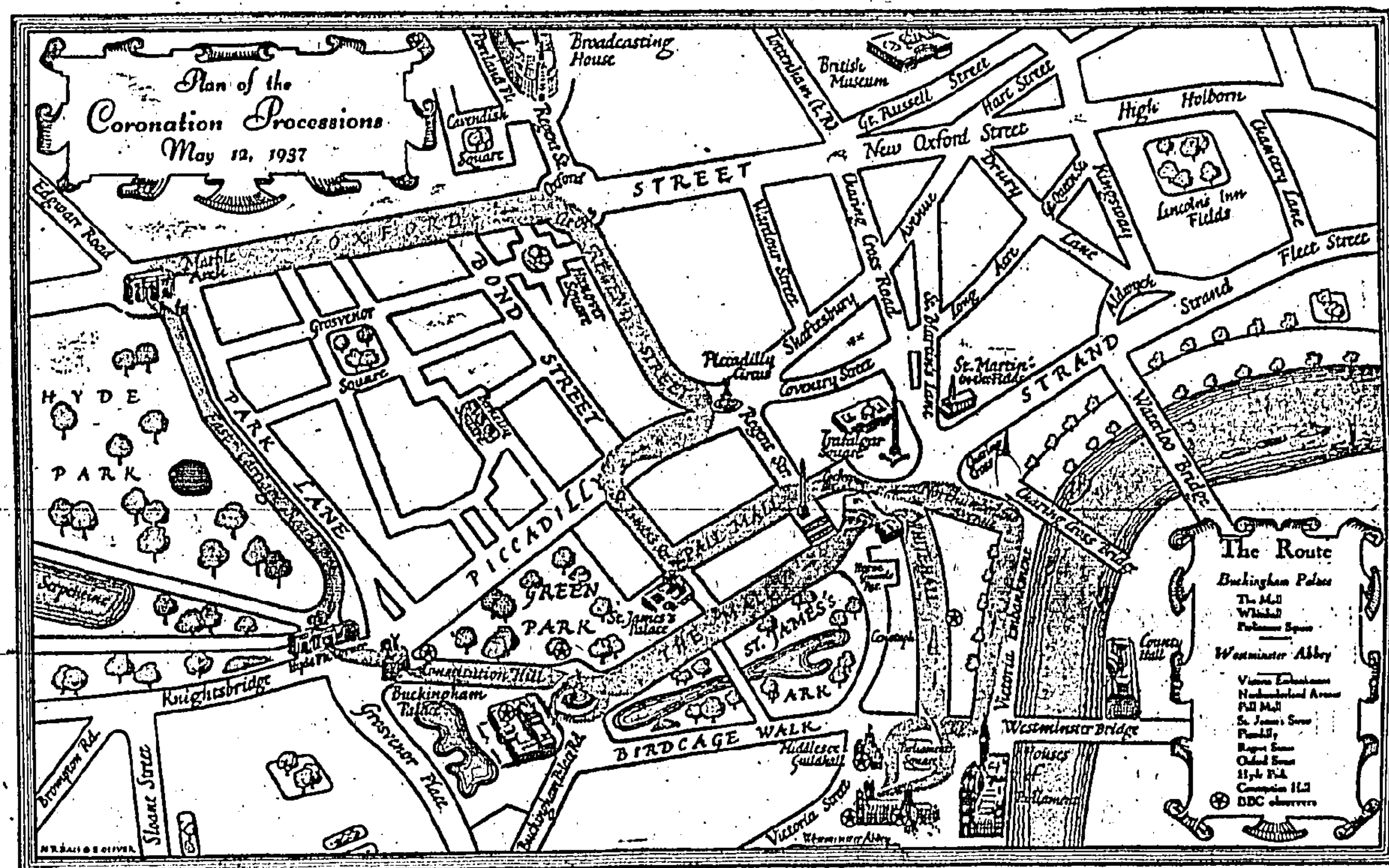
There will be about 130 persons named in the list, which is almost completed now. Incidentally, a recipient of a Jubilee medal is not thereby debarred from receiving a further medal, though the name of such recipient will be considered when the present list is finally drawn up.

enforcement of compulsory pasteurisation?

The Chairman's reply was:

The Government does not propose, at this stage, to take any steps to ensure an adequate supply of milk after the enforcement of compulsory pasteurisation. It is expected that adequate quantities of milk will be forthcoming in accordance with the usual economic principle of demand and supply.

FOLLOW THIS CORONATION ROUTE WITH A



PHILIPS radioplayer

H. M. KING GEORGE VI

will broadcast a special message to the Empire
on Coronation Day at 7 P.M. G.M.T.

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GOD BLESS THE KING AND QUEEN



PRINCESS ELIZABETH following her sister out of their motor-car when they arrived with their mother for last year's Royal Tournament in London.

FAMILY GROUP A recent picture of the King and Queen, with Princess Elizabeth (right) heiress to the Throne, and Princess Margaret Rose.



HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and Princess Margaret Rose, followed by the King and Princess Elizabeth, leaving St. Mary's Parish Church, Eastbourne, after attending service there. Right: Princess Elizabeth saluting crowd who watched her arrival for an official function.



A PICTURE taken at Claridge's Hotel when the King and Queen attended a ball.



A DELIGHTFULLY INFORMAL study on the steps of St. Paul's when attending the Jubilee Thanksgiving Service of King George V in May, 1935. Behind are the Duke of Kent and the Bishop of London.

WINDY

AIR-CONDITIONED THEATRE

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
DAILY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

SHE THOUGHT INTRIGUE HAD TO DO WITH
WAR... HE SHOWED HER IT WAS LOVE



TO - MORROW JACK BUCHANAN - FAY WRAY in
United Artists Release **WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD**

QUEEN'S

DAILY AT 2.30-5.15-7.20 & 9.30 TEL. 31453

LAST TIMES TO-DAY

FIRST CHINESE PICTURE TO OBTAIN
GENERAL RELEASE IN U.S.A.

A Simple Story Of Chinese Family Life!
A Conflict Between The Old & The New!!



DOUGLAS MacLEAN
Presents
"SONG OF CHINA"
(with English Subtitles)
Written, Musically Scored,
Directed & Produced In
China; Enacted By An Entire
Chinese Cast.

Added Attraction: "SEA KILLERS"

TO - MORROW **"BUNKER BEAN"** Owen Davis, Jr.
RKO Picture Louise Latimer

STAR

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FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY



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"LADY TUBBS"

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Bus Strike Unlikely To Spread Now

Tramways Continue
Unaffected

London, May 11.

The possibility of the extension of the London bus strike to the tramways has considerably diminished in the light of the decision of the Transport General Workers' Union that the dispute shall not be extended at this stage.

The Union Executive states that it has carefully examined the tribunal's interim report and is sending a communication to the striking busmen.

It is understood that this means that the Central Bus Committee will be asked to reconsider the situation, and that strong representations will be made to them to accept the interim report and the London Transport Board's offer.

The busmen are meeting probably to-morrow or on Thursday.—*Reuter*.

Coronation Broadcast

Z.B.W. Doing Its
Very Best

Z.B.W. have been testing reception from Daventry during the last few days, but atmospheric conditions in the early mornings have been so unfavourable that in spite of the new transmitters at Daventry it is not expected that reception of the recording of the Coronation Ceremony at 7.20 a.m. to-morrow will be very successful.

Every effort however will be made to ensure the best possible reception.

An accident, which might have had serious results, occurred at Johnston Road, near Arsenal Street this morning. A Shanghai tram, which was packed full, was nearing a stopping point when a man, apparently from the country, decided to alight before it stopped, and fell. He was very slightly hurt, his hands and knees being scratched.

Philatelists Storm G.P.O. For New Stamps

Thousands of people, including many European women, fought to get near the counters at the General Post Office to purchase Coronation stamps this morning.

The street outside the only entrance to the postal hall was packed to such an extent before the post office opened at 8 a.m. that traffic could not get through from the waterfront to Des Voeux Road.

At 9 a.m. the crowd had increased, and a largely augmented staff perspired freely in the heat of the morning. The first week of the Jubilee issue, a stamp dealer told the Telegraph.

Local stamp dealers report an enormous demand for special Coronation Day covers.

"The post office will probably sell more stamps today than during the first week of the Jubilee issue," a stamp dealer told the Telegraph.

One Chinese speculator who had purchased several sheets of stamps early in the morning made a handsome profit by re-selling just outside the post-office door.

Over a hundred people were outside the Kowloon Post Office at 7 a.m., patiently queuing up for the 8 a.m. opening.

DEATH SENTENCES FOR TWO MEN

MINISTER'S DAUGHTER
MURDERED

Vienna, May 11.

The Court Martial at Wiener Neustadt has sentenced to death two men in connection with the murder of Miss Ingrid Wiengren, the beautiful daughter of the Minister for Paraguay.

The third man accused was sentenced to sixteen years' imprisonment.—*Reuter*.

Pittsburgh Still Leads League Race

Blanton Allows No
Runs To Boston

New York, May 11.

Pittsburgh is unbeatable still. Blanton, allowing only five hits to Boston's Braves, kept them from scoring a single run to-day, while his mates hit six times and scored three. The Pirates have thus gained a commanding lead in the National League and will take some shaking out of their position.

Brooklyn Dodgers, always dangerous, whipped the much-fancied St. Louis Cardinals again, nine to seven. Brack and Lavagetto hit home runs for the Dodgers, Martin and Medwick for the Cards. Brooklyn hit sixteen and the Cardinals thirteen, and St. Louis had the only error.

Cincinnati continued to travel fast, hitting sixteen times and scoring twelve runs, Goodman whacking a circuit drive, while Philadelphia had to be content with six hits and three counters.

New York swamped Chicago, ten to one. With Bartell, Chiozza, Moore and McCarthy all hitting home runs, the Giants had no trouble turning twelve hits into victory. Cubs hit four.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York Yankees again failed to impress, going down before Chicago. The Sox scored seven to two runs, hit ten to seven.

Johnson and Moses gave Philadelphia a victory over Detroit, with well-timed homers, the score, four to one. Athletics hit six and Tigers four. The Tigers had five errors.

Boston beat Cleveland eleven to four, hitting nineteen to ten. Fox circled the bases on a long fly. St. Louis Browns nosed out Washington, seven to five, with fourteen hits to eleven. Bluege and Vanetta hitting home runs. Senators had two errors.—*Reuter*.

Restricting Immigration To Palestine

Jerusalem, May 11.
The Palestine Government has announced a new immigration schedule permitting the entry of 770 Jewish labourers into the country between April 1 and July 31.

Jewish circles are bitterly disappointed at the smallness of the number. The Arabs, on the other hand, are gleeful, but they maintain their objection to the principle of allowing Jewish immigration until the appearance of the report of the Royal Commission.

The previous quota, announced in November, permitted the entry of 1,800 Jews.—*Reuter Special*.

HONGKONG CLUB BALL

To Mark Coronation
Of King George

By FIRST NIGHT

The Coronation atmosphere has permeated into the precincts of the usually staid and conservative Hongkong Club.

Invitations have been issued by the Committee to a Coronation Ball, which is to be held in the Club on Friday night.

Only the older members can recall when a function of this nature previously took place; and they won't tell!

Ex-Prince Out Of Office

But Ex-Czarist Given
His Post By Soviet

Moscow, May 11.

Marshal, formerly Prince, Tukhachevsky, who for many years was War Minister Voroshilov's right-hand man, has been removed from office and appointed to a minor post.

The Marshal represented the Soviet at the funeral of King George V and was to have been the delegate to the Coronation of King George VI. He has been replaced by Admiral Orlov. M. Yegoroff, a former Czarist officer and one-time Chief of the General Staff, replaces Marshal Tukhachevsky.—*Reuter*.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY

London, May 11.

Sir Neville Henderson, new British Ambassador in Berlin, presented his credentials to Herr Hitler to-day and expressed his desire of the British Government to do all in its power to advance Anglo-German understanding.

According to a Berlin press message, Herr Hitler replied that there was no question between England and Germany that could not be settled with collaboration and goodwill on both sides.—*British Wireless*.

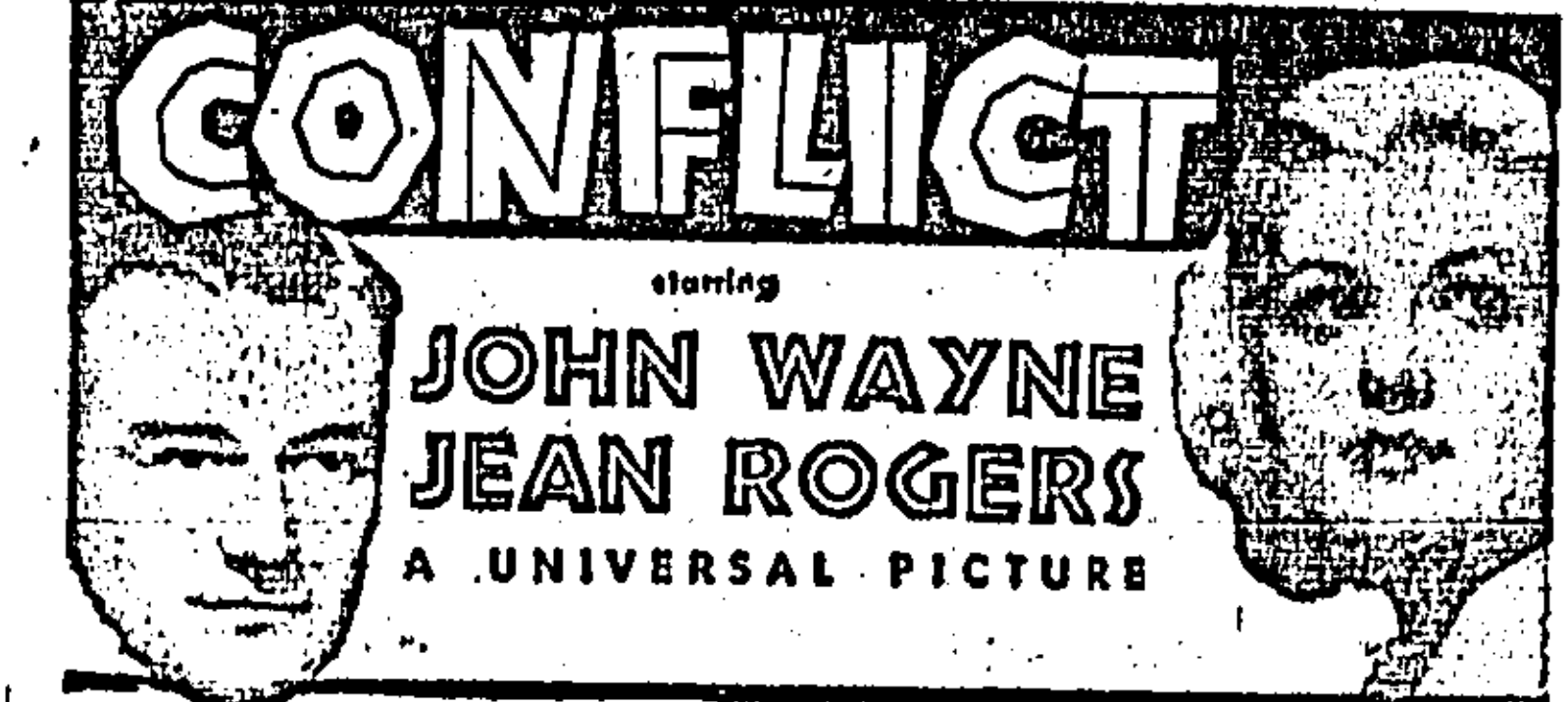
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GRAND STORY OF DRAMA, ROMANCE & MILE-A-MINUTE
ACTION IN THE NORTH WOODS LUMBER CAMPS!

MILLIONS HAVE THRILLED TO
JACK LONDON'S EXCITING NOVEL



TO-MORROW The Grandest Motion Picture Ever Made in China
Douglas MacLean Presents **"SONG OF CHINA"**
with LIM-CHO-CHO - SHANG KWAN-WU

ORIENTAL

TAKE ANY TRAIN OR HAPPY VALLEY BUS
DAILY 2.30-5.15-7.20-9.30
2 DAYS ONLY TO-DAY TO-MORROW

SENSATIONAL DEEDS OF DARING!
Giant Clipper Ships in action making history in daring flight
from Pacific Coast to Hong Kong.



FRI. SAT. **"THE SMARTEST GIRL IN TOWN"**
Comedy Musical with GENE RAYMOND and ANN SOTHERN

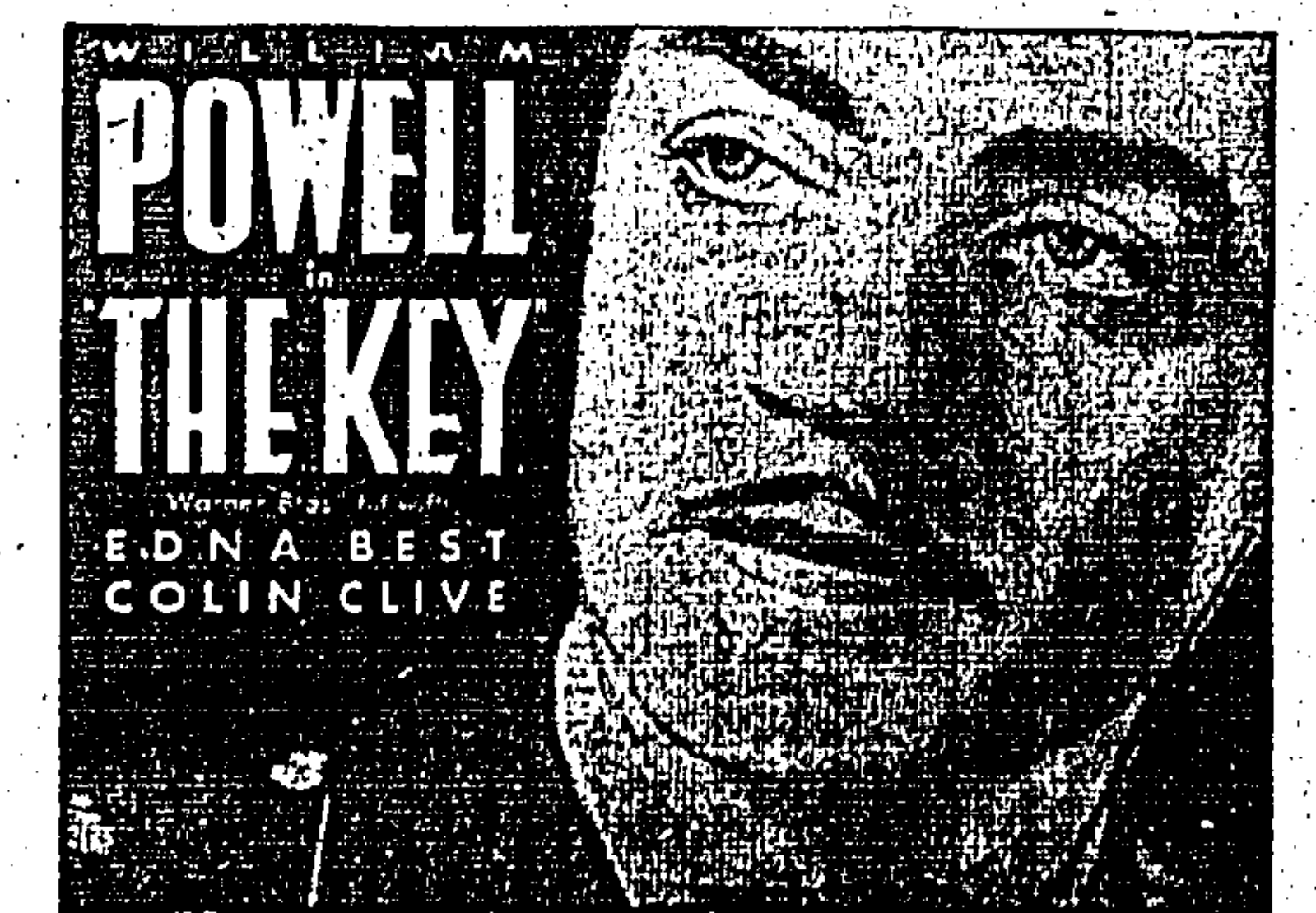
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MAJESTIC

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TO-DAY, ONE DAY ONLY!
A DYNAMIC DRAMA AGAINST THE BLAZING BACKGROUND OF ERIN IN ARMS!



TO-MORROW, ONE DAY ONLY!
WILD - WEIRD - WITH THRILLS THAT STAGGER
THE IMAGINATION
LIONEL BARRYMORE
in **"MARK OF THE VAMPIRE"**
AN "OLD FAVOURITE" FROM M. G. M.

To-night's Fireworks

One of the features of to-night's celebrations will be the fireworks display arranged by the Japanese Residents' Association. The display will take place from No. 5 wharf of the Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, and will last from 8 to 10 p.m. No spectators will be permitted on the wharf during the display.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by BENJAMIN WYLLIE, at 1 and 3, Wyndham Street in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

FAMOUS AIRMAN DIES IN FALL

Berne, May 11.

The famous Swiss airman, Walter Ittelholzer, was killed in the Styrian Alps whilst attempting to climb the peak with two companions.

The rope which the three men were using broke, and the airman's companion was also killed.—*Reuter Special*.

May 12th May 12th

**Coronation Day
Special Tea Dance**
from 5.00 p.m. - 7.30 p.m.

In the
**ROOF GARDEN
—HONGKONG HOTEL
—with—
SZITA and ANIS**

\$1.50 per person

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ARRANGE WITH US FOR A TRIAL RUN

Hongkong Telegraph

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Printed and Published by the Morning Post Ltd.,
Lynch Road, Wanchai, Hongkong.

Low Water: — 17.08.

FOUNDED 1861
No. 16200

The Hongkong Telegraph

FINAL EDITION

Fit DUNLOP

90

THE WORLD'S MASTER TYRE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1937. 日三初月四

KING GEORGE VI CROWNED TO-DAY

LONG MAY THEY REIGN

London Crowd Roars Striking Tribute To British Monarch

BUGLES SUMMON 30,000 TROOPS TO POSTS OF DUTY CORONATION DAY

Crowds Wait all Night in Chill And Fog-Wrapped Streets To Catch Glimpse of Rulers

BUGLES, BLARING OUT ABOVE THE DIN OF SINGING THOUSANDS IN THE STREETS OF LONDON AT 1 A.M. THIS MORNING, OFFICIALLY OPENED THE CORONATION PAGEANT AND SENT 30,000 TROOPS TO THEIR POSTS.

IN ST. JAMES STREET CROWDS WERE LINED ALONG THE THOROUGHFARE TWELVE DEEP. THERE WERE CRUSHES EVERYWHERE, TRAFALGAR SQUARE SWARMING WITH MEN AND WOMEN, PICCADILLY A SEETHING, CHEERING MASS, HYDE PARK PACKED WITH PEOPLE WHO WERE CAMPING OUT ALL NIGHT. THERE WAS NEVER ANY DISORDER, IN SPITE OF CONFUSION.

The only places where pre-Coronation demonstrations or disturbances have been reported thus far are Dublin and Shanghai. In the former city Republicans fought with police. In Shanghai crowds stoned police and troops and riot squads had to be summoned.

Meanwhile, in London, a vast crowd waits expectantly as the day advances. Such scenes of revelry as occurred in the Empire capital last night have been unknown since the Armistice. But with the passing of the King's Procession on the way to Westminster Abbey later to-day, the crowd will borrow something of the dignity of King George and Queen Elizabeth.—United Press and Reuter.

Rain In Prospect

London, May 12. "Cloudy, occasional rain, cool," was the midnight weather forecast for Coronation Day. Soon afterwards fog descended on the West End, but the Air Ministry weather experts believe it will clear by dawn.

There were scenes in the West End during the early hours of this morning reminiscent of the Jubilee celebrations of the reign of King George V. Nearly everyone wore Coronation favours. Taxis laden with cheering and singing people went careering through the streets. Whistles and squeakers sold by hawkers added to the din.

Seething Crowds

Piccadilly Circus was a seething mass of people at midnight, men and women standing on the roofs of taxis, in full evening dress, waving flags and cheering.

There was a dense crowd at Whitehall and at Trafalgar Square, police had to clear a way through for traffic.

There were impromptu concerts in many side streets, the music of guitars and concertinas and the roaring of the choruses of patriotic songs.

Police Place Barriers

At 1 o'clock, police placed barriers at the foot of the Mall, Buckingham Palace Road and Constitution Hill, preventing all traffic reaching the Palace. At this time 10,000 people had taken up their positions in the Mall.

Fog, meanwhile, was coming down more heavily. By 2 o'clock a thick mist shrouded the whole of the procession area, which was now a vast open-air dormitory. Thousands were huddled on the pavement, covered with rugs or blankets, fast asleep.

Police allowed the people to use (Continued on Page 5.)

THOUSANDS WAIT ALL NIGHT FOR THEIR KING

Sleep In Parks And Squares In Rain

Weather Outlook Uncertain

Special To "Telegraph"

London, May 11. London, to-night, was in the throes of the greatest invasion in all the long centuries of her history. The Coronation Day crowds began an all-night wait long before darkness descended. As thousands of office workers and shop assistants poured out of buildings lining the route, they found the streets thronged with sight-seers anxious to secure prominent positions from which to view the procession.

The procession, says an official estimate, will be two and a half miles long when it returns from Westminster Abbey to Buckingham Palace.

Women and girls claimed many of the vantage points, and a number established themselves on the steps (Continued on Page 3.)

RIOT MARS SHANGHAI FESTIVITY

Troops Called Out To Help Police

British Forces' Demonstration

Shanghai, May 12. Shanghai's celebrations of the Coronation last night were marred by a riot which started at the intersection of Nanking and Yuyachang Roads, when stones were thrown at police who were controlling the thousands of sight-seers. The missiles were hurled from the roofs of buildings, from which hundreds were watching the tattoo at the Race Course.

Over a score of Chinese were injured and many arrests were made. Police were reinforced by four big riot vans, and their crews of Sikh constables, under European officers, which raced to the scene with sirens screaming. Later, four vans of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, with rifles and bayonets, were despatched to the trouble zone.

Rioters broke several big plate glass windows in departmental stores on Nanking Road and tore up trees. Driven back from all sides, the area in which the trouble-makers were confined was soon under control and the mob dispersed meekly enough.

On foot, in taxis and private cars, thousands of people poured through the city streets until long after midnight to see the Coronation illuminations, which made the normally gay city gayer than ever before.

IMPRESSIVE DISPLAY

The most impressive feature of the celebrations was the British naval and military display at the Race Course, for which the American Marines band supplied incidental music.

Banks, the stock exchange, and most of the business firms of the city were (Continued on Page 5.)



THEIR MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTIES KING GEORGE THE SIXTH AND QUEEN ELIZABETH.

CHURCHES MARK CORONATION Catholics' Loyalty To Crown Pledged

Practically all places of worship in the Colony held special Coronation services this morning. No official service was held, but His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (Hon. Mr. N. L. Smith, C.M.G.), His Excellency the G.O.C. (Major-General A.W. Bartholomew), His Honour the Chief Justice (Sir Atholl MacGregor), naval and military officers and members of the Consular Body were amongst those who attended the prayer and thanksgiving observance at St. John's Cathedral.

No sermons were delivered at most of the services, but, preaching in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Bishop Valtorta pledged the loyalty of Catholics to His Majesty, and also denounced Communism as a world danger.

Bishop Valtorta also declared that so long as there are human beings in our midst who are hungry and without relief, diseased people for whom there is no provision, children for whom there are no schools, and destitute old people for whom there is no shelter, so long will Hongkong be unworthy of a Christian Empire.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

The prayer and thanksgiving service at St. John's Cathedral this morning was attended by a large congregation, including His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Hon. Mr. N. L. Smith, C.M.G., members of the Consular Body, Government officials, Naval and Military Officers, prominent citizens of the Colony and many ladies.

The service, which was conducted by the Rt. Rev. Bishop R. O. Hall and Rev. H. W. Baines, was in the form commended by the Archbishop of Canterbury and York for general use throughout the Empire. It had four parts—Introduction, Penitence, Prayer and Thanksgiving.

Following the singing of Psalm 122 (Continued on Page 3.)

Hongkong Despatches Message Of Loyalty Notables Attend At Council Session

Five months after sending a resolution of loyal devotion and affectionate homage to His Majesty King George VI on the occasion of His Accession, Hongkong to-day sent a telegram to His Majesty conveying loyal and respectful congratulations of the people of the Colony on his Coronation.

The Legislative Council Chamber, (Continued on Page 4.)

H.M. Fighting Forces March In H.K. Review

GREAT CROWDS TURN OUT TO SEE CRACK UNITS

Planes Dive in Salute At Happy Valley

The fighting forces of His Majesty's Navy, Army and Air Force in Hongkong played their part nobly in the Coronation observances here this morning when they gave, at Happy Valley, one of the grandest combined reviews that the Colony has yet witnessed.

Over 2,500 men, including the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, marched past His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Hon. Mr. N. L. Smith, C.M.G., and, for the first time, the public saw on parade the recently formed Hongkong Infantry Brigade.

A thrilling climax to the display was the aerial salute of flights of aeroplanes from the Aircraft Carrier, H.M.S. Eagle, and from the Royal Air Force base at Kai Tak, which flew low overhead, after the troops had marched past.

CHINESE PARADE THRILLS CROWDS

Dragons Writhe In Packed Streets

After three months spent in its organisation at an estimated cost of well over \$100,000, the enormous, complex Chinese procession left Kennedy Town at eleven o'clock this morning for a six hours' march. Many thousands of Chinese men, women and children participated in this most striking demonstration of Chinese loyalty to the British Throne, and proof of solidarity of Sino-British relations.

Practically every one in the parade wore a ceremonious dress of the colourful or grotesque type, hundreds of which were made specially. Numerous garments bore characters in Chinese stating "celebration of the British King's Coronation," or something similar.

Hundreds of tons of materials, silk, cloth of costly kinds, paper and bamboo work, were used for the production of the hundreds of dragons, lions, tigers, banners, flags, lanterns, tableaux and floats on motor-lorries. On every one of the floats were found suitable inscriptions, wishes of prosperity, joy, fertility and longevity for the British King. Conspicuous also were the expressions of hope for a long reign of the King. On some of the floats were found short descriptions of the nature of the Chinese legends they depicted.

COSTLY ILLUMINATIONS

Apart from the tableaux and banners many of the other articles used had to be specially made. Of gas lamps alone, each measuring over two feet high, 340 had to be made hurriedly within the last few weeks, locally, at a cost of \$2,300, for the illumination of the fish lanterns at night.

That Chinese enthusiasm was at its highest point, there could not be the least doubt, as long before the arrival of the procession, every space and vantage point, on verandahs, balconies, pavements and house-tops was readily occupied. The more zealous (Continued on Page 12.)

Despite the early hour of 8 a.m. at which the Review was timed to start, the spacious Race Course stands and ground were thronged with sight-seers and holiday-makers. Traffic was thick along the main roads leading to the Valley but thanks to admirable arrangements on the part of the military authorities in getting the troops on the ground by 7.30 a.m., the Police were able to cope with the vehicular traffic, and those who had obtained tickets to the stands found little difficulty in reaching their places.

UNITS IN PLACE

Long before 8 a.m. the units taking part had moved into their places in long lines running down the centre of the Race Course facing the clock tower and extending for about a quarter of a mile. The early hour had its advantage in avoiding the intense heat of the forenoon which, at other ceremonial parades, caused much hardship to the men standing for nearly two hours exposed to the sun. Ambulance tents had been erected behind the lines and stretcher-bearers and mobile ambulances were prepared for emergencies.

A temporary wireless signal post was stationed nearby to synchronise the arrival of the R.A.F. machines with the programme. Near the clock tower, where the early of spectators noticed him, an officer and his signaller directed with a flag the precision of the review movements.

A quarter of an hour before eight o'clock the parade was drawn up in review order and the long line of men stood motionless, though at ease, awaiting the arrival of His Excellency the G.O.C., Major-General A. W. Bartholomew to take over command.

DETAILS OF PARADE

The Infantry Brigade was under the command of Brigadier F. W. L. Bisset, accompanied by Capt. R. H. Bower, Brigade Major and Capt. J. C. R. Fitzgerald Lombard, Staff Captain.

The units taking part, together with their commanding officers, were:

Royal Navy: Two seamen companies and one platoon of Royal Marines under Cmdr. C. D. Arbuthnot, of H.M.S. Tamar.

Army: 8th Heavy Brigade R.A.: three batteries under Major F. L. F. F. Russell.

5th A.A. Brigade R.A.: two batteries under Lieut. Col. W. T. O. Crewdson.

H.K.S.I.A.: comprising the 1st and 2nd Mountain Batteries and the 3rd and 4th Medium Batteries, under Major J. C. Currier.

Fortress Royal Engineers: three sections British and one section Chinese under Lieut. Col. L. C. Reid. (Continued on Page 5.)

Best way of changing your clothes-personality on a limited income is to have a

Wardrobe of Blouses

here are some Paris designs sent by
HELENE GORDON

WE always want to look new, different, we always want to give a surprise, and reveal a new aspect of our personality.

But that means so many clothes. Is there no easier way to do that than to change clothes?

My advice to you is: Blouses. They are simple to make, cheap, and allow us to use stuff and shades we would never have been able to use for a whole dress.

Have as many as possible, as different as possible, sporting, romantic, feminine, eccentric, stylish, childish. Wear them according to your mood, the weather, the boy friend you are going out with, or the game you are going to play.

Well, here are some.

PICTURE 1 can be made in either linen or flannel (like that for a man's shirt). I saw a broad striped white and blue flannel, very smart indeed, and a check pattern in blue and green. But for this kind of stuff you must be exceedingly slim.

Picture 2 is made of thick mustard yellow jersey pin-tucked in the front. Narrow stripes in self-material about the neck, with large button-holes, through which are passed thin cords of different shades (black and purple).

Picture 3 is made of white organdie or stiff muslin. A small military collar is embroidered with black. A thick festoon, a very finely pleated jabot, finished off with the same black festoon, makes it look young.

Picture 4 made in any of those charming printed fabrics made for summer days. It can be an extravagant tailored suit, as long as it suits you, and as long as you wear it under a dark muslin, and worn with a black or navy skirt.

Picture 5, made of gold or silver lame, is worn over a long satin skirt, or under a black afternoon dress. It is so much better than getting odd beauty aids in a haphazard fashion, because that usually means you don't have what you want when you want it.

Picture 6, made of gold or silver lame, is worn over a long satin skirt, or under a black afternoon dress. It is so much better than getting odd beauty aids in a haphazard fashion, because that usually means you don't have what you want when you want it.

Picture 7, made of gold or silver lame, is worn over a long satin skirt, or under a black afternoon dress. It is so much better than getting odd beauty aids in a haphazard fashion, because that usually means you don't have what you want when you want it.

Picture 8, made of gold or silver lame, is worn over a long satin skirt, or under a black afternoon dress. It is so much better than getting odd beauty aids in a haphazard fashion, because that usually means you don't have what you want when you want it.

Picture 9, made of gold or silver lame, is worn over a long satin skirt, or under a black afternoon dress. It is so much better than getting odd beauty aids in a haphazard fashion, because that usually means you don't have what you want when you want it.

Picture 10, made of gold or silver lame, is worn over a long satin skirt, or under a black afternoon dress. It is so much better than getting odd beauty aids in a haphazard fashion, because that usually means you don't have what you want when you want it.

Picture 11, made of gold or silver lame, is worn over a long satin skirt, or under a black afternoon dress. It is so much better than getting odd beauty aids in a haphazard fashion, because that usually means you don't have what you want when you want it.

Picture 12, made of gold or silver lame, is worn over a long satin skirt, or under a black afternoon dress. It is so much better than getting odd beauty aids in a haphazard fashion, because that usually means you don't have what you want when you want it.

Picture 13, made of gold or silver lame, is worn over a long satin skirt, or under a black afternoon dress. It is so much better than getting odd beauty aids in a haphazard fashion, because that usually means you don't have what you want when you want it.

Picture 14, made of gold or silver lame, is worn over a long satin skirt, or under a black afternoon dress. It is so much better than getting odd beauty aids in a haphazard fashion, because that usually means you don't have what you want when you want it.

Picture 15, made of gold or silver lame, is worn over a long satin skirt, or under a black afternoon dress. It is so much better than getting odd beauty aids in a haphazard fashion, because that usually means you don't have what you want when you want it.

Picture 16, made of gold or silver lame, is worn over a long satin skirt, or under a black afternoon dress. It is so much better than getting odd beauty aids in a haphazard fashion, because that usually means you don't have what you want when you want it.

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Picture 18, made of gold or silver lame, is worn over a long satin skirt, or under a black afternoon dress. It is so much better than getting odd beauty aids in a haphazard fashion, because that usually means you don't have what you want when you want it.

Picture 19, made of gold or silver lame, is worn over a long satin skirt, or under a black afternoon dress. It is so much better than getting odd beauty aids in a haphazard fashion, because that usually means you don't have what you want when you want it.

Picture 20, made of gold or silver lame, is worn over a long satin skirt, or under a black afternoon dress. It is so much better than getting odd beauty aids in a haphazard fashion, because that usually means you don't have what you want when you want it.



Materials and designs of all these blouses are described in the article.

5-Day Beauty Week—last day Shopping Day

YOU must have found you needed all kinds of beauty equipment this week.

As it is quite impossible to make yourself look your best without the tools to do it with, I think you should sit down and check on the following list all you are likely to require, so that next time you try this special beauty week you will have everything. It is so much better than getting odd beauty aids in a haphazard fashion, because that usually means you don't have what you want when you want it.

So that you don't have to think it all out, I have made out a list. Put a cross against the things you have run out of, and by the time you have replenished them all, you will probably feel you want another week with your face.

Washing
Bath salts, soap, flannel, loofah, cleansing tissues, cold cream, nourishing cream, medicinal paraffin, eau-de-Cologne.

Ironing
Benzoin, almond oil, acne prescription.

Dusting
Eggs, rum, hard brush, fine and coarse comb, hair curlers, hair pins, cotton wool, brilliantine (blue if you have white or grey hair).

Half-day Out
Cream rouge (orange shade for brunettes, pinky or carmine for blondes).

Two shades of powder: Rachel and peach for brunettes, natural and pink for blondes.

Lipsticks: Either a new rust or poppy shade.

Eye shadow: Black or brown for brunettes, blue or green for blue or green-eyed.

Cream mascara: Brown for dark-eyed, blue for blue-eyed.

Vaseline: White.

Tweezers: Sharp for eyebrows.

Scrubbing brush: Small for nails.

Polish remover: Oily kind that does not hurt nails.

Nail file and emery boards: Treble cut.

Orange sticks: One bundle.

Nail varnish: Shade to match lipstick.

Have you a supply of tooth paste, or powder, a tooth brush, deodorant?

Suit your Type
It is worth remembering that if you are the pretty, careless type, always use pale soft shades of rouge and lipstick.

If you are the dark, rather Spanish type, you will be able to use strong lipstick (poppy colour, for example).

Ethyle Campbell

MILITARY BAND RECORDS

- 8809—Review of the Troops.H.M. Welsh Guards Band.
- C1217—Martial Moments.
- B3530—Stein Song.Old Comrades.
- B2984—Down South.Teddy Bears Picnic.
- B2855—Musical Switch.
- B2408—Colonel Bogey.H.M. Coldstream Guards Band.
- C2575—Aldershot Tattoo.Massed Bands of Aldershot Command.
- C2593—Tidworth Tattoo.Massed Bands of Southern Command.
- C2550—National Anthem And Fanfare.Massed Bands.

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Tel. 24648.

Happy Feet

By Frances Day

WALKING days are here again—look after your feet. Never cut the nails too short; this is inclined to make the nerve ends extra sensitive. File the nails straight across with an emery board—not down at the corners.

A WEEKLY foot-bath with a warm salt-water is very stimulating. If the skin is rather dry, massage with warm olive oil before going to bed and wear tennis socks during the night to allow the oil to do its job.

CURVES MUST BE CULTIVATED

By Mary Embrey

THE slimming problem is always with us, but this year it is here with a difference. The best of the new clothes are carried to advantage only by those who have figures—yes, quite definitely figures. The rage for thinness is, of course, post-war and angularity is as much to be counter-acted as any suspicion of overweight.

Health and beauty are to-day synonymous, so the ideal figure is one of softly rounded curves, slender and proportioned, showing correct measurements and a weight in strict proportion to height, build and age.

It follows that the attainment of this ideal must be on healthful lines, so strict and unbalanced dieting is frowned upon. This does not mean an unrestrained orgy of fattening food, but it does mean that a proper amount of carbohydrates and fats is included.

Science to the Rescue

Instead, therefore, of the dieting that has been responsible for premature greyness, lined young faces, parched skins and other unlovely symptoms of under-nourishment, two scientific aids are being used generally to bring slenderness without trouble and with added advantage to health. Electricity combined with skilled massage will deal satisfactorily with all the signs of overweight, heavy hips, thick thighs, dowager's humps, unsightly ankles, over-fat arms, and so on.

The treatments given for general or local reduction are claimed to be unusually successful, and they are not expensive.

First of all, the unwanted fatty deposits are broken down by skillful hand massage, electric applications stimulate the circulation, causing the deposits to be carried away. Finally, a special electric treatment is given to brace the muscles, thus preventing further fat formation and making them do their work of contour control adequately.

To Look Your Best

Face treatments are based on the English, French or American methods of massage. The type prescribed depends on the individual skin.

When it comes to make-up, there are two new gadgets that help to turn you out looking your very best.

First, it has the "Slygl," which removes the massage cream from the complexion with the smoothness and rapidity of a razor. There is no fear of your make-up becoming greasy during the evening when this has been used. Next, there is a tiny electric instrument for curling eyelashes, to last for several hours.

Such a shine—and so easy WITH BRASSO

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Agents: Imperial Chemical Industries (China) Ltd., HONGKONG.

Agents: Imperial Chemical Industries (China) Ltd., Hong Kong.

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CHURCHES MARK CORONATION

(Continued from Page 1.)

by the choir, as they made for their seats, the service began with the singing of the hymn, "All people that on earth do dwell."

KINGSHIP AS TRUST

This was followed by responses to the Exhortation, after which the Rev. H. W. Barnes said:

"Brethren, we are met together to add our prayers to the thoughts of countless multitudes whose minds are turning at this time to one of the most sacred places in the history of our race—the Abbey Church of St. Peter at Westminster. Thither our King and Queen are coming to receive from God the anointing which seals their life's service and bestows God's grace for its fulfilment, and the Crown which will come as their royal state. They will come as other Kings and Queens before them, each prayer, each act in the solemn Rite, is rich in memories of the long history through which by God's Providence the Monarchy of this Realm has been preserved."

"Yet it is no mere relic of the past. It speaks still of kingship as a trust received from God. It speaks now of the hallowing of the King for the service of God and the people not in this land only but in many lands across the seas. To-day, in a manner hitherto unknown in history, the King will come to his Coronation and his Crowning accompanied by his people. For by a marvel of science millions of them throughout the world will be able to listen to the noble words which lay his great charge upon him as if they themselves were present in the Abbey Church of Westminster."

"In another and far deeper sense he bears his people with him. For he is their representative. With him and through him they too are called to consecrate the life of Nation and Empire to the service of the King of Kings."

"Wherefore let us now prepare our hearts and minds that we may worthily associate ourselves with our King and Queen on this great day."

Penance, the second part of the service, followed and then prayer, followed by the General Thanksgiving, which brought the service to its climax in the Lord's Prayer. The hymn "Rejoice to-day with one accord" and "Jerusalem" were sung, after which the Bishop pronounced the Blessing.

The service concluded with the singing of the first and third verses of the National Anthem.

Mr. Lindsay Lafford, F.R.C.O., I.R.C.M., was at the organ.

THOSE PRESENT

Besides His Excellency, who was accompanied by Miss Judith Smith and Mr. H. J. Crutwell (Private Secretary), those present at the service included His Excellency Major-General A. W. Bartholomew, and Mrs. Bartholomew, attended by Lieut. Sir P. J. Howarth, A.M.C., His Honour Sir Athol MacGregor, a wife and gown, and Lady MacGregor; Hon. Sir Henry Pollock and Lady Pollock, Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, and Mrs. Alabaster, His Honour Mr. Justice R. E. Lindell and Mrs. Lindell; Hon. Mr. R. M. Henderson and Mrs. Henderson, members of the Consular body, including M. Leboeuf (France) and Mr.



"Why, the poor little thing is constipated. No wonder she's fretful. That is the chief thing a mother has to guard against, Mrs. Grant."

"Kids don't understand; they're so absorbed in their games, and often neglect Nature's call. Then they get bilious, lose their appetite and become irritable."

"Show me your tongue, Winnie. Yes, it is coated—a sure sign she's out of sorts. All she needs is 'California Syrup of Figs,' and she'll be as happy as a lark in the morning."

"You'll find it keeps the bowels regular, purifies the system and saves stomach upsets and biliousness."

"If children are to thrive and grow strong and keen witted, they must eat well and digest what they eat. There's no better way than the regular weekly dose of 'California Syrup of Figs.' All children love it."

"If I were you, I would send for a bottle now and give Winnie a dose at once."

"Be sure you insist on 'California Syrup of Figs.' Mrs. Grant, I am pained that some mothers are ready to experiment with cheap and drastic preparations. It's such a pity they don't realize that 'California Syrup of Figs' is a perfectly safe children's laxative. I know myself how carefully and scientifically it is prepared."

California Syrup of Figs
NATURE'S OWN LAXATIVE

G. Miskin (Sweden), Mr. W. Schofield, and Navy and Military officers. The service was amplified by loud-speakers installed by the Hongkong Telephone Company outside the Cathedral.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL

The spacious interior of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Cairne Road, was filled to capacity by a congregation from all parts of the Colony at 11 a.m. to-day when a special Coronation service was held.

Long before the fixed time, hundreds of people entered the church and the Rev. Fr. G. M. Spada, the Rector, who had worked laboriously in the past week to prepare the Cathedral for the occasion, was seen receiving the Consuls of various nations and other distinguished persons, who were conducted to special seats by Boy Scouts. School boys and girls from well-known local institutions were also present.

The Right Reverend H. Valorta, Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong officiated and was assisted by the clergy of the Cathedral and by priests from other parishes and seminary students.

The service began with a religious march, followed by a hymn, after which the Bishop delivered a sermon in which he pledged the loyalty of the local Catholics to King George VI and spoke of peace and the way to attain it.

LOYAL PLEDGE

The Bishop said: Without distinction of race or country, all Catholics within the British Empire rejoice on this day of the crowning of King George VI, pledge their loyalty to him as their faithful subjects and pray that God may save him and bless him and guide him in all his ways. As Catholics, we yield to none in our loyalty to the King, for we see in him the one to whom God has entrusted authority over this Empire, and we are mindful of God's command to give obedience to our temporal rulers. We pledge our loyalty with all the greater readiness to the King who is being crowned to-day because in him we see one who commands our respect as a man as well as a monarch, in whose life devotion to duty is an abiding principle, who has shown himself ever concerned for the welfare of the worker and the workless and whose family life may be taken as model for the highest and the lowliest of his subjects.

But the loyalty to which we pledge ourselves anew to-day must not be a sterile one. In this age all too many honour their King in word only. When day after day men have reviled the very name of God and the very name of the King, and when they cry to-day "God Save the King" in mockery and a sham; when day after day they foster and encourage social doctrines that acknowledge neither the rule of God nor that of the King, it is as living hypocrites that they stand to-day and sing the National Anthem. We Catholics pledge a loyalty that is true and sincere, one that is in our hearts and in our deeds as well as on our lips.

DIFFICULT TASK

It is in difficult times that King George VI becomes the anointed ruler of the mighty British Empire. The world cries out for peace and, to its astonishment, finds itself on the verge of war. It is the will of God that the Empire should be a bulwark of peace and the King the guardian of peace. A difficult task indeed, but one that must be performed. In our loyalty to the King, let us as Catholics stand by him and give him our very best help in this difficult task. How? By praying and working for the establishment of that one law, the Law of God, which is the only secure foundation of peace. As Catholics we know well that it is in vain that the world seeks for peace while it ignores the Law of God. Men who turn their backs on their lives, and the result is that the family is disintegrating and unhappiness is settling on the world; States that deny due honour to God try to secure harmony by drawing up treaties, and find themselves involved in a welter of distrust and deceit; the world that tries to act as if God did not exist frames elaborate Leagues of peace—and all nations are arming to the teeth in preparation for the most terrible war that man has ever known. No, without God there can be no peace in the life of man or in the life of nations.

It is within the power of each of us to help in promoting peace within the Empire and throughout the world at large by making God's Law the guiding principle of our own lives and promoting its observance among those who have about us. The way to do this has been clearly pointed out to us by our Holy Father the Pope, whose motto is "The Peace of Christ in the Reign of Christ." He has given us the surest guidance in his instructions dealing with social justice, Christian marriage, Christian education, and the menace of Communism, which if they had been heeded by our saddened world, would have banished the war clouds that dim the joy of this Coronation day.

DANGER OF COMMUNISM

The greatest danger that threatens peace as well as the throne of the King by supplanting the loyalty of his subjects, is Communism, whose growth within the past year and whose support by organs of public opinion have made more urgent than ever before the co-operation of all whose loyalty is sincere.

It is our duty both as Catholics and as faithful subjects of the King to combat the evil of Communism, and this not only merely in word but also by striving to remedy those social evils which are its breeding grounds. And let it be remembered that it is in the

community of which we are a part that our social duties lie.

It is in this city of Hongkong, in this Colony of King George VI, that our fellow-men demand our care. As long as there are in our midst human beings who are hungry and are without relief, disconsolable for whom there is no school, destitute old people for whom there is no shelter—so long will Hongkong be unworthy of a Christian Empire, and so long as we are indifferent to the miseries of any of our fellow-men we are failing in our duties as we are failing in our duties as Christians and as subjects of a Christian monarch.

On this day therefore on which our King dedicates himself to the welfare of his people, while we raise our voices with joy to hail our King and Queen, and beg God to bless their very best to make secure the basis of our monarch's throne by promoting Christian life about us and promoting the greater happiness of the poor and the suffering that forward to our midst, we shall be crowned with bliss, when we shall reign with God in a heavenly kingdom, where earthly king and subject will receive together for duty done a reward that is eternal.

After the sermon a prayer for H.M. the King was said, followed by a Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

The service ended with the singing of "God Save the King," the Cathedral's organist, presided at the organ. The band of the St. Louis Industrial School was also present.

KOWLOON UNION CHURCH

A short devotional service was held at the Union Church, Kowloon, at 8 a.m. The Minister, the Rev. J. D. MacLean, took the service, the Order of which was as follows:

- 1.—Collect and Lord's Prayer.
- 2.—Prayer: "O God, Our Help in Ages Past." St. Matthew XXII.
- 3.—Gospel: St. Matthew XXII.
- 4.—Verses 15-22.
- 5.—Prayer: Intercession for the Nation.
- 6.—Epistle: I Peter, Chapter II, Verses 13-17.
- 6.—Prayer: "Land of Our Birth, We Pledge to Thee."
- 7.—Sermon: The Minister.
- 8.—Prayer: Intercession for Their Majesties the King and Queen.
- 9.—Prayer: Lord, While For All Mankind We Pray.

God Save the King.

In the course of his sermon, the Rev. J. D. MacLean said: To pray for the King is an ancient custom of the Christian institutions of the British People, and it is good and right that that custom should be observed. We are met here to-day morning on this day of the Coronation of our King George the Sixth to fulfil the obligation which this custom lays upon us and we meet gladly.

Our knowledge of him who to-day will be crowned by the State, and ministered by the State's Church, is a man of simple ways and that his character is well-pleasing to those who have assumed the duty of judging him. It is as a man of simple ways that I would ask you to remember him.

King George the Sixth has a difficult task before him as a man. Following as he does in the steps of his father, who was a father to his whole people, and of his brother who was a brother even to the lowliest of his subjects, he will need the pure guidance of God to direct him wisely in the way that he must go. I have not the slightest doubt that if he has that guidance he will become a brave and true king, and a wise leader of his people. We must pray therefore that in the deepest simplicities of religion he will find his heart's strength and his mind's leading; and that he will have the courage of Christ to follow in the way he must go.

But our King's task will be doubly difficult, for not only has a very high standard been set for him by his predecessors in office, but he comes to the throne at a time when the whole of the British Empire is darkened by the effects of the unchristian decisions of his ministers to take up arms in the face of the world, and by the widespread discontent of his subjects with the prevailing historic economic injustice under which they suffer. Truly our King needs our prayers.

In crowning him the British people lay a heavy burden upon him, burden which he cannot bear alone, a burden which every spiritually-minded Briton must share with him or betray him in the deepest loyalty which man owes to man, that loyalty to truth which, for the followers of Jesus Christ, is symbolised in his Cross. Let us then, as we love our King, as we cherish the ideal of kingship, and even as we are faithful to the spirit of Christ, unite our hearts and lives in the common task which is before us all: God's task of His Kingdom and its coming among men. Let us pray.

The prayer of Intercession for Their Majesties was then said.

H.K. UNION CHURCH

As in the other places of worship the Coronation Services at the Union

Churches both in Kowloon and Hong-

kong were featured by a solemn and dignified, yet simple ceremony.

At Kennedy Road, the Rev. K. MacKenzie Day faced a large congregation. He gave no address, but read instead a passage from the Church of Scotland Order of Service. The opening hymn was one which was specially written for the Coronation of King George V and was widely used in 1911.

The passage in the Church of Scotland service, which was read by the minister, with the congregation standing, began "Our help is in the Name of the Lord; who made Heaven and Earth" and continued to describe the purpose for which they were specially gathered there that day.

A summary of the procedure of Coronation was also included, and this part of the ceremony ended with the singing of the National Anthem. The Call to Worship, Prayer, Old Testament Lesson (3 Kings III, 5-14), Psalm XXXI (1-6) followed the opening hymn. The Deum was sung by the choir and after the reading of the passage already referred to, another hymn was sung before the Benediction.

A collection was taken and the money to be given to some charitable fund or purpose of which His Majesty the King is Patron. It is understood that Dr. Barnardo's Homes for Children will probably benefit.

JEWISH SERVICE

There was a special service of Prayer and Thanksgiving at the Ohel Leah Synagogue this morning, attended by a large congregation of members of the Jewish community and conducted by Rabbi Eleazar. The service included the singing of the National Anthem and a prayer for the King and other members of the Royal Family.

In the course of his sermon, Rabbi Eleazar said: To-day the thoughts of millions of His Majesty's subjects will be centred on the solemn ceremony which takes place in the ancient and historic Abbey of Westminster, and with those thoughts will mingle a prayer for the long life and happiness of the King and Queen. Before God and man they will be dedicating themselves to service and duty in the cause of a Great Empire. It should not be a difficult task of imagination for us to enter into their feelings in this solemn hour. It brings to one's mind the beautiful story of King Solomon at the commencement of his reign. You are no doubt familiar with the passage in the Bible where the Lord appeared to the young king in a dream and said: "Ask what shall I give thee." And Solomon replied: "I am but a little child. I know not how to go out or come in. And thy servant is in the midst of thy people, which thou has chosen, a great people, that cannot be numbered nor counted for multitude. Give thy servant an understanding heart to judge thy people, that I may discern between good and bad; for who is able to judge this, thy so great a people?"

Who can doubt but that a similar prayer will be invoked by His Majesty to-day? And with that prayer will be a determination to walk in the footsteps of his August Father, in truth and righteousness, and in uprightness of heart. And while these thoughts arise in him, they will meet with a response in our hearts, with a prayerful Amen.

THRONE AND PEOPLE

As a constitutional monarch, the King will be guided by his advisors, but in order to reach his people, it is fitting that we, in common with him, should set apart a few minutes to meditate on the solemnity and significance of this great ceremony.

From time immemorial, Kings have been crowned with religious and secular rejoicings, but the crowning of England's king has a special significance. It is a time when the diversified races and creeds of the Empire into one brotherhood. The Throne for us is the keystone of Empire—an Empire which stands for peace and civilisation, for civil and religious freedom.

With thankful hearts therefore we pray that this great Commonwealth may stand for countless generations to come—a vanguard of balanced Government, sanity and justice. Looked at in this light, the true meaning of this great ceremonial reveals itself to our minds, so that with heart and voice we rise and say "Long live the King and Queen!"

OTHER SERVICES

A Special Service was held to-day at 12.30 p.m. at the Mohammedan Mosque (No. 30 Shelley Street) in connection with the Coronation of their Majesties, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

The Service was conducted by Mulvi Mahomed Noor Bano, a special Divine Service at the Prison Indian Officers' Mosque, Stanley, was held yesterday at 8.30 p.m. under the auspices of Chief Indian

THOUSANDS WAIT ALL NIGHT FOR THEIR KING

(Continued from Page 1.)

of the Eros statue in Piccadilly Circus, but met with bitter disappointment when they were informed that the military authorities were using the site for a signalling station. As the weather improved in the evening, crowds began to pour into the West End by train, tram, tube, coach and car. Most of the earliest arrivals came from the Provinces. The authorities, having decided to throw Hyde Park open to the public that night, it quickly became evident that vast throngs would turn the Park into a huge camping ground.

Over 2,000 people camped in Trafalgar Square early in the evening, clad in every conceivable type of clothing calculated to withstand the rain and cold.

Quickly as Boy Scouts erected metal barriers the crowd rushed forward to spend the night leaning against them. Enormous parcels of food and blankets made their appearance. Girls wearing paper caps of red, white and blue, and waving gay paper windmills were every-where, reflecting the carnival spirit of the occasion. Family parties "staked out" claims along the kerbside. Even family dorms were used as protection against the damp.

WEATHER OUTLOOK

London, May 11. The Air Ministry announced to-night at 11.30 o'clock that the weather outlook for to-morrow is still uncertain. Forecasts speak of the chance of thunder and rain in the early morning.

It is likely that later the day will be cool and cloudy, with occasional rain.

RAINED ALL MORNING

An earlier Reuter message states that save for a brief break about 2 p.m. in London yesterday, necessitating the reorganisation of some of the outdoor arrangements in connection with the Coronation.

Nevertheless, the West End was congested with pedestrians the whole day and constantly paraded by a stream of motor cars. Everyone was intent upon seeing the decorations and anything else that might be amusing.

Police on point duty dealt with the traffic. No notice whatever was being taken of the automatic light signal system. The absence of buses, through the strike, mitigates the crowded situation.

WEATHER CLEARS

But in the afternoon the weather was much brighter. The sun came out and streets dried quickly. Sight-seers began to take up their positions at vantage points during the afternoon. A favourite spot was outside Westminster Abbey, under the covered gangway from Westminster Hospital to the stand on the opposite side of the road.

Two elderly sisters from Birmingham and a septuagenarian and his wife from Newcastle were the first on the spot. But they were soon joined by others, mostly women. Many brought camp stools on which they hoped to snatch a little rest during the night.

Another early comer was a young Czech-Slovakian Scout-master, who left home on April 5, and tramped across Europe on his way to the Coronation.

It has been decided that whatever the weather may be to-morrow, the troops will not be cloaked, Reuter states.

League I.O.U.s Piling Up

Geneva, May 1. FOURTEEN countries are backward in their contributions to the League of Nations. They owe £100,000 altogether.

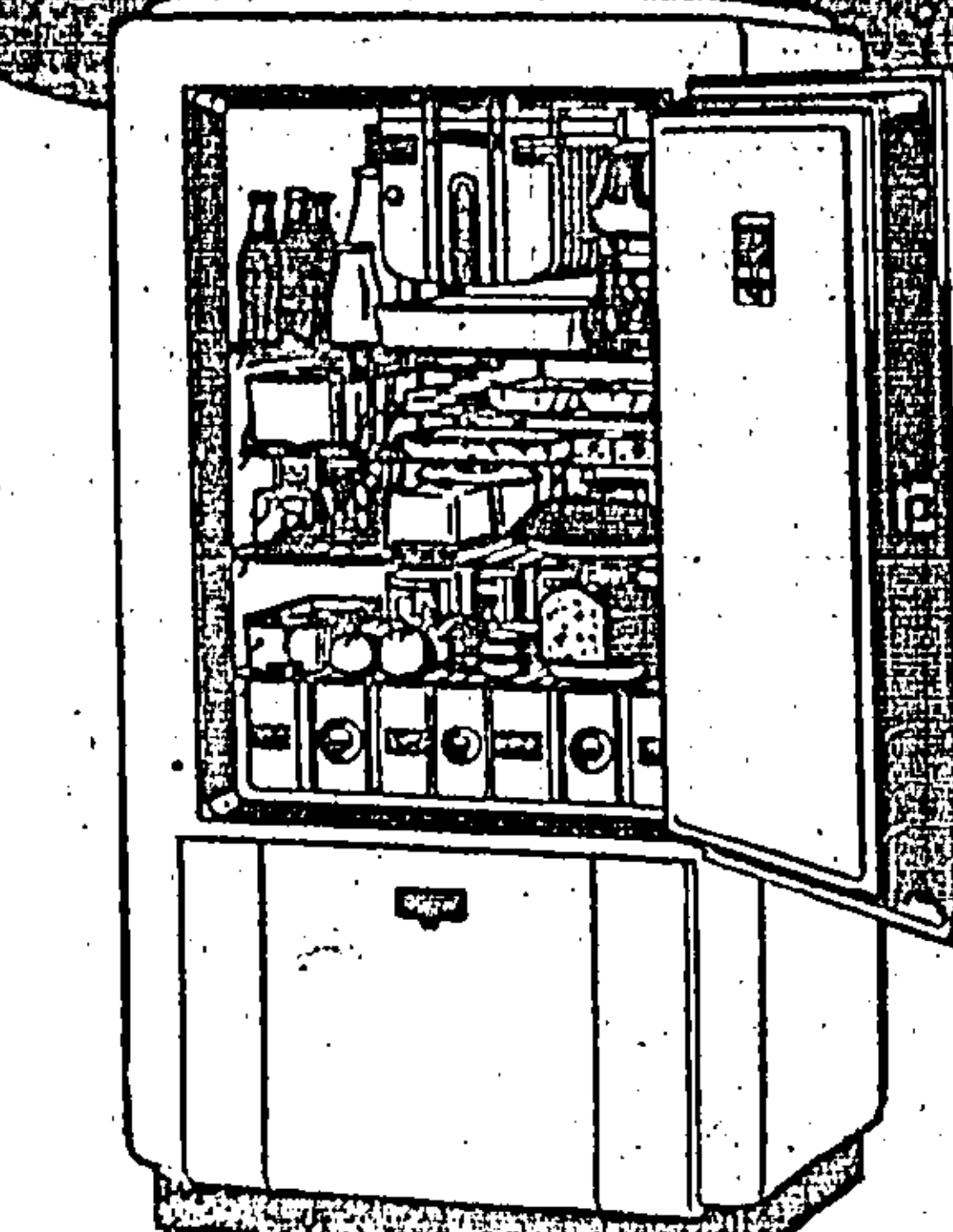
Chief defaulter is Nicaragua, who reneged last July. She owes £22,500, accumulated since 1920. Spain owes £11,347 for 1936.

Abyssinia is still down to pay £5,000 for the time when she was being conquered by Italy.

Britain has already paid her yearly share—£212,000.

Warder Rahmat Khan, in which prayers were offered that the Coronation of their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth shall be a memorable day in the history of the world.

On Friday, special prayers will be offered in the Mosque under the auspices of Chief Indian Warder Rahmat Khan praying for a long and prosperous reign, health and power for their Majesties the King and Queen. The Russian Orthodox Church held a Service at 10 a.m. to-day at the Church Premises, 18, Jordan Road, in honour of the Coronation of their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.



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THE **HONGKONG** PENINSULA HOTEL; HONGKONG HOTEL; REPULSE BAY HOTEL; & **SHANGHAI** ASTOR HOUSE; PALACE HOTELS; **HOTELS** LIMITED.

In association with the Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits, Peking

RUNNYMEDE HOTEL, LIMITED, PENANG.

The most fashionable and leading Hotel.

Finest position with magnificent Sea-front.

Private Cars.

Same management — Crag Hotel, Penang Hills 2,400 ft.

WHITBREAD'S PALE ALE

The Beer with the Homeside flavour.

CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISEMENTS25 words \$2.00
for 3 days prepaid

POSITIONS VACANT.

SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT
WANTED. British or American only. State experience and nationality to Box No. 384, "Hongkong Telegraph."

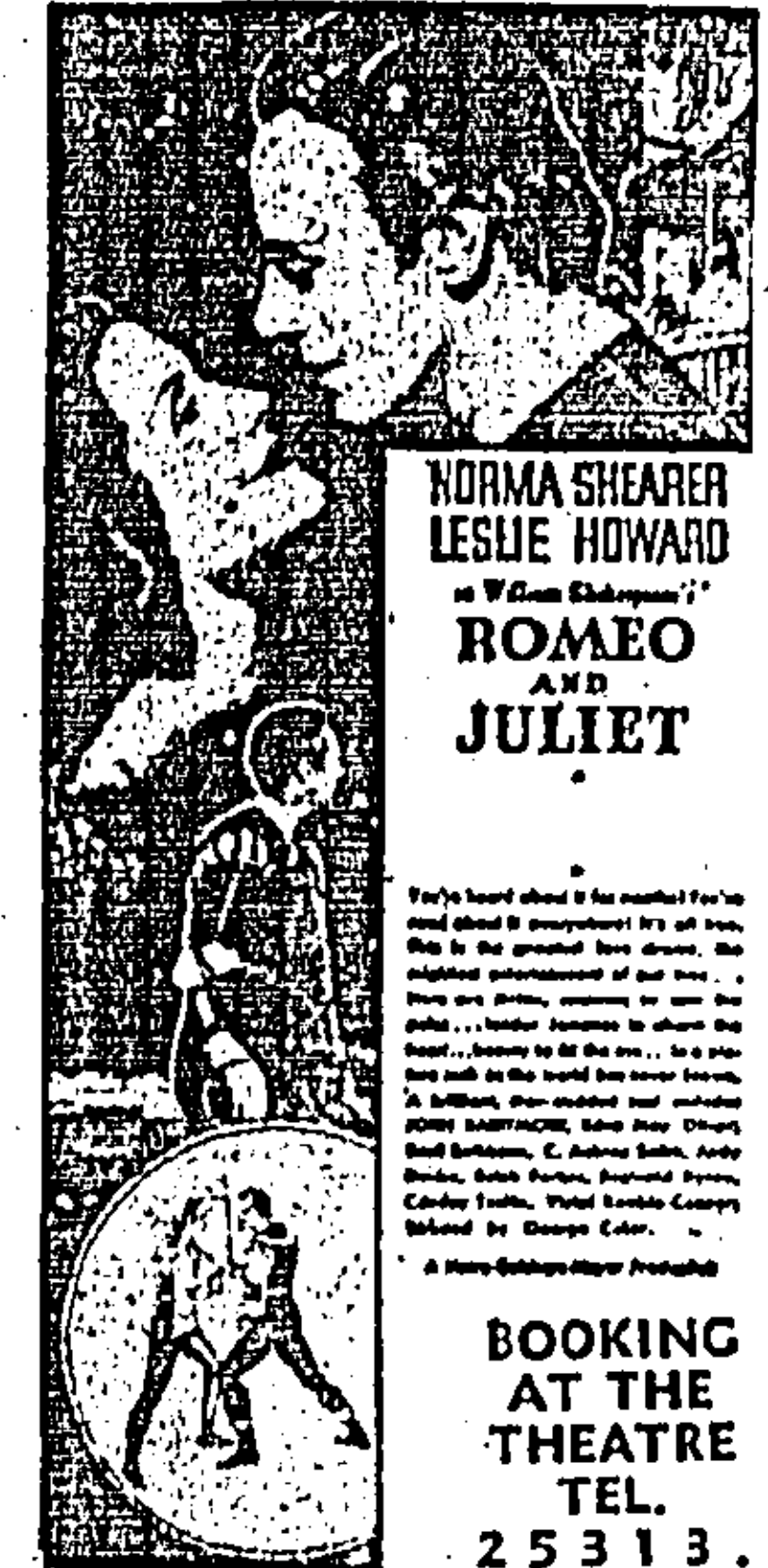
WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced clerk, capable of taking full charge of costing records. Salary \$300 per month. Apply Box No. 383, "Hongkong Telegraph."

EDUCATIONAL.

PERSONAL. For analysis and advice regarding your personal, business, domestic or social problems, consult Dr. Herbert Sutcliffe, Consulting Psychologist, Mental Analyst, Gloucester Hotel, Particulars, Phone 20533.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

MID-LEVEL, small furnished room, suitable for bachelor or business girl, quiet, select locality, full board \$100 per month. Write Box No. 382, "Hongkong Telegraph."

KING'S
COMING SHORTLY!

NORMA SHEARER
LESLIE HOWARD
ROMEO
JULIET

BOOKING
AT THE
THEATRE
TEL.
25313
25332

ALHAMBRA
COMING SOON

OTTO KRUGER
GLORIA HOLDEN
Marguerite Churchill
Edward Van Hise, Gilbert Emery,
Irving Pichel, Billy Karan, Hilda
Hopper, Nan Grey, Head upon Rose
Staker's story, "Dracula's Daughter"
DIRECTED BY LAMBERT HILLIER
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE
Suggested by Oliver Jeffries

NOTICE
TO ADVERTISERS

Advertisers requiring additional space in the Saturday editions of "The Hongkong Telegraph" are requested to make their space reservations not later than noon on Thursdays.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CANTON INSURANCE
OFFICE LTD.

Notice to Shareholders.

The Fifty-Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Tuesday, the 18th May, 1937, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1936.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to the 18th May, 1937, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Agents.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1937.

THE HONG KONG SOCIETY
FOR THE PROTECTION OF
CHILDREN.

What to do to help a child

Anyone knowing of a child who has been assaulted, neglected, or ill-treated in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, or knowing of a parent who is seeking advice on any matter concerning a child, would be doing an act of kindness by communicating at once with—

The Hon. Secretaries, H.K.S.P.C. c/o G.P.O. Box No. 113, Hongkong, or the Inspector, 40 Pokfulam Road, 1st floor; or the Inspector, Violet Peel Health Centre, Wanchai; or the Inspector, 12, Sai Yeung Choi Street, 1st floor, Kowloon.

All further steps will be taken, and expenses borne, by the Society. The informant's name will be kept strictly private, except in cases where malice is proved.



OFFICIAL

SOUVENIR
PROGRAMME
of the
CORONATION
OF THEIR MAJESTIES
KING GEORGE VI
and
QUEEN ELIZABETH
NOW ON SALE
Price \$2

By Gracious Permission of His Majesty the King
Programme is issued by King George's Jubilee Trust
OBTAINABLE FROM ALL NEWSAGENTS & BOOKSELLERS

Get Your Cameras
Ready!TO AMATEUR
PHOTOGRAPHERS

The "Hongkong Telegraph's" Amateur Photographic Competition this year will include a Special Class devoted entirely to

LOCAL CORONATION
PICTURES.

Two Handsome Trophies, kindly donated by Dr. F. Bunje and Mr. J. C. M. Grenham, will be offered as prizes.

Competitors in this Class should make a point of reflecting the Coronation spirit in their entries, and also keep in mind the artistic angle. In other words, their photographs should not be merely pictorial records of the local celebrations.

The Coronation entries will form part of the general Competition, which will extend from June to August, inclusive.

Watch Out for Further
Details Regarding
Entry Date and
Conditions.

DEVIL'S ISLE

Honeymoon Criticisms

Paris, May 1.

Mlle. Mireille Maroger, chic, eloquent, twenty-six-year-old Paris lawyer, was sued to-day for slander by 118 Devil's Island warders, who

C. 1573 R.
NOTICE.Traffic Arrangements during
Coronation Celebrations.

11th May. Inaugural processions will be held in the City of Victoria from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. in various main roads and side streets between Cairns Road level and the Praya and west of Pedder Street. All vehicular traffic should make detours to avoid contact with these processions.

12th May. Review at Happy Valley. Owner drivers should park at Morrison Hill, opposite the Civil Service Cricket Club, and walk to the ground. Village Road also will be available as a car park.

Gloucester Road will be entirely closed to vehicular traffic from 6.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

Cathedral Service. Motorists will not be allowed to park in the Cathedral compound. Cars should be parked in the new park at the Lower Peak Tram Station or behind the new P.W.D. offices.

Government House Reception. Murray Parade ground will be available as a general car park for all cars.

The following car parks will be reserved for owner drivers: Park opposite Helena May Institute, Kennedy Road. Park behind the new P.W.D. offices.

14th May. Scout and Guide Rally, Happy Valley. Cars should be parked at Morrison Hill car park, opposite Civil Service Cricket Club. A few cars can be accommodated near the Football Club Pavilion.

Ball at Hong Kong Club. Cars should be parked in Statue Square and in Chater Road between Queen Victoria Statue and Murray Road. No cars will be allowed to park in Connaught Road between Murray Road and Pottinger Street.

Kennedy Road will be open to light vehicular traffic on the 12th, 13th and 14th of May.

Routes of Chinese processions on May the 12th, 13th and 14th, should be carefully studied by motorists. Complete stoppages of vehicular traffic on these routes for considerable periods are bound to occur. Motorists are warned to avoid the routes.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Through the courtesy of His Excellency the General Officer Commanding, Murray

Parade ground has been made available as a general car park between the hours of 6 p.m. and 4 a.m. on May 12, 13 and 14. On May 12 and 13, the following car parks will be closed to motorists between 6 p.m. and 4 a.m.:

- The whole of Connaught Road Central between Murray Road and Pottinger Street.
- The whole of Statue Square and Wardley Street.
- The whole of Jackson Road.
- Chater Road between Ico House Street and Jackson Road.

On May 14th.

(a) Connaught Road between Murray Road and Pottinger Street.

(b) The whole of Statue Square and Wardley Street.

(c) The whole of Jackson Road.

(d) Chater Road between Ico House Street and Jackson Road.

(Ed.) T. H. KING,
Inspector General of Police.

HONGKONG
DESPATCHES MESSAGE
OF LOYALTY

(Continued from Page 1.)

In which the meeting to approve the message was held, was crowded, and the proceedings were broadcast to the general public in Statue Square through a powerful speaker system.

His Excellency the Officer Administering Government (Hon. Mr. N. L. Smith, C.M.G.)

His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troops (Major General A. W. Bartholomew, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.)

His Honour the Chief Justice (Sir A. D. MacGregor, Kt.)

The Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. R. A. C. North)

The Attorney General (Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., O.B.E.)

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs (Hon. Mr. R. A. D. Forrest)

Hon. Dr. A. L. Wellington, C.M.G. (Director of Medical Services)

Hon. Mr. R. M. Henderson (Director of Public Works)

The Acting Colonial Treasurer (Hon. Mr. W. J. Carle)

Hon. Commander J. B. Newill, R.N. (Retired) (Acting Harbour Master)

Hon. Mr. H. King (Inspector General of Police)

His Honour Mr. Justice R. E. Lindell

Hon. Sir Henry Pollock, Kt., K.C., L.S.O.

Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.C.

Hon. Mr. J. J. Patterson

Hon. Mr. H. H. Chau

Hon. Dr. Li Shu-fan

Hon. Mr. M. T. Johnson

Mr. A. G. Clarke (Deputy Clerk of Councils)

OTHERS PRESENT

Others present were Rear Admiral C. G. Sedgwick (Retired) and Mrs. Sedgwick, accompanied by Paym. Commander M. A. W. Sweeney, R.N. (Secretary) and Mrs. Sweeney, Squadron-Leader W. A. K. Dalzell, Mrs. N. L. Smith, Miss Judith Smith, Mrs. A. W. Bartholomew, Lady MacGregor, Mrs. R. A. C. North, Mrs. C. G. Alabaster, Mrs. R. A. D. Forrest, Mrs. R. M. Henderson, Lady Pollock, the Misses Kotewall, Mrs. R. E. Lindell, Mrs. A. L. Wellington, Mrs. T. H. King, O.B.E., the Misses King,

MESSAGE TO KING

Gentlemen, I have the honour to move: "That a telegram in the following terms, conveying the loyal and respectful congratulations of the people of the Colony, be sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for submission to His Majesty the King:—

"The Executive and Legislative Councils and Judges of Hongkong on behalf of Your Majesty's subjects in

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

(Agents Phone Numbers Given)

GOLDEN DRAGON (States) from Europe, 6.15 a.m., Stonecutters. 30371.

LAJAY (Douglas) from Swatow, 7.45 a.m. Co's Wharf. 29037.

NORVIKEN (J.M.) from Shanghai, 8.30 a.m. West Point. 30331.

Mrs. J. B. Newill, Mrs. Li Shu-fan, Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Wynne-Jones, Mrs. Dalzell, Mr. A. G. W. Pollock, Mr. J. H. B. Lee, Mr. H. J. Crutwell, and Lt. P. J. Howarth, A.S.C. to the General Officer Commanding.

O. A. G. SPEECH

After the Hon. Mr. R. A. D. Forrest, (Secretary for Chinese Affairs) had taken the Oath of Allegiance, and assumed his seat as a member of the Council, His Excellency, addressing the Council, said:

"Gentlemen,—It is my very honourable privilege to-day to move the resolution which stands in my name. It is precisely five months ago to-day that a resolution was passed in this Chamber of loyal devotion and affectionate homage to His Majesty King George VI on the occasion of His Accession, and I suppose that to some superficial observers of the events which led up to that Accession it may almost have seemed that the British nation was at that time chiefly concerned in perpetuating the Monarchy as a political institution.

"I venture to express the opinion that the mature judgment of future historians will reach a wholly different conclusion, and will decide that the remarkable sequence of events that we have witnessed in the last two years, between the Silver Jubilee celebrations of His late Majesty King George V and to-day's Coronation have made it abundantly manifest that the British Commonwealth is not composed of theoretical units bearing a theoretical allegiance to a theoretical Monarchy, but is composed rather of human individuals having in their hearts a very personal love and devotion for Him whom we are accustomed to describe, in the formal language with which as a Nation we traditionally conceal our deepest sentiments, as the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

MESSAGE TO KING

Gentlemen, I have the honour to move: "That a telegram in the following terms, conveying the loyal and respectful congratulations of the people of the Colony, be sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for submission to His Majesty the King:—

"The Executive and Legislative Councils and Judges of Hongkong on behalf of Your Majesty's subjects in

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

(Agents Phone Numbers Given)

ASAMA MARU (N.Y.K.) for America, 10 a.m., Kowloon Wharf. 30291.

CHIKIANG (J. & S.) for Swatow, 10.15, 30311.

HELOS (Thoresen) for Swatow, a.m., Kowloon Wharf. 30237.

PROMINENT (J.M.) for Shanghai, 4 p.m., 30311.

CESTAN (Douglas) for Amoy, 4 p.m., Douglas Wharf. 28037.

TILAWA (B.L.) for Calcutta, a.m., Kowloon Wharf. 27721.

ARRIVING TO-MORROW

(Agents Phone Numbers Given)

GNEISENAU (Melchers) from Manila, a.m., Kowloon Wharf. 27771.

FULDA (Melchers) from Europe, a.m., Kowloon Wharf. 27771.

SAILING TO-MORROW

(Agents Phone Numbers Given)

CITY OF ELWOOD (States) for America, Kowloon Wharf.

HAKADOTE MARU (N.Y.K.) for Calcutta, p.m., Kowloon Wharf. 10291.

KWANGTUNG (B. & S.) for Hoihow, 3 p.m., West Point. 30331.

NAKO MARU (N.Y.K.) for America, p.m., Kowloon Wharf. 30331.

NEWCHANG (B. & S.) for Foochow, 3 p.m., West Point. 30331.

TAIYUAN (B. & S.) for Amoy, 6 a.m., West Point. 30331.

the Colony desire most humbly to offer their loyal and respectful congratulations on the occasion of the Coronation of Your Majesty as King and Emperor and of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth. We pray that the event which is celebrated to-day may inaugurate a long and glorious reign for Your Majesties and an era of happiness, prosperity and honourable peace for Your Majesty's Kingdom and Empire."

SECONDED BY CHIEF JUSTICE

Seconding the motion, the Chief Justice who was in black gown and full bottomed wig, said: Your Excellency, there is no one in this Chamber; there is no one in this Colony; there is no one in fact throughout the length and breadth of the British Empire who does not fervently echo every word that Your Excellency has said: there is no one whose heart on this great day is not inspired with the sincere hope that our beloved King and Queen may long be spared to reign over us, and win the prayer that the ceremony of dedication through which our King and Queen are shortly to pass will mark the beginning of a reign of happiness for them, of prosperity for the Empire over which they rule, and of peace for the whole world. It is my proud privilege to second the motion which has been put by Your Excellency.

Hon. Sir Henry Pollock: As Senior Unofficial Member, I beg to support the motion.

Hon. Mr. Kotewall: In the name of the Chinese community, I beg to support the motion.

His Excellency: Gentlemen, I will ask you to signify your assent to the Resolution by rising and standing with me.

LOYAL ADDRESS

After the assembly had approved the telegram His Excellency said: Gentlemen, As to-day's proceedings are being broadcast I think it is proper that I should now announce the terms of the Loyal Address which everyone at this table has to-day signed, in the name of the Colony of Hongkong, and which will in due course be transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for submission to His Majesty the King.

The Address reads as follows:—"The Most Gracious Majesty King George VI of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, May it please Your Majesty.

"Your Majesty's subjects in the Colony of Hongkong desire most respectfully to tender their humble duty to Your Majesty and to express their loyalty and devotion to Your Majesty's Throne and Person on this auspicious occasion of Your Majesty's Coronation.

"They desire to tender their heartfelt congratulations and good wishes to Your Majesty and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and pray that by the Grace of God Your Majesty may long be spared in health and happiness to

guide the destinies of the great Empire over which You rule.

GROWING IMPORTANCE

"The Colony of Hongkong has grown in wealth and importance in the ninety six years of its existence and looks forward with confidence to enhanced prosperity under Your Majesty's beneficent rule.

"In commerce, Hongkong is the southern gateway to China. In its great harbour the ships of all nations assemble. In its population all nations are represented. Its growth and stability are a living monument to British enterprise and Chinese industry, the two peoples working together in peace and harmony.

"The deep reverence in which Your Majesties are held by your faithful subjects is shared by all the residents of Hongkong. The large Chinese population which finds peace, order and good government in this Colony desires in particular to associate itself with the congratulations and good wishes which will be showered upon Your Majesties on this memorable day from all parts of Your Majesty's world-wide possessions."

Council then adjourned sine die.

POLICE
DISPERSE
RIOTERSSharp Clashes In
Dublin StreetsDemonstrations
Against England

Dublin, May 12.
Shots were fired over the heads of a crowd here last night when police sought to stem an effort to form a republican parade, in protest "against the Coronation of an English King as King of Ireland, and a demand for the immediate restoration of the Irish Republic."

The parade was to have terminated in a big meeting on College Green, but the Minister of Justice banned the demonstration and large forces of police were directed into the centre of the city by night, as a precautionary measure. Guards were stationed in the vicinity of Parliament House, where the Dail is sitting.

Clashes in which several persons were injured occurred between the police and crowds in O'Connell Street, and hereafter, where the parade was to have taken place.

Before its dispersal, by the police, the meeting had had telegrams of sympathy from the All India Congress Party and from Irish republican organisations in the United States.

Reuter.

POST OFFICE.

GENERAL HOLIDAY

To-day, Wednesday, May 12, the General Post Office, Kowloon Central Post Office and all Branch Post Offices with exception of Un Long Post Office, will be open from 7.30 a.m. to noon for the sale of Coronation Stamps and other business except Money Orders.

There will be one collection from the pillar-boxes and one delivery of ordinary correspondence as on Sundays and one delivery of registered correspondence at 11 a.m.

All letters bearing Coronation Stamps posted in the ordinary posting boxes at General Post Office and Kowloon Central Post Office only, before Midnight, Wednesday 12th, will be date-stamped May 12.

INWARD MAILS

Straits	.....	May 13.
Straits	.....	May 13.
Manila	.....	May 13.
Calcutta and Straits	.....	May 13.
Shanghai and Swatow	.....	May 13.
Swatow	.....	May 13.
Saigon	.....	May 13.
Air Mail by "Pan-American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 5th May.	.....	May 14.
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai (Seattle, 24th April)	.....	May 14.
Japan, Shanghai and Europe via Siberia (London date, 22nd April)	.....	May 14.
Haiphong	.....	May 15.

OUTWARD MAILS

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the times given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

For	Per Thursday	Date and Time.
Swatow	Prominent Thurs, May 13, 8.30 a.m.
Shanghai, Japan and Europe via Siberia	Corfu Thurs, May 13, 10.30 a.m.
Japan	Heiyo Maru Thurs, May 13, 10.30 a.m.
Straits	Van Heutz Thurs, May 13, 10.30 a.m.
Straits and Calcutta	Kutang Thurs, May 13, 10.30 a.m.
Ord.	Parcels Thurs, May 13, 11 a.m.
Air Mail for Canton and Districts	C.N.A.C. Plane Thurs, May 13, 11 a.m.
	G.P.O. and K.P.O.
	Reg. Thurs, May 13, Noon.
	Ord. Thurs, May 13, 12.30 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Selatan Thurs, May 13, 2 p.m.
Shanghai	Gneisenau Thurs, May 13, 4.30 p.m.
	Friday
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Imperial Airways Plane Fri, May 14.	G.F.O. and K.P.O.
Direct Service—due London 23rd May.	Reg. Thurs, May 14, 8.30 a.m.
	Ord. Thurs, May 14, 8.30 a.m.
Air Mail for Australia by "Imperial Airways Imperial Airways Plane Fri, May 14.	G.F.O. and K.P.O.
18th May.	Reg. Thurs, May 14, 8.30 a.m.
	Ord. Thurs, May 14, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow	Yatshing Fri, May 14, 10.30 a.m.
Shanghai, Japan and Europe via Aramis	Fri, May 14, 1.30 p.m.
Siberia	
Foochow	Newchwang Fri, May 14, 1.30 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, Empress of Canada, Fri, May 14.	
U.S.A., Central and South America and Europe via Vancouver B.C. (Parcels for Canada only)—due Vancouver B.C., 2nd June	Parcels, Thurs, May 13, 5 p.m.
	Reg. Thurs, May 14, 9.15 a.m.
	Ord. Thurs, May 14, 10 a.m.
Japan	Fri, May 14, 5 p.m.
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Pan-American Airways Plane	Fri, May 14.
Honolulu, and U.S.A., by the "Pan-American Airways Direct Service." (Due San Francisco, 20th May).	
	Reg. Thurs, May 14, 5 p.m.
	Ord. Thurs, May 14, 5 p.m.
	G.F.O. Thurs, May 15, 6 a.m.

*Subscribed correspondence only.

HONGKONG
HOTEL

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS

TO-NIGHT
12th
MAY
1937SPECIAL
DINNER & SUPPER
DANCE
ON FIRST FLOOR "GRIPPS"
7.30 p.m. to 3 a.m.Early Dinner: \$4.00
(from 7.00 to 8.30 p.m.)Dinner Dance: \$6.00
Supper: \$3.00

GROUND FLOOR LOUNGE OPEN TILL 2 A.M.

ADDED ATTRACTION
SZITA & ANIS

SATURDAY

CORONATION
GALA NIGHT15th
MAY
1937IN THE "GRIPPS"
9 p.m. to 3 a.m.Dinner Dance: \$7.00
Non-Diners: \$2.00

FOR RESERVATIONS PHONE 30281

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

KING GEORGE VI
CROWNED TO-DAY

(Continued from Page 1.)

Tribute To The Dead

The stands erected to seat Coronation crowds, with the provision that they vacated them at 4 a.m.

Police Take Posts

By 3 o'clock at least 30,000 people had taken up positions by the Mall. Soon afterwards the crowd began to enter the processional area in earnest, joining those who had waited all night long in order to be sure of views, and in some instances, displacing them.

By this time many of the 20,000 police and special constables, who will line the route, had taken up their positions.

Mounted Police Clear Way

At 4 a.m. the influx of people by early trains woke up the sleepers around Whitehall.

The new arrivals speedily filled the entire pavement. Mounted police already were clearing parts of Trafalgar Square along which the processions will pass.—*Reuter.*

London, May 11. A few hours before the Crown of Empire was to be placed upon his head, King George paid a tribute to the Empire's dead.

Late to-night an Esquerry to the King drove out of Buckingham Palace gates to Westminster Abbey. Upon the tomb of the Unknown Soldier he placed a wreath of crimson roses, tied with His Majesty's own colours, crimson and blue, edged in gold.

A card attached to the wreath was inscribed: "To the Empire's Dead," and was signed, "George, R.I." and "Elizabeth, R.I." The Abbey was deserted when the Esquerry arrived, and only a few among the patiently waiting crowd saw him come and go, silently.

King Retires Early

While crowds flocked in front of Buckingham Palace and cheered intermittently, the King and Queen, after a simple meal, retired for an early rest in preparation for the great day to come. The lights of the Royal Apartments were out before 11 o'clock.

At St. James' Palace, however, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester gave a Coronation Eve dinner party to about fifty guests, who included all the foreign Royals gathered in London and many members of the British Royal Family. Queen Mary and the Duke of Cornwall did not attend.

During the evening, the Duke and Duchess of Kent led an audience of 3,000 in Queen's Hall at a service of intercession for the King and Queen.

"We can all see how the hand of God guided the King and Queen from 1911. I hope the same God will guide and protect our new King and Queen," declared the Duke.

General Sir Ian Hamilton, in an appeal for peace, emphasised the importance of the Crown to the Empire.—*Reuter.*

Hitler's Greetings

Berlin, May 11. Chancellor Adolf Hitler to-day sent a telegram to King George VI of Britain, saying: "I beg Your Majesty to accept my and my Government's sincere congratulations for your Coronation, combined with our best wishes for the continued well-being of Your Majesty and the Royal House."

"May Your Majesty enjoy a long and happy reign for the benefit of Great Britain, Ireland, the British lands overseas, and India, as well as in the interests of the preservation of the peace of the world."—*Reuter.*

New Zealand Celebrates

Wellington, May 11. Owing to New Zealand being eleven and a half hours ahead of Greenwich time, the country is already celebrating Coronation Day.

The great occasion is being celebrated in a most enthusiastic manner throughout New Zealand. A woman Mr. Hills, who is celebrating her 102nd birthday to-day, has lived under six British sovereigns.—*Reuter Special.*

London Activities

London, May 11. Representatives of the Empire lunched with the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace to-day.

Foreign secretary is hoping to see personally all foreign representatives in London for the Coronation. It may not be possible for him to receive them all at the Foreign Office where to-day M. Maxim Litvinoff of Russia, Dr. Schmidt of Austria and M. Rozzalis of Lithuania, called upon him, but social gatherings of Coronation week will provide other opportunities for the meeting of foreign delegates.

To-day he lunched at the Polish Embassy where he saw Colonel Beck, and this evening he met Mr. Yvon Delbos at dinner at the French Embassy.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent took this morning in the first of three meetings at Queen's Hall constituting the Coronation Day Service of United Recession and Conference, organised by the World Evangelical alliance.

Garden Party Cancelled

The garden party which the Prime Minister and Mrs. Baldwin were to have held this afternoon at 10 Downing Street, in honour of the Coronation visitors now in London, had to be cancelled, owing to wet weather.

The official forecast for to-morrow speaks of fair periods with local showers. However, after a heavy downpour this morning and overcast skies this afternoon, the clouds cleared early this evening, when the first groups began to gather along the Coronation route for the night positions they have chosen to view.

RIOT MARS SHANGHAI
FESTIVITY

(Continued from Page 1.)

closed to-day. The sky was overcast and rain threatened to spoil the out-door events. The Siccawei Observatory points out, however, that there has been no rain in Shanghai on May 12 for 52 years.

British bluejackets on the China Station received extra rations of grog to-day, in accordance with the following signal from Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Little, Commander-in-Chief: "Splice the main brace at noon of May 12 in honour of the Coronation of Their Majesties."—*Reuter.*

14,000 Miles In Search
Of A Job

Johannesburg, May 11. James Scott, 51-year-old Scotsman, has walked 14,000 miles from London in search of work.

He is now in Johannesburg, and has passed through Paris, Rome, and Cairo.

During his wanderings he has refused lifts from over 3,000 motorists.

The Coronation procession.

The Duke of Gloucester gave a banquet at St. James' Palace to-night to distinguished foreign visitors in London for the Coronation and members of the Diplomatic Corps.

Country Celebrations

To-morrow—while London is staging a pageant which will long be memorable—throughout the rest of the country, in towns and villages, people will celebrate the Coronation in their own many and varied ways. The broadcast of the Coronation service will hold the entire nation together in attentive homage, but when it is over the local festivities will take precedence.

In many places, processions have been arranged—some by daylight in costume, others of torchlight by night—and in others historical plays and pageants will be presented, generally in the open air. At night, a chain of Coronation from one end of Britain to the other.—*British Wireless.*

H.M. FIGHTING
FORCES MARCH
IN H.K. REVIEW

(Continued from Page 1.)

The 2nd Battalion Royal Welch Fusiliers: 480 men under Col. D. M. Birchard;

The 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders: 480 men under Lieut. Col. J. Mauney;

The 1st Battalion Royal Ulster Rifles: 480 men under Lieut. Col. R. M. Rodwell.

The 1st Kumaon Rifles: 480 men under Lieut. Col. J. H. L. Hindmarsh.

Royal Air Force: a detachment of 25 flies.

The Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps: One Company of 35 flies under Major H. R. Forsyth.

SPECIAL ENCLOSURES. All the enclosures were full. The first had been reserved for special guests and contained many prominent European and Chinese citizens and members of the official and unofficial life of the community of the Colony. Enclosure "B" was kept for officers of the Services, their families and friends while in "D" ranks were N.C.O.'s and lower ranks respectively with their families. Provision had also been made for Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and school children from the Garrison and Colonial Schools who easily filled the space allotted to them.

The general public had enclosure "C" set apart for them but the free admission tickets had been in such heavy demand that there was a large overflow into adjacent enclosures.

On the arrival of the G.O.C. the parade was called to attention by Brigadier F.W.L. Bisset, Commander of the Hongkong Infantry Brigade, and the General Salute was given.

His Excellency the G.O.C. rode on the ground accompanied by his A.D.C. and Staff Officers, a pennant bearer and a trumpeter, and proceeded to inspect the lines then standing at ease before taking up his position as Commander of the Parade. With the G.O.C. were Brigadier H. G. Seth Smith, Col. N. M. S. Irwin, G.S.O.I. and Lieut. P. J. Howarth, A.D.C.

ACTING GOVERNOR ARRIVES

At 8.0 a.m. His Excellency the Offi-

cial Administrator of the Government (Hon. Mr. N. L. Smith) arrived on the ground and his car escorted by the M. M. G. Co., of the H.K.V.D.C., drew up at the Saluting Base. As His Excellency dismounted, the Union Jack was broken at the mast-head, the Parade was called to attention and the Royal Salute was given. The Massed Bands stationed behind the troops opposite the Saluting Base played the National Anthem.

The order was then given for the March Past in column and under the command of their separate officers, the units turned right and wheeled round in front of the Saluting Base where His Excellency was joined by the G.O.C., Rear-Admiral C. G. Sedgwick, Wing-Commander W. A. K. Dalzell and Lt. Col. R. C. B. Anderson, Commandant of the H.K.V.D.C.

As the column moved into position for the March Past, the Massed Bands moved smartly towards the Saluting Base. The Massed Bands were one of the biggest and finest array of military musical instruments seen here of recent years and in the four line Battalions, Royal Welch Fusiliers, Seaforth Highlanders, Royal Ulster Rifles and the Kumaon Rifles were all represented. The first named three were under the direction of Bandmaster H. A. Hole.

NAVY LEADS

As the Senior Service, the contingent of the Royal Navy drawn from eleven warships in harbour, led the March, swinging past the Saluting Base rhythmically with eyes turned right. They were followed by the Royal Marines, popularly accredited, the finest marchers of all, and then by the Royal Artillery with the mountain batteries and mules of the Hongkong and Singapore Brigade.

The Royal Engineers were next followed by the four line Battalions. The Royal Welch Fusiliers were headed by their coat of arms with the Seaforth Highlanders, brilliant in white and kilts, the Ulster Rifles with their briskest step and sloped arms, and the neat Kumaon Rifles at a slightly slower beat but just as impressive.

A small company of the Royal Air Force preceded the Volunteers who were strongly represented and showed up commendably against the regular troops. The Kumaon's band played for its own

Macao Offers
Good Wishes

Dr. Sampalo, Colonial Secretary of Macao, and Cmdr. A. Oliveira, in command of the Portuguese gunboat Macau, called on His Excellency the O.A.G., Hon. Mr. N. L. Smith, at Government House this morning. The delegation brought the good wishes and congratulations of the Colony of Macao and the gunboat will stay in Hongkong during the Coronation celebrations.

battalion while the massed Bands played for the other units.

ROYAL SALUTES

After the March Past, the units again took up their previous positions, facing the Saluting Base. As His Excellency moved to the rear of the flagstaff, the Union Jack was lowered and the Royal Standard broken at the masthead, while the Royal Salute was given. The units then sloped arms and advanced in Review order.

Finally, the approach of aircraft could be heard in the distance coming over Wanchow Gap and, punctual to the minute, they began swooping over the Saluting Base at a low altitude. His Excellency acknowledged their salute until they had all passed over and made off towards Kaitak.

The Royal Salute was again given, followed by the removal of head-dresses and three cheers for His Majesty.

This was the signal for the departure of His Excellency the O.A.G., who was accompanied the Royal Salute again before leaving the Review.

ROYAL SALUTE

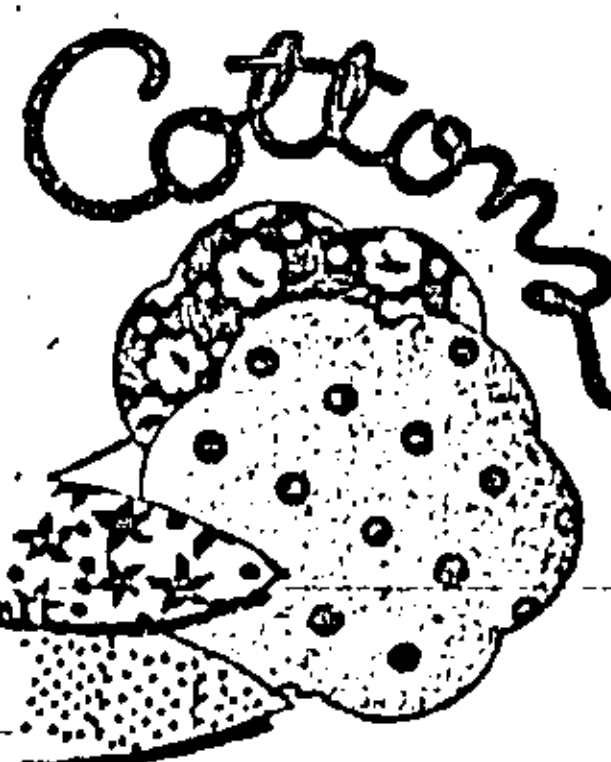
The Royal Salute of 21 guns was fired at noon and was heard almost all over the Colony.

The signal for the Commencement of the Salute was a single shot fired from H.M.S. Tamar and, immediately afterwards, synchronised firing followed from H.M.S. Tamar, H.M.S. Eagle, H.M.S. Diomedea and from Signal Hill military battery.

Ships were manned on the conclusion of the Salute, and three cheers were given for His Majesty the King. This was followed by the popular signal "Splice the Mainbrace" and the serving out of a double ration of grog per man.

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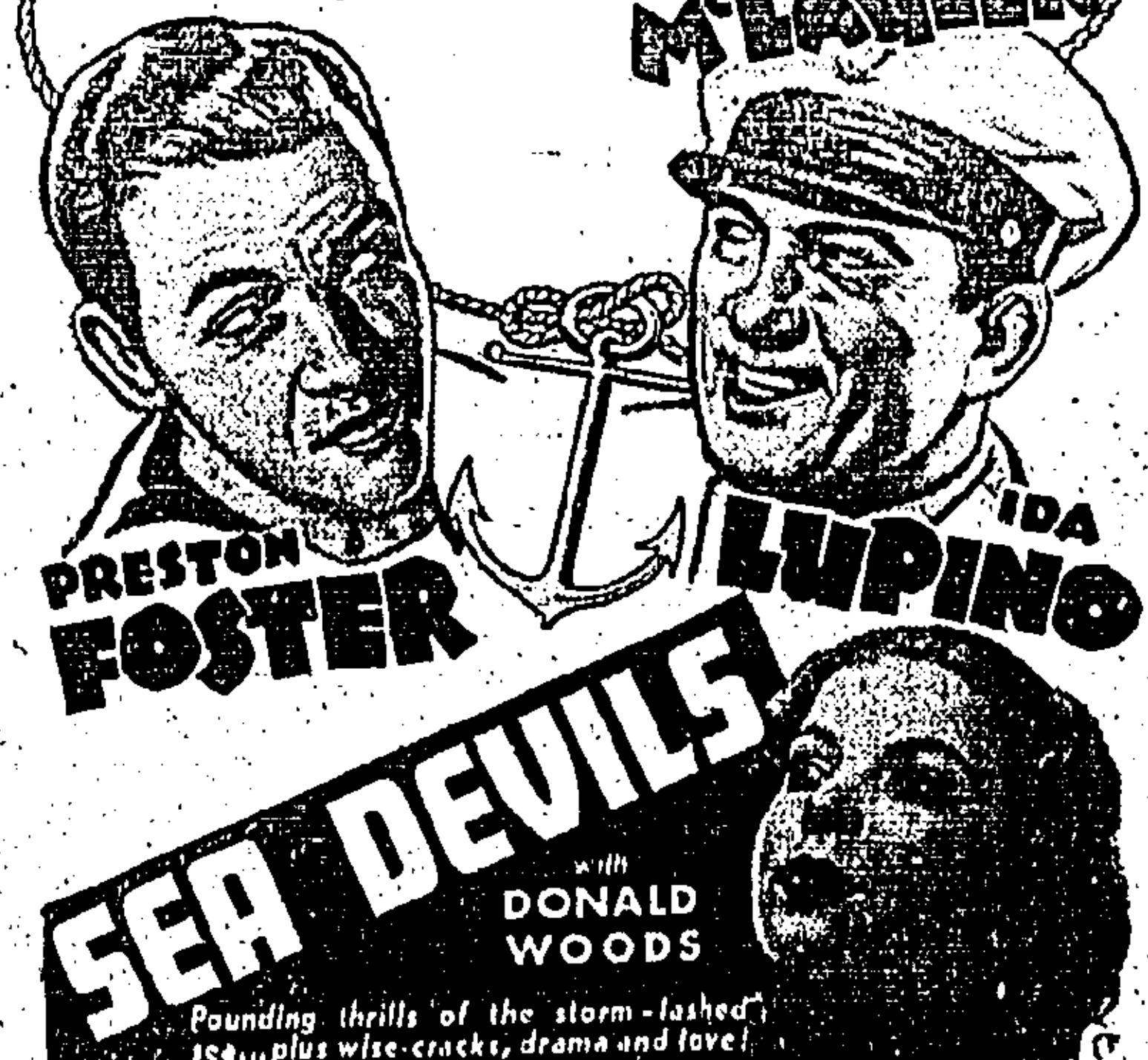
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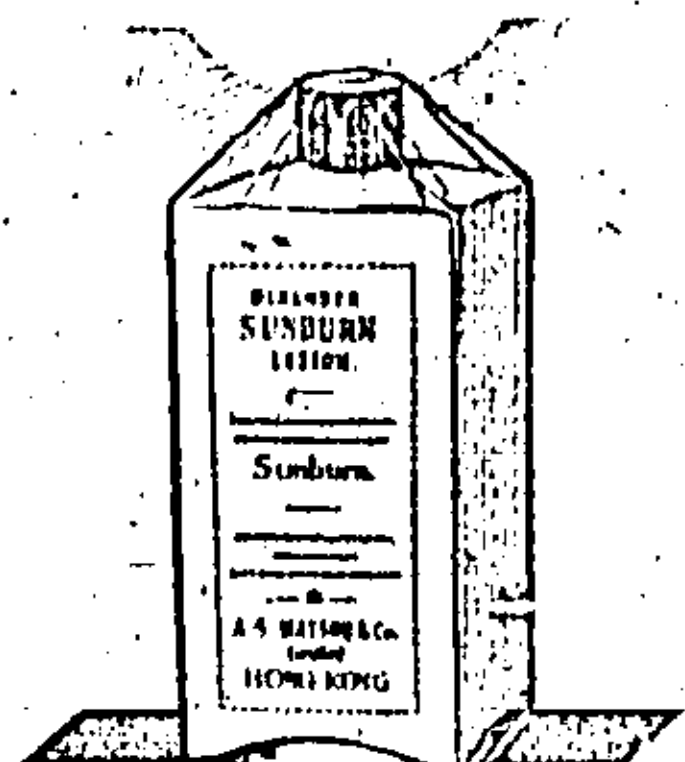
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WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1937.

REJOICING

To-day is a day of rejoicing throughout the British Empire, for it marks the crowning of a new King and of his gracious Consort. Called to his high estate under unprecedented circumstances, His Majesty King George VI. has, during the brief period of his occupancy of the Throne, won the affection, the loyalty and the good wishes of his subjects everywhere. Whatever the events of the past year have proved, they have shown in unmistakable manner that British people are still firmly attached to the monarchical principle. It is the system that suits them best, and there is no evidence of any desire to relinquish it. In his first utterances on ascending the Throne, His Majesty made it known that his purpose, like that of his revered father, whom he resembles, is not only to walk within the letter of the Constitution, but to be guided by its spirit in every way required for the preservation of lasting concord between the Crown, Ministers, Parliaments and peoples. In our own time, thrones and dynasties which seemed solidly based have been swept away. The British Monarchy, sustained by more impalpable elements, stands firm and fast. What is the secret of its incomparable power? It has well been said to lie in the complete dissociation of the Crown from every possibility of political dispute. During the last generation, the British Monarchy has been transformed into a monarchy of social service. It is, as Mr. J. L. Garvin has so well expressed it, "dedicated above all things to the causes of national welfare and human help, especially amongst the poorest—those causes which unite the sympathies of millions of people who are otherwise profoundly divided in opinion and feeling. In this sense, the social monarchy of Britain is a miracle of its kind. That it will be perpetuated by King George and Queen Elizabeth together is second to none among the saving certainties of our national and Imperial system. To-day, Their Majesties will receive abundant evidence of the devoted loyalty of their subjects, and the peoples of the Empire may rest assured that the King and Queen will give to their many duties no less devotion than they themselves receive. Both have records of social service which leave that point beyond doubt.



LEFT TO RIGHT—King George I. (1714-1727); King George II. (1727-1760); King George III. (1760-1820).

BELOW LEFT TO RIGHT—King George IV. (1820-1830); King George V. (1911-1936); King George VI. (1936-).



IT is six o'clock in the evening in Hongkong. As a Chinese procession is just ending in a Colony that is a pencil-point on the map of Asia, another and far more significant procession is starting out from Buckingham Palace.

At 8 p.m. in Hongkong, just as hundreds of thousands of twinkling, multi-coloured electric lamps are turning the Colony into a veritable fairland, the Archbishop of Canterbury will place upon the head of King George VI the Crown that consummates the proclamation made less than four months ago.

Five other Georges. They span only two centuries in the history of the Empire, but those centuries are the richest, and most vivid that have passed.

Two of the Georges could not speak English and were born abroad. A third lost the American colonies, and died blind and insane. A fourth was a profligate and hated by his people.

Then came the gap filled by "blundering, well-intentioned, genial, frank and warm-hearted" William IV, and by Victoria the Great and Edward VII.

The British Empire, mainly during the reign of Queen Victoria, had become the world's leading Power. London was the heart of a land flowing with untold wealth.

Then, in 1911, another George came to the Throne—George the Beloved. His reign saw momentous happenings—a Great War that shook the world, an ultimate strengthening of the bonds of Empire into "One Great Family."

George V died, mourned by millions of subjects, in January last year. He was succeeded by, firstly, his eldest son Edward and, then by Albert, his second son who, to-day, will be crowned King George VI.

THE history of the Georges is an amazing one. George I. was the first of the House of

They have, moreover, the inspiration provided by a happy family life, which carries with it a symbol of the concord which it will be their highest endeavour to foster and maintain between ruler and ruled. As we ponder over the events which have their culmination in to-day's joyous ceremonies, there come to mind, invested with a peculiar aptness at this moment, the first two lines of Shakespeare's "King Richard III":—

NOW IS THE WINTER OF OUR
DISCONTENT
MADE SUMMER BY THIS SUN OF
YORK.

Hanover to rule
the people of
Britain.

When he came to the throne in 1714 he could speak not one word of English. Nor, during his reign of 13 years, did he attempt to learn the language. He was at heart a German, and remained so for the whole of his life. George I. did little for England beyond unwittingly strengthening the constitutional form of Government. He spent most of his time abroad, and died abroad, in a carriage on his way to his beloved Hanover.

HIS successor, George II, was his only son and also could speak no English. He was on bad terms with his father and just before he ascended the Throne, was ordered arrested. The years of his reign (1727-60) settled conclusively, the constitutional question of the power of appointing ministers.

His long reign was featured by wars—wars which were more the affair of foreigners than of Britons.

GEORGE II's son—the Prince of Wales—predeceased him—and his grandson became George III, who reigned from 1760 to 1820. As the first English-born sovereign of the House of Hanover, speaking from his birth the language of his subjects, he found a way to the hearts of many who never ceased regarding his predecessors as anything but foreign intruders. His popularity gained rather than waned at the start of the war that lost us the American colonies. George III, who thought that the first duty of the Americans was to obey himself, had on his side the mass of unreflecting Englishmen who thought that the first duty of the colonists was to be useful and

SIX KINGS called GEORGE

By NORMAN STOCKTON

submitive to the mother-country.

As his reign lengthened, George III's popularity grew. He became the British symbol of resistance to the French after the Revolution. But George's declining years were spent in insanity. His mind became affected as Britain fought, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, with France. His reason finally broke down after the death of the princess Amelia, his favourite child; and the Prince of Wales (George IV) became regent. The last nine years of George III's life were spent in insanity and blindness, and he died on January 29, 1820.

GEORGE IV reigned as King for only ten years, although he was regent for nine years before his father's death. He was described by his tutor, Bishop Richard Hurd, as "either the most polished gentleman or the most accomplished blackguard in Europe," and the latter prediction was only too fully justified. He fell seriously in love with the famous Mrs. Fitzherbert and secretly married her in 1785, despite the Act of Settlement, which entailed forfeiture of the Crown if he married a Roman Catholic. The union was brutally broken off nine years later by the prince, but was resumed after Mrs. Fitzherbert had obtained a formal decision from the Pope pronouncing her to be his wife. But they again became separated,

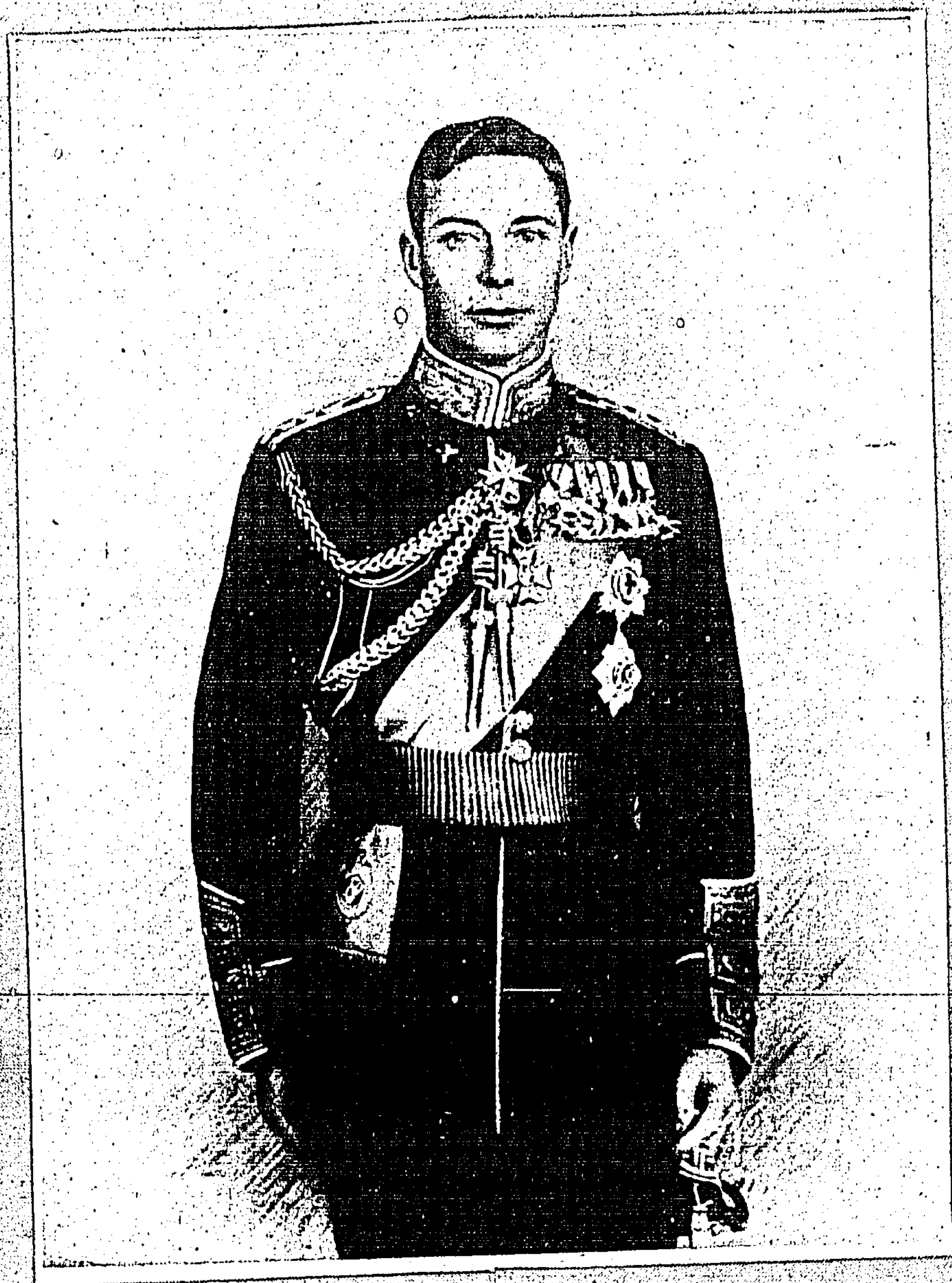
ed, and just before he became Prince Regent, he legally married Princess Caroline of Brunswick. They almost immediately separated, and when George IV was crowned, he ordered that no prayer for his wife as Queen should be admitted into the Prayer Book. She at once challenged the accusation implied in this omission by returning to England. But she was informed that if she remained proceedings for adultery would be taken against her. The King's unpopularity became great and he died on June 26, 1830, unloved by his people.

GEORGE the Beloved, who came to the Throne in 1911, marked the end of an era and the beginning of a new one. His grand-mother had given us a world-wide Empire and saw the limit reached in British international expansion. Although the Great War, which came during George the Beloved's reign, gave Britain more territory, it narrowed her world markets.

It was George V who consolidated a loosely-knit Empire into a Commonwealth of one great family. He made constitutionality and democracy safe for the British people.

INTO a world of economic nationalism, of terrific industrial production and still undiscovered markets for that output, comes George VI. His age is that of high wages and high standards of living—and yet mass unemployment and poverty. His ministers, in the first months of his reign and before he was crowned, have made history by setting forth to re-arm Britain so that she shall fear none and be respected by all. His reign is OUR adventure. It will be memorable.

Coronation *GR* Supplement



HIS MAJESTY, KING GEORGE VI

Hongkong Telegraph

May 12, 1937

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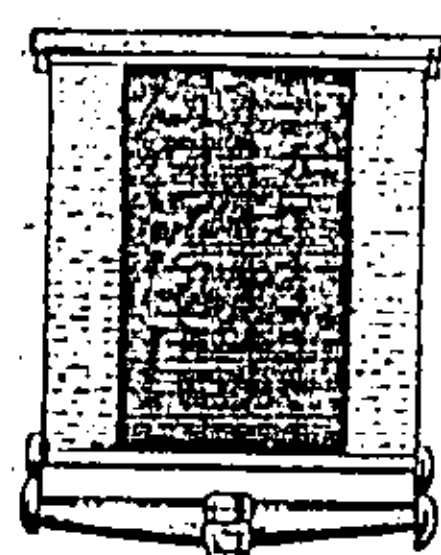
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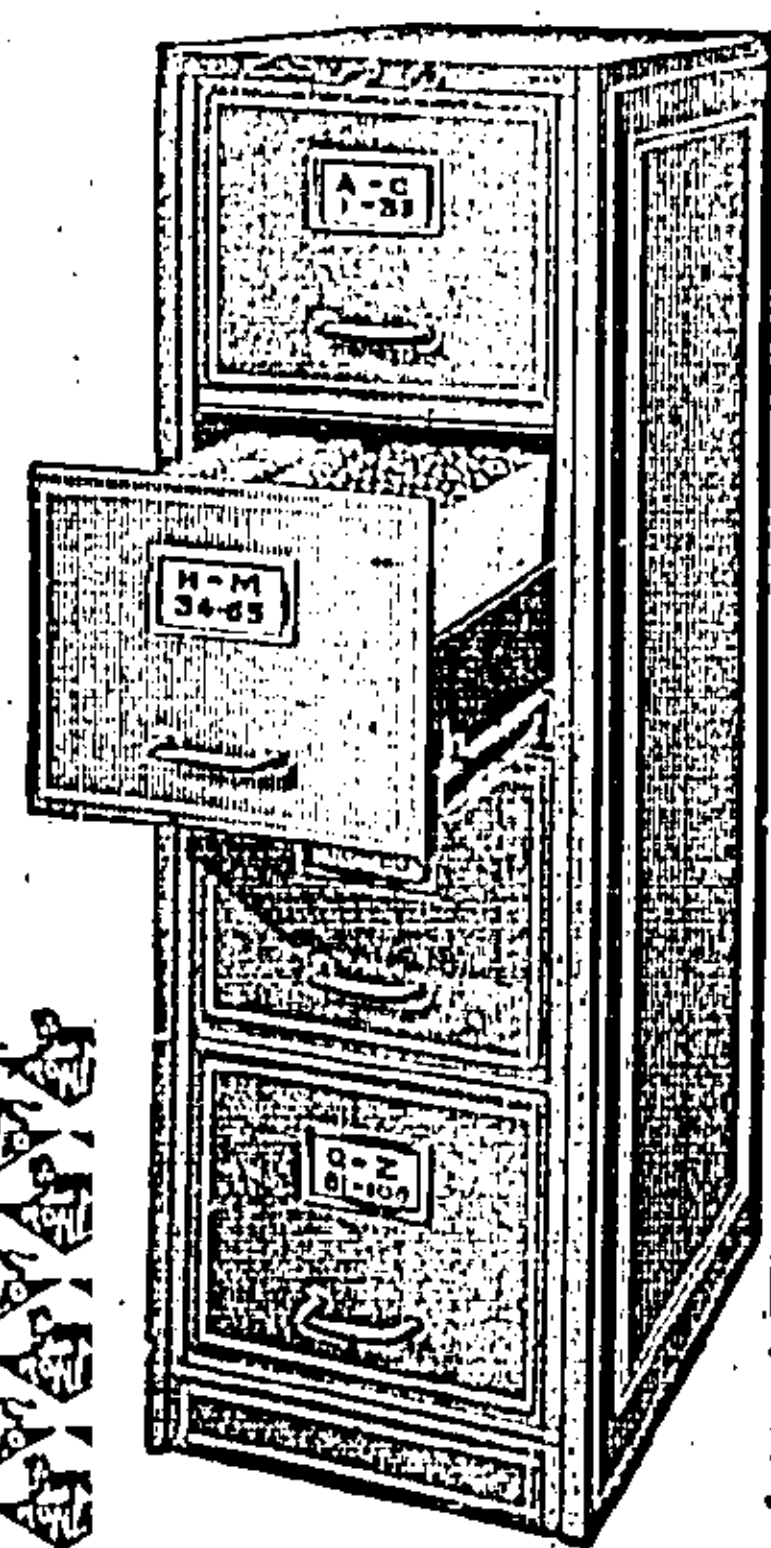
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"How like his father!"

they say of

THE PEOPLE'S KING

By
 FRANCIS
 MOORE

"HOW like his father!" The words have sprung to many lips and minds since that momentous December day last year when the Duke of York ascended the Throne as King George VI.

The parallel is striking. Like his father, he was a younger son called unexpectedly to kingship. Just as King George V's early manhood had been, in a sense, overshadowed by the long reign of Queen Victoria and the brilliant career of Edward VII, so our new King's public activities came second to the doings of his popular and world-travelled elder brother.

The similarity between father and son extends also to character. This is only natural, because of the four Royal brothers Prince Albert (as he was before becoming Duke of York) stood closest to their father. Partly this was due to natural sympathy and affinity; partly it was the result of the young Prince's delicate health, which kept him at home for long periods.

FORGED HIS OWN CAREER

To those who know him best it seemed at first that this likeness to his father might do the new King a grave injustice at the very outset of his reign. They feared lest people should see in his accession a mere "putting back of the clock" after an interlude unprecedented in the history of the Crown. They feared especially that the nations of the Empire, who as yet knew comparatively little of the new monarch, might regard him merely as a shadow of his father, without personality or character of his own.

These fears, happily, were short-lived. King George VI has already given proof that he is a man of independent thought, of ideals which he has hammered out for himself, of clear-cut and individual personality. The record of his life is the story of a man who mapped out a career for himself and pursued it with courage and tenacity. It has given him a steadfastness which he might not have possessed had he received the wider but less thorough training of heir to the Throne.

He was born on December 14, 1895, at York Cottage, Sandringham. "I have heaps of names; do you want them all?" he once said to an autograph hunter in Barbados. The "heaps of names" with which he was christened were actually only four: Albert Frederick Arthur George. All members of the Royal Family born in Queen Victoria's lifetime were christened Albert in honour of her beloved Prince Consort; but our present King is the only one who has used the name officially. In the family circle he is known as "Bertie."

BOYHOOD PRANKS

In boyhood his constant companion was his elder brother, the Prince of Wales, who was only eighteen months his senior. They shared the same governess, tutor, and French master; they learnt to swim at the Bath Club; they were taught to waltz under the approving eye of their grandfather, King Edward; and they were drilled in sterner kinds of exercise by a sergeant of the Coldstream Guards.

But even for Princes life is not all study and drill. Tales are still told at Court of the many most un-royal pranks played by the brothers. On one occasion guests at a Palace reception were startled by a sudden downpour in a corner of the ballroom. Scandalised footmen hastened up to the balcony to discover the boys squeezing soaked sponges on the dignified courtiers below, while their sister Mary held a bowl of water. Out of doors the Princes' favourite diversion was cycling. Roping in Princess Mary to make a "field," they organised the "Ascot Bicycle Stakes"—an oft-repeated race, which frequently ended in a disastrous spill among their father's flower-beds.

"BERTIE IS SO CLEVER"

"Bertie is so clever," King Edward once remarked. And, indeed, Prince Albert showed more fondness for lessons than the others. He is still the most bookish member of the Royal Family. But whatever his preferences, he was soon thrust into a more active life.



TEN YEARS AGO.—The King and Queen, with the Queen Mother, (top) at Balmoral Castle in 1924. The photograph above is of the King and Queen in Boy Scout and Girl Guide costumes at Adelaide, taken during their Australian tour in 1927.

Like his father, he was destined for the sea, and at the tender age of thirteen he was sent to Osborne as a naval cadet. Life at Osborne was hard—doubly hard for a Prince who had to learn other professions besides that of the Navy. Rising each morning at 6.30, he had to attend classes in mathematics, navigation, and all the normal school subjects; he learnt seamanship and gunnery with the rest; but when the time came for play, Prince Albert often had to stay behind. His special studies in languages and history, designed to fit him for a public career, could not be neglected; and his own tutor accompanied him to Osborne.

AN AFFLICTION CONQUERED

It is here, perhaps, that mention should be made of a painful physical trouble which has left an indelible mark on the King's character. From boyhood he was afflicted by a stutter, not very pronounced, but sufficient to cause the utmost distress to his sensitive spirit. Certain consonants, notably the sound "k," he found it impossible to utter.

Once in the Osborne classroom his arithmetic master, ignorant of this affliction, suddenly fired at him the question: "What is the half of a half?" Prince Albert remained dumb, drawing upon himself a shower of schoolmasterly sarcasm. He knew, of course, the answer to so simple a question, but he could not bring his lips to utter the word "quarter."

Now that the King, by tireless effort and practice, has conquered his stammer, he often tells stories such as this against himself. But



his courage and coolness he was praised in Jellicoe's despatches. His brother officers still remember how, at the height of the engagement, he brewed cocoa for the exhausted gun crew.

But his first naval engagement was to be his last. Persistent ill-health soon made it apparent that he could not remain at sea, and he returned home to another sphere of military service. He joined the Royal Naval Air Service, and later the Royal Air Force. In this new career he showed the same thoroughness and enthusiasm, and to-day he is the only member of the Royal Family and the only ruler in the world who holds

a pilot's certificate. Peace brought new problems for Britain, the Empire and the world; and the Duke of York (as he became in 1920) was quick to see that they were chiefly problems of economics and the organisation of industry. He saw here a new field of service, one in which no Royal Prince had ever ventured before.

WORK FOR INDUSTRY

His training in engineering as a naval cadet had given him the basis for understanding some of industry's everyday problems, and during a short but concentrated period of study at Cambridge University he read deeply in economics. Thus prepared, he began to familiarise himself with every aspect of industrial life. He went down mines and hewed coal; he visited shipyards and drove rivets; he toured countless factories and workshops.

LOVE AND MARRIAGE

In the midst of work came romance. In 1921 the Duke had met and admired the vivacious, dark-haired Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, daughter of the Earl of Strathmore, in whose Scottish home he was a holiday guest. Attraction grew, and the couple found many other opportunities of meeting. But the Duke was shy, and Lady Elizabeth was diffident in receiving the attentions of a Royal admirer. Rumour whispered that the Duke proposed three times before he was accepted, but after two years' courtship their engagement was announced in January, 1923.

They were married in Westminster Abbey the following April. Who among the thousands who cheered the smiling, carefree couple as they drove through the streets of London that day could have guessed that fourteen years later they would kneel before the same altar to be crowned King and Queen?

Shortly after their marriage, as a kind of second honeymoon, the Duke and Duchess made an informal tour in East Africa, and the warmth of their reception at every stopping-place showed that their popularity was as great in the Empire as it was at home. The Duke's interest in Dominion and Colonial affairs, sharpened by this tour, was shown again in the leading part he played in the Empire Exhibition at Wembley in 1925.

In the following year the Duke and Duchess's first daughter was born, Princess Elizabeth, now Her Presumptive to the Throne. Before she was a year old another Empire visit—the long tour in Australia and New Zealand—parted the little Princess from her parents.

THE REAL MAN

Succeeding years have established the Royal couple ever more firmly in the affections of their peoples at home and overseas. They have been years of happiness and years of hard work. They have seen the birth, in 1930, of Princess Margaret Rose; they have seen the Duchess taking an ever-increasing share in her husband's public service; and they have seen the Duke shouldering new burdens which must now leave him little time in which to enjoy the quiet family pleasures which are his chief delight.

UNDER FIRE AT JUTLAND

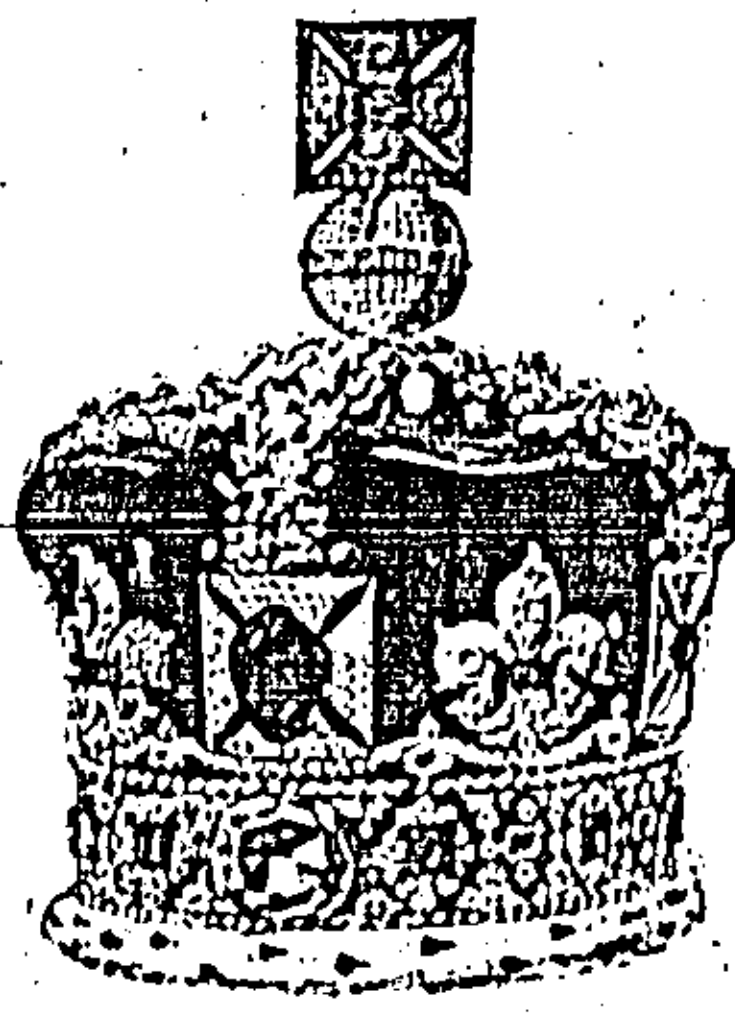
He was the only one of the King's sons to serve actually under fire during the war. His ship, the Collingwood, engaged a German light cruiser, and throughout the battle Prince Albert was at his post in the turret of a 12-inch gun. For

Throughout England's History Her Rallying Point has been THE THRONE

By SIR CHARLES PETRIE,

Bt.

(Author Of "Monarchy")



THE IMPERIAL CROWN:—"For centuries we have had above us that traditional and mystic power which has kept us united—the Crown."

THE ORDINARY MAN and woman, who has not read

much history since leaving school, thinks of past events in the terms of monarchs. "That was in the reign of so-and-so," is a common remark, but it contains a profound truth, for it means that the story of England is that of her Kings and Queens. Even the national literature and architecture conform to this tradition, and such adjectives as Elizabethan, Jacobean, and Georgian apply to them.

Compared with her neighbours, England has been lucky in her Kings, and still luckier in her Queens. There have been failures such as Stephen, Edward II., and Henry VI., and tyrants such as John; but taken as a whole the standard has been high, and even those monarchs who did not come up to expectation—Richard II., for example—were often misjudged rather than definitely bad. When one compares the Kings of England with their brothers of France and Spain, it is greatly to the advantage of the former. We have given our Sovereigns many nicknames, but we have never found it necessary to term any of them "the Cruel."

IN the far-off dawn of history it was Egbert of Wessex who achieved nominal unity, and it was his descendant Alfred who saved England from the Danes. For centuries it was the Kings who protected the weak against the strong, and who saw to it that the interests of the nation as a whole prevailed over those of any section. As Kipling wrote of William the Conqueror:

There shall be one people—
It shall serve one Lord—
(Neither Priest nor Baron
shall escape!)

It shall have one speech and law,
Soul and strength and sword,
England's being hammered,
hammered, hammered into
shape!

All through the Middle Ages the same process was at work. Whatever unity there was in those days of faulty communications was provided by the Throne: when it was strong, the country was united; when it was weak there was civil strife. The nadir of English history was reached in the Wars of the Roses, when the Royal Family was divided against itself.

With the Tudors this process of unification was accelerated, and the personality of the Monarch began to count to an increasing extent. Only Elizabeth could have held her turbulent subjects together, and it is impossible to read the account of her reign without realising that it was the Throne alone which served as a rallying-point. The Queen knew this, and it is no exaggeration to say that every loyal Englishman saw in her his country in miniature.

If there were any doubt about the service performed by the Monarchy, it was set at rest by the experience of those unhappy years in the middle of the Seventeenth Century when England was a republic. During the whole period every man's hand was against his neighbour, one interest was arrayed against another, and power was exercised by a minority with no other sanction than brute force. Cromwell had more trouble with his Parliaments than had Charles I., and he never enjoyed their respect. With the Restoration, the centrifugal influences were weakened, and although the nation has been through many a crisis since, it has never been in so divided a condition as when it was ruled by the Army and the "Saints."

THE early Eighteenth Century witnessed a somewhat similar state of affairs, but the worst was avoided because, if loyalty was divided between the Godolphins and the Stuarts, both represented the same centripetal principle. It was at this time, too, that Bolingbroke wrote his "Idea of a Patriot King," and if George III. did not wholly succeed in putting

into practice the theories it contained, he did a great deal towards rescuing the Throne from the discredit into which it had sunk under his immediate predecessors. It was in no small measure due to the steady influence of the Monarchy, brilliantly seconded by Pitt, that England avoided any serious upheaval during that troubled period, which began with the French Revolution and included the Napoleonic wars.

Queen Victoria carried on her grand-father's work, and her great claim to distinction was that she rallied to the Monarchy the new industrial classes which were coming into existence. Readers of Disraeli's "Sybil" will remember the anarchical condition and outlook of the urban workers a century ago, and when that is compared with their enthusiastic loyalty at the Golden and Diamond Jubilees some idea can be gained of the magnitude of the Queen's achievement. She made the Throne the social centre of her dominions, and it is only the plain truth to say that her subjects felt that her sorrows were their sorrows, and her joys were their joys.

When the country decided that it wished, about the turn of the century, to relax the bonds of convention a little, it found King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra were in full agreement with its desires, and there was a decade of what may not inappropriately be termed liberty combined with dignity. There are many who sneer now at what they are pleased to call the hypocrisy of the Edwardian era, but history would seem to show that a little hypocrisy is not such a bad thing after all.

If the Monarchy was once more established in the hearts of the people by Queen Victoria and King Edward VII., it was left to King George V. to spread its meaning throughout the Empire. It is almost impossible to realise what he did for the country and the whole human race. With a few exceptions his Ministers were not first-class; he had to face the crisis of the War and its aftermath, and there was the added liability of a revolution. In spite of these distresses that might well have bred a revolution, in spite of these handicaps he died the most popular man in the world. King

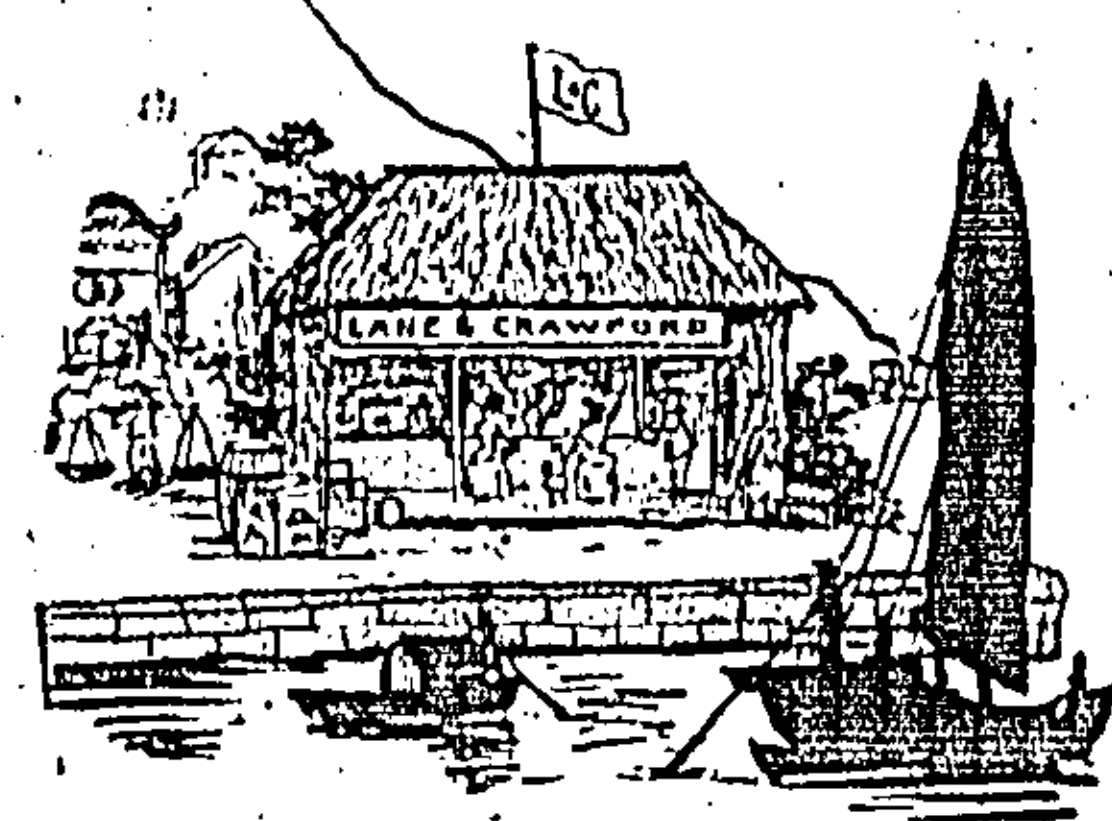
George V. was what the fourth George was most inappropriately termed, the first gentleman of Europe.

ONE of the great moments of English history was that weekend in August, 1931, when the country seemed on the brink of disaster, and wherever people gathered together there were anxiety and dread. Suddenly it was announced that the King was returning from Balmoral to London, and a complete change came over public opinion. The captain was on the bridge and all would be well. There were renewed confidence and hope, which events soon showed were not misplaced. The gratitude which his subjects felt in return was displayed at the funeral last January. We mourned for King George V. as men mourn for a loved parent, and such indeed he was.

To-day, by the Statute of Westminster, the Crown is the sole link of Empire, and it is fortunate that His Majesty knows that Empire so well. His relations with the Dominions are personal and direct, and he reigns over them by virtue of his kingship, not because he is King of England. This is the legal recognition of a fact which, in some form or another, has been the most prominent characteristic of the public life of the country for over a thousand years; the great unifying force is the Throne.

IN the modern world the Monarchies are far more stable than the Republics, and as the example of Greece has proved, the tide is running strongly for the Kings. The world is crying out for stability and continuity; a dictator may provide the first, but the second can be ensured by hereditary monarchy alone. The strength of England lies in the influence of the past on the present, not as a deadweight, but as accumulated wisdom, and Burke well said that a nation which does not look back to its ancestors will never look forward to posterity.

Foreigners are so often surprised at the way Englishmen pull together in the hour of crisis. The reason is that for centuries we have had above us that traditional and mystic power which has kept us united, the Crown. King George VI is but the latest of a line, reaching back into the dimness of the Dark Ages, which has made the English nation.

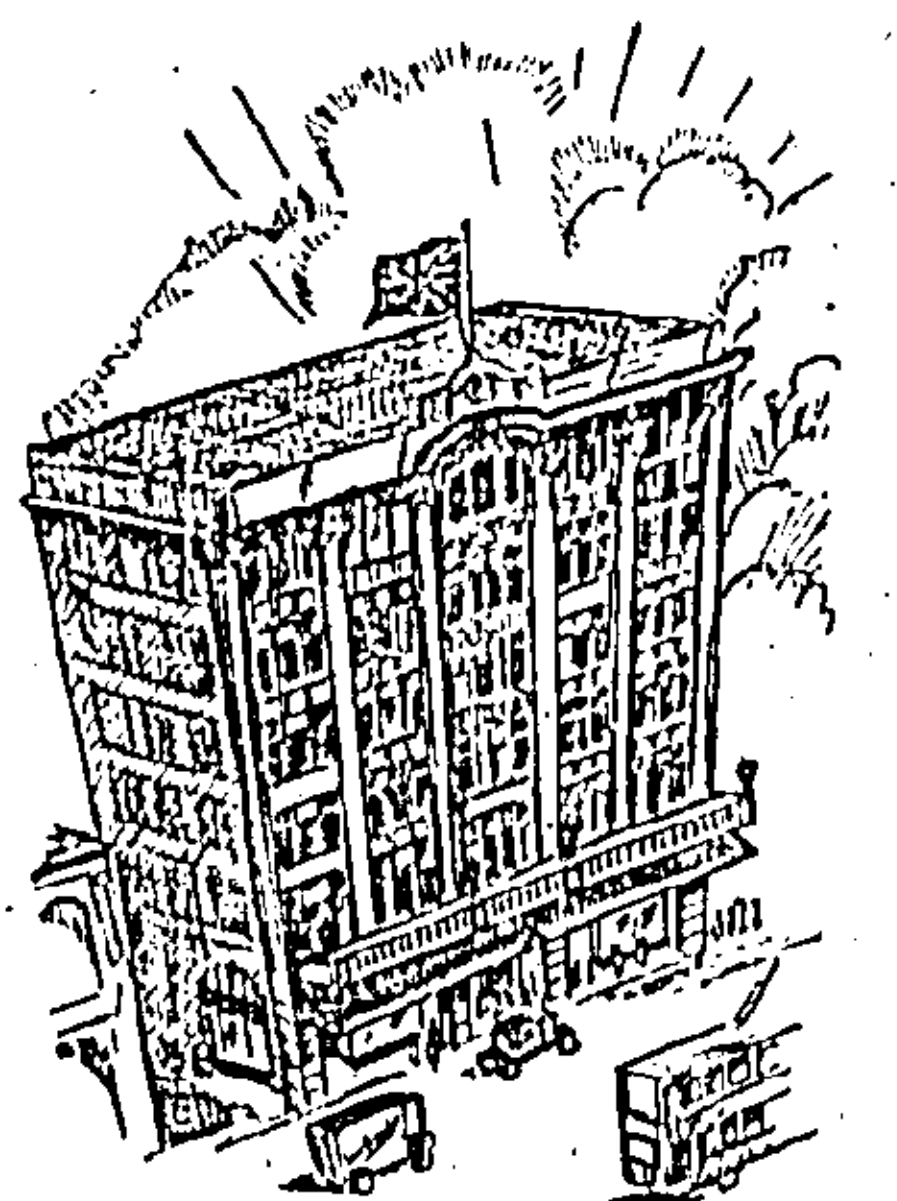


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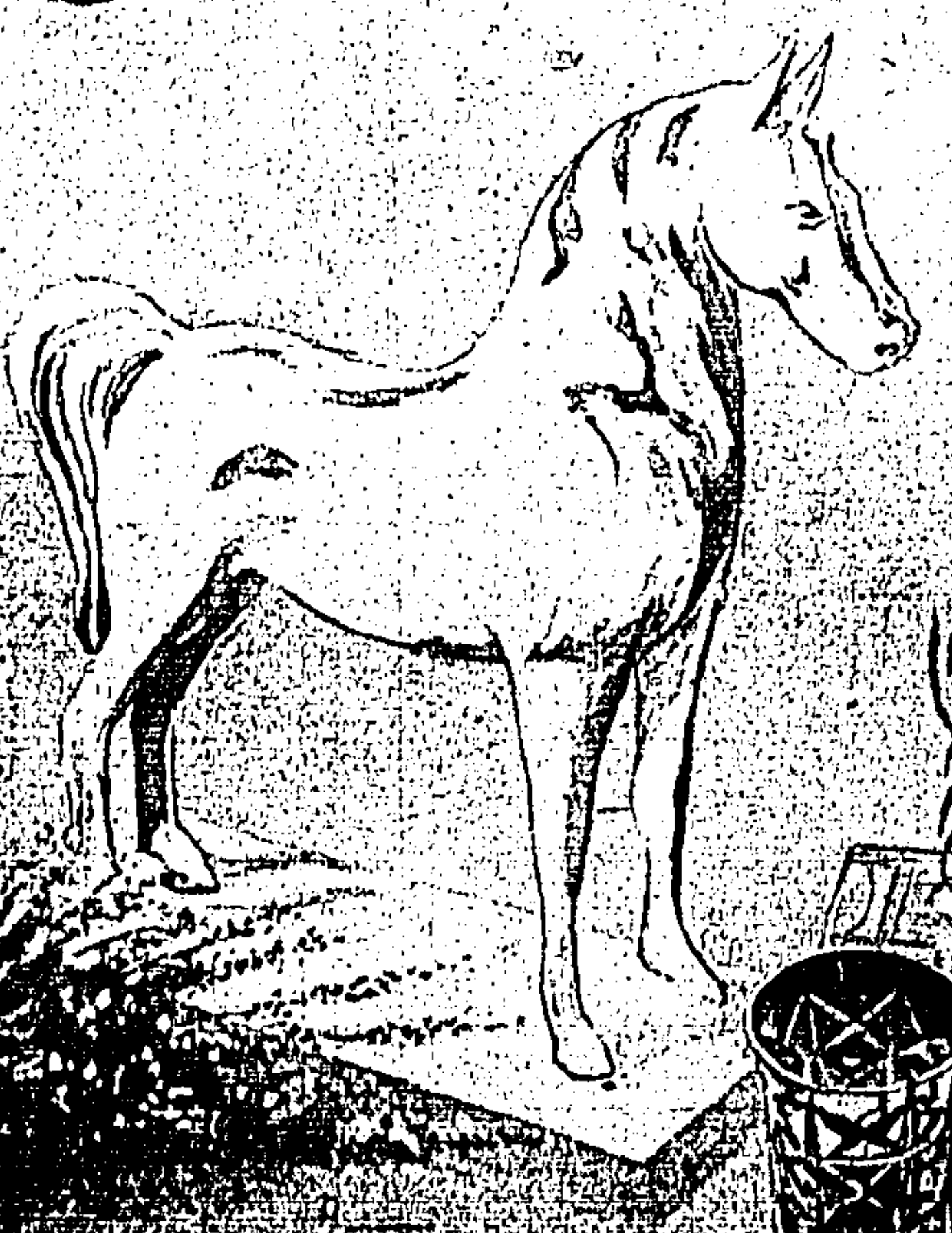
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The Coronation
OF HIS MAJESTY, KING
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The King deep-sea fishing off the coast of New Zealand.

"I THINK I can now call myself a Digger."

Nothing can better sum up the spirit of Their Majesties' tour in Australia and New Zealand ten years ago than these words of the Duke of York, as he then was, in his address to the Returned Soldiers at Sydney.

From the moment the Royal couple set foot on shore at Auckland to the day they bade a regretful farewell to Perth they were made to feel at home.

Without this universal spirit of comradeship the tour might well have been a trying ordeal instead of a voyage of delightful discovery. For this was their first really official visit to any part of the Empire and the first time the Duke had acted for any length of time as the formal representative of the King his father. But from the beginning they found that the people of the Dominions had the gift of making

"I Call Myself A Digger" —THE KING IN AUSTRALIA

formality seem informal; and the "half-fellow-well-met" approach of everyone with whom they spoke did not once more he was able to tell an English audience: "Never have I lighted the Duke and Duchess, who both prefer human contacts to official ones."

THE long journey in H.M.S. Renown—really a voyage round the world with Australia and New Zealand as its objective—began from Portsmouth on January 6, 1927. The Duchess was accompanied by two ladies-in-waiting, thus creating a new record for the Navy. For, as the Captain remarked to her, this was the first time any lady had circumnavigated the globe in one of His Majesty's ships.

The Duke spent the first few days of the voyage going through the draft of his official programme in the two Dominions. He had to make a lavish but unwilling use of the blue pencil, for had he accepted every invitation and visited every town which wanted to see him, the Royal tour would have lasted years instead of months.

Calling en route at Jamaica (already well known to the Duke from his boyhood days as a naval cadet) and at Fiji, the Renown reached Auckland on February 22. The welcome there—and particularly the part taken in it by the boys and girls—was one of the "high spots" of the tour, which the Royal visitors will never forget. Both of them already knew much of the city from the descriptions given them by the Duke's father, but they expressed astonishment at the modernisation which had taken place in the brief 26 years since King George V's visit.

IT was at Auckland that the Duke struck one of the keynotes of their whole tour. "The Duchess and I want to see as much as possible of the children," he said. Australians

and New Zealanders took him at his word, and when he was back in London once more he was able to tell an English audience: "Never have I lighted the Duke and Duchess, who both prefer human contacts to official ones."

Those "happy, healthy children" of the Dominions—now almost grown up—are still remembered at Buckingham Palace by two children who never saw them. For they loaded the Duke and Duchess with presents for "the little Princess at home"; and now Princess Elizabeth is sharing these gifts with her younger sister.

Leaving Auckland, the Duke and Duchess had their first experience of deep sea fishing. In the Bay of Islands the Duke landed a 120-pound marlin swordfish; and the Duchess, fond of fishing from her earliest childhood, brought back to the Renown a fine basket of smaller fish.

THEN followed a visit to the famous hot springs of Rotorua, and initiation of the Duke and Duchess as chief and chiefness of the Maoris. The Duke has often declared since that the Maori address of welcome was the most lavishly oratorical he had ever heard, with its prophetic flourish: "Welcome, Messenger of the sun to be, when space and distance may be made of small account, when words and works may encircle the globe."

Wishing his Maori hosts "Kia-ora" ("good luck") in their own tongue, the Royal couple set out on a three weeks' tour whose itinerary reads like a veritable gazette of the Dominion. Everywhere there was the same friendly and thunderous welcome. Wellington, with a procession two miles long, surpassed anything the visitors had ever experienced at home in England. One of the streamers stretched across the route, "Toll the King We're Loyal!" typified the spirit with which they

were received everywhere else on their journey.

For the Duchess the New Zealand tour was unhappily cut short at Nelson, where she fell victim to an attack of tonsillitis; and the Duke visited the South Island without her. Christchurch, Dunedin, Murchison, Ashburton and many other towns welcomed him—always with a warm cheer for the absent Duchess. At Invercargill, there was a ceremony ork ally planned especially for her; the children wanted to present her with a doll and a cot for Princess Elizabeth. But the Duke showed himself equal to depulsing as "mother." Receiving the gifts from two little girls, he carefully tucked the doll up in bed before making his speech of thanks.

ALTHOUGH the Royal visitors spent nearly twice as long in Australia as they had done in New Zealand, the tour of the Commonwealth was inevitably less thorough. In such a vast country they could not hope to do more than visit the State capitals, with brief pauses at other towns lying directly on their route. Yet on many occasions they departed from the strict order of their programme in order to squeeze in extra visits.

Two flying boats came out to meet them from Sydney, symbols of Australia's "air-consciousness," which particularly impressed a Royal Prince who is himself a qualified pilot. To the Duchess perhaps the most touching part of Sydney's reception was the Grammar School's welcoming cry: "Grammar sends greetings to little Princess Elizabeth!" The visit to Sydney was notable, too, for the only occasion on which the Duchess made a formal speech. This was at the University, where she was

(Continued on Page 4.)



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GENERAL EXPORTERS

BY "MARRYAT"

IF there is any truth in the old adage that "Marriage makes or mars a man" no room is left for doubt as to which alternative has been the fate of the present sovereign.

As usual, there were those who were ready to declare after the event that they had seen it coming, and they pointed to the fact that Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, the youngest but one of the ten children of the Earl and Countess of Strathmore, had been one of Princess Mary's bridesmaids, that she had sat next to him at the wedding breakfast, and, in her mother's absence through illness, she had acted as hostess when the Duke paid his first visit to Glamis Castle.

However that may be, the public as a whole learned with equal surprise and delight on Jan. 16 that

"It is with the greatest pleasure that the King and Queen announce the betrothal of their beloved son, the Duke of York, to the Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Strathmore, to which the King has gladly given his consent."

It was hinted at the time that there had been hesitation on the lady's part and parental objections on both sides, but these were probably never more than the quiet resistance which is meant merely to test the young people's seriousness of intent. Anyhow they had their way, and neither they nor the nation have had a moment's reason to regret the marriage which was celebrated in Westminster Abbey in the following April.

The ceremony was marked by two incidents which impressed the public mind. As she walked up the Abbey nave the bride paused to lay her bouquet of white roses on the tomb of the "Unknown Warrior", no doubt with the thought that he represented her brother who had died in France.

As the newly married pair drove through the cheering crowds in Whitehall they stopped for a few moments at the Cenotaph.

The story goes that when the Duke and Duchess of York were at the wedding breakfast were leaving Buckingham Palace to spend their honeymoon at Epsom in Surrey, the Prince of Wales, handing her into her carriage, remarked "Take care of yourself, my dear; you know you are the future Queen of England"—a remark destined to have tragically premature fulfillment.

The Queen's Family

WITH their wonted acquisitiveness, the Scots claim Queen Elizabeth as a countrywoman of theirs, and only a few weeks before her husband's accession she described herself as such in a speech acknowledging her honorary freedom of Edinburgh.

In point of fact, she was born at her parents' Berkshire residence, St. Pauls Waldenbury, and her girlhood was divided almost equally between the typically peaceful life of the Home Counties and the feudal splendour of Glamis Castle.

That ancient seat—its name, by the way, is pronounced in one syllable, rhyming with "aim"—has still some remains of the original building, dating from the tenth or eleventh century, but it is in the main the work of Patrick, the first Earl who flourished in the seventeenth century, and built it, as he said "more to please myself than out of any ostentation"—a subtle distinction. It was no longer necessary to make it a place of defence, and in any case the Earl believed that "when troublesome times are it is more safe for a man to keep the fields, so that there is no man more against these old fashions of towers and castles than I am."

But towers Glamis has in abundance. It might be one of those chateaux on the Loire built when time, labour and material were cheaper than they are to-day. Situated in the broad flat valley of Strathmore with a glorious outlook to the Crumlin range on the North and the Sidlaws on the South, and surrounded by some of the most fertile and best-tilled land in Britain, Glamis combines dignity with seclusion and comfort, and it is not surprising that between their marriage and their accession the Duke and Duchess frequently spent holidays there.

It has, too, a haunted chamber, the secret of which is supposed to be known only to the Earl, his heir, and one other person.

The House of Lyon

TO trace the history of the Lyon family would be to make a cross-section of the tangle of Scotland's history.



It is sufficient in the present connection to say that the member to come into prominence was Sir John de Lyon, who about the middle of the fourteenth century married Lady Jean Stewart, youngest daughter of Robert the Second of Scotland, and rose to be King's Chamberlain.

Through him the King and the Queen have a common ancestry, for the House of Windsor is descended from the House of Stewart, and thus the Strathmores have the right to carry in their coat-of-arms the "double tressure flory-counterflory" as well as the Royal supporters, while their crest is "a lady to the kirkle habited and holding in her right hand the Royal thistle, all in allusion to the alliance with the daughter of Robert the Second."

Sir John was an Ambassador to England and gave his son and his grandson as hostages for James I when he was released from his captivity in England. He was interred in the royal burying-place at St. Giles. He was one of the many Lyons who rendered distinguished services to the Stewarts, and while the second Earl sided with the Covenanters and lost most of the family estates when the Restoration came, two of his successors, fighting for the Jacobites were killed at Sheriffmuir and a few months later the "Old Pretender" stayed at Glamis where "over eighty beds were provided" and whence he issued an appeal to his supporters. The sixth Earl refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Hanoverian Kings.

But that was the end of the alienation from the reigning dynasty, to which Queen Elizabeth was destined to make so notable a contribution. Since then every generation of the family has sent its quota to the army and the public service.

But there was a turbulent strain even in the loyalty of the Lyons. One of the most famous of them, known as the master of Glamis, took part in the "Raid of Rulivert" in which King James VI was seized. When some of the conspirators were perturbed by the weeping of the young sovereign, the Master grimly remarked "Better bairns greet than bearded men."

It is an odd irony that on the maternal as well as the paternal side the Queen has a revolutionary strain in her veins. Through her mother, who would have been Duke of Portland if she had been a man, she is descended from the Bentinck who was one of the supporters of William of Orange in 1688, and through her, too, she is connected with most of the well-known families in the British peerage.

Queen's Girlhood

LIKE the rest of her generation, the future Queen had her girlhood overshadowed by the European War. It broke out on her fourteenth birthday and she was past eighteen when it ended.

All her brothers except one, who was too young, were in the army and one of them, Fergus, was killed in action.

She took the part of which she was capable, assisting her mother in the management of Glamis Castle as a military hospital, caring for the wives of sailors and soldiers on active service, and in other forms of war work. She was educated mainly at home under her mother's supervision and took an active part in the Girl Guide movement, of which she ultimately became a district commissioner.

The shadow of the war was in itself something of an education, for it stimulated and gave scope for the spirit of service to others. It added an undertone of seriousness to a naturally merry disposition.

Her thoughtfulness for others was shown when, as her marriage was approaching, she vetoed a scheme for making her a present from her ancestral county of Angus. The people, she pointed out, were then suffering from industrial depression and much as she appreciated their kindly thought, she would not hear of their subjecting themselves to a voluntary tax for her benefit.

In the same spirit, the Duke of York refused to attend the annual Cutler's Feast at Sheffield on the ground that when so many hundreds of thousands were unemployed it would be unseemly to spend money on junketting. The two incidents were typical of their thoughtfulness.

Happily the end of the war found Lady Elizabeth still young enough to inherit the privileges accorded to her age, sex, and class. She derived from her mother a good literary taste, she became a keen dancer, an accomplished rider to hounds, and a good tennis player, all, as it happened, tastes shared by her future husband.

Hardly had they ended their honeymoon when the Duke and

LADY ELIZABETH BOWES LYON, leaving her London home for her marriage to the Duke of York (now King George VI) in 1923.

Duchess were drawn into the whirl of public and social engagements. They took up their residence at White Lodge, Richmond Park, where King George and Queen Mary had spent their early married life, and later, they acquired a residence at 145, Piccadilly, which they occupied until they moved to Buckingham Palace.

While the Duke had his industrial welfare and boys' camps to occupy him when not engaged in public ceremonies and official visits, the Duchess at once became in demand for opening hospitals, inspecting maternity centres, the Y.W.C.A. girls' clubs, housing colonies, and so forth.

The work was new to her but she took naturally to it, and wherever she went she gave pleasure by the naturalness of her manner, her power to seem interested, and her knack of saying the right thing.

The men admired her good looks, which are of the Dresden china type. Her beautiful dark hair, generally parted in the middle, her strongly marked eye-brows, and her long

lashes contrast with the fairness of her skin, and though she is short of stature she carries herself with an easy dignity.

Her own sex noted the excellence of her taste in dress which never led her into the extremes of fashion and in particular, avoided the lean mannishness which was at one time in vogue. She is a lover and generally a wearer of fine lace and her favourite colours are cornflower blue and dove grey, no doubt because they suit her best.

Immediately on her marriage she became "Her Royal Highness" and since then she has become a G.B.E., a Dame Grand Cross of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Colonel-in-Chief of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Commandant-in-Chief of the Nursing Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, a Freeman of Stirling and of Edinburgh, an LL.D. of St. Andrews and Belfast. Immediately on his accession the King bestowed upon her the Order of the Garter, an honour shared by only one other woman—Queen Mary.

I CALL MYSELF A DIGGER The King's Tour Of The Antipodes

(Continued from Page 3.)

entertained by the women's organisations of New South Wales.

At Brisbane their Royal Highnesses were present at what they remember to this day as the largest ball they have ever attended—or are ever likely to attend until they visit Australia again. It was held in a wool shed, whose two-acre floor was the only one found large enough for such a function. Among the many presents which the Duke and Duchess brought back from Brisbane was a huge teddy-bear given them for the Princess.

In Tasmania, "The Garden State", the Duke's practical mind was impressed by the way in which Hobart's four triumphal arches achieved the double purpose of decoration and advertisement for the Island's natural wealth. One arch was of wool, another of fruit and a third represented the mineral riches of Tasmania; while the fourth arch showed off the work of the Hydro-Electric Commission. Here, again, there were presents for Princess Elizabeth, including a set of dolls' furniture in Tasmanian blackwood.

ONE incident during the many celebrations in Melbourne may be recalled as showing the Duke's presence of mind in what might have been for him a painful predicament. This was during a "rag" at the University. The students—not knowing that the Duke had but recently, after years of affliction, overcome his speech defect—called upon him to deliver a mock address in the capacity of "Mr. Mayor". But the Duke was equal to the occasion, and neatly turned the tables. Laying a friendly hand on the shoulder of the student nearest to him on the platform, he addressed the young man

as "Mr. Town Clerk", and commanded him to "read the mayoral speech" on his behalf.

From South Australia the Royal couple carried away the memory of a charming little incident which occurred at Port Adelaide. Two little girls (who had no business to be there at all) wormed their way to the dais, timidly approached the Duchess and gave her two threepenny-bits. "Will you please put these in Betty's money-box," they said. And so one more gift—not the least valued—was added to the shipload taken home to the Princess in London.

NEXT came the great ceremony which was the ostensible reason for the whole Royal tour: the opening of the new Commonwealth Parliament House at Canberra. Here the Duke wore full naval uniform as the official representative of the King on one of the Empire's great occasions. Australians travelled from all over the country—from the most northerly towns of Queensland and from Perth in the west—to see him open the door with a golden key and unveil the statue of his father.

"It will always be among the proudest memories of my life," said the Duke in his farewell speech, "that I was called upon as the representative of His Majesty the King to perform the ceremony of the inauguration of the new capital city of Canberra."

The Royal couple's last memories of Australia were memories of Perth—of the singing of "We Love a Lassie" by three thousand Returned Soldiers and nurses in the theatre; of the English boys at the Farm School at Pinjarra; and of the echoing "coo-coo" a farewell as the Renown at last left Australian shores for the long voyage home.

"Our only lawful liege,"



The Proclamation of King George VI at St. James's Palace.

"MEET you to-day in circumstances which are without parallel in the history of our country.

"Now that the duties of sovereignty have fallen to me I declare to you my adherence to the strict principles of constitutional government, and my resolve to work before all else for the welfare of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

"With my wife as helpmeet by my side, I take up the heavy task which lies before me. In it I look for the support of all my peoples."

These words, spoken firmly and clearly by King George VI in the Throne Room of St. James's Palace on December 12, 1936, were significant of the start of a new reign.

The King's audience consisted of about 300 members of the Privy Council, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of London, and the High Commissioners of India and the Dominions.

THE constitutional difficulty which resulted in his brother's abdication and his own succession told with special severity on the Duke of York.

It is no secret that he used all his influence to dissuade King Edward VIII. from the course which he contemplated. He did so not only from the fraternal affection which prevailed among the Royal brothers but because he felt he would be happier in the position of Heir Apparent.

On the other hand there was no truth in the story current at the time that he desired to forego the succession and see the formation of

By "MARRYAT"

a Regency on behalf of his elder daughter. Such a course would have entailed a dereliction of duty alien to his character. He accepted the inevitable and faced his new duties in the spirit that might have been expected of him.

One of his first acts was typical and reassuring. It was the appointment as Permanent Lord-in-Waiting for Lord Wigram, who retired at the beginning of King Edward's reign after having served his father during practically the whole of his sovereignty. During all that time Lord Wigram had been a wise and shrewd intermediary between the King and his Ministers at times of difficulty for both, and the public was quick to recognise the value of carrying forward so rich an asset from the one reign to the other.

The King's address to his Privy Counsellors at their Accession meeting, his messages to the services, and the promptness of his decision that the Coronation should take place on the day originally fixed were warmly approved.

A small but significant indication of the change was when the peers met to swear allegiance at the opening of the new reign and saw that two thrones stood in the House of Lords where there had been only one before.

Never before had the United Kingdom been faced by a voluntary abdication of its sovereign,

ON Saturday, December 12, 1936, the British Empire took the Oath of Allegiance to its new King. Governors-General, Governors, high officials, swore allegiance, attended ceremonies, witnessed the firing of salutes, posed for their photographs all round the globe and back.

In Hongkong, His Excellency the Governor, Sir Andrew Caldecott, proclaimed the new King from the steps of the Supreme Court.

From the Peace Tower of Ottawa's Parliament rang out "God Save the King" after Lord Tweedsmuir had ratified the Proclamation of Canada's ruler. Outside the Viceroy's House in New Delhi there was a special proclamation parade. Royal salutes were fired in Pretoria and Cape Town. The Governor-General of Australia conveyed the congratulations of the Commonwealth Government by cable to the new King. In New Zealand Viscount Galway, Governor-General, and the members of the Cabinet, took the Oath of Allegiance at a special meeting of the Executive Council. The Governor of Fiji read the Proclamation and broadcast to all the islands of the Pacific. In Malaya the Proclamation was read out in English, Malay, Chinese and Hindustani.

and it was a remarkable proof of the speed and elasticity with which a democratic and monarchical system can be made to work that within 22 hours Parliament had passed the legislation required by so unprecedented a situation and passed it without a murmur of dissent, either in the home country or in the Dominions whose assent the Statute of Westminster required.

Not until it was all over did men fully realise the amazing character of the episode in which they had taken part. They felt proud to think that in no other country and under no other constitution could it have taken place.

It is said that the staff of one important Embassy in London were warned to remain indoors on the night of the abdication lest they should become involved in the street fighting! Things are managed differently in England.

FULL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE LOCAL CORONATION COMMITTEE

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SCHOOLS

Mr. W. Kny, (Director of Education), (Chairman); Dr. S. W. T'ao, C.B.E.; Mr. A. L. Arculus; Dr. G. D. R. Black, O.B.E.; Rev. K. M. Dow; Rev. Father G. M. Spada.

PROPAGANDA

Mr. G. C. Pelham, (His Majesty's Trade Commissioner and Commercial Secretary for South China), (Chairman); Hon. Mr. W. J. Carver; Hon. Mr. T. N. Chau; Mr. B. Wyllie; Mr. A. Hickey; Mr. G. C. Burnett; Lieut. Colonel H. L. Murray, D.S.O.; Mr. E. L. Wynne Jones, (Postmaster General); Mr. V. E. Duclos, (Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).

CHINESE

Hon. Mr. R. A. D. Forrest, (Secretary for Chinese Affairs), (Chairman); Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G.; Hon. Mr. N. Chau; Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo; Dr. S. W. T'ao, C.B.E.; Sir Robert Ho Tung, Kt., LL.D.; Mr. Au Lim-chuen; Dr. S. N. Chau; Mr. Ea Tong-sen, O.B.E.; Mr. Fung Kong-uni; Mr. Ho Kom-tong, O.B.E.; Mr. Ho Wing; Mr. Ho Sing-chau; Mr. Ip Kung-tung; Mr. K. E. Greig; Mr. K. E. Greig; Mr. Kan Tat-lan-chuen; Mr. Kan Tong-poo; Mr. Kong Tsun; Mr. Lau Ping-tsoi; Dr. Kwan Sum-yin; Mr. Lai Yuet-chun; Mr. Lau Ping-tsoi; Mr. Li Jowson; Mr. Li Koon-chun; Mr. Li Pok-wai; Hon. Dr. Li Shu-fan; Mr. Li Shing-ku; Mr. Li Yau-tsun; C.B.E.; Mr. Lo Wing-shik; Mr. Li T'ao-tung; Mr. Lo Yuet-tung; Mr. Lo Man-hing; Mr. Lo Man-wai; Mr. Luke Oi-wai; Mr.

HONGKONG CITIZENS APPOINTED

THE gentlemen whose names are given on this page comprise the various Sub-Committees which arranged the Hongkong Coronation celebrations taking place to-day, to-morrow and Friday.

HON. MR. R. A. C. NORTH
Chairman of the Coronation
Committee.

CHINESE-Continued

Ma T'ao-chiu; Mr. Mok Kon-sang; Mr. Ng Ju-wan; Mr. Ng Wah; Mr. Ngan Shing-kwan; Mr. P. H. Shi; Mr. Sum Pak-ming; Mr. Tam Woon-tong; Mr. W. N. T. Tam; Mr. Tang Shiu-kin, M.B.E.; Mr. Tso T'ao-on; Mr. Wong Tsung-ming; Mr. Wong Man-lun; Mr. Wong Ping-sun; Mr. H. Wong-Tape; Mr. F. C. Mow-fung; Mr. Yung Tze-ming; Mr. Tse Ka-po.

PUBLIC ADDRESS

Hon. Mr. R. A. C. North, Colonial Secretary (Chairman); Hon. Mr. J. J. Paterson; Hon. Sir H. E. Pollock, Kt., K.C., LL.D.; Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G.; Hon. Mr. Leo D'Almeida e Castro, Jr.; Sir William Hornell, (His Majesty's Trade Commissioner and Commercial Secretary for South China); Mr. V. E. Duclos, (Canadian Government Trade Commissioner); Mr. V. M. Grayburn.

NEW TERRITORIES

Mr. T. Megarry, (District Officer, North); and Mr. D. M. MacDougall, (District Officer, South).

BOY SCOUTS

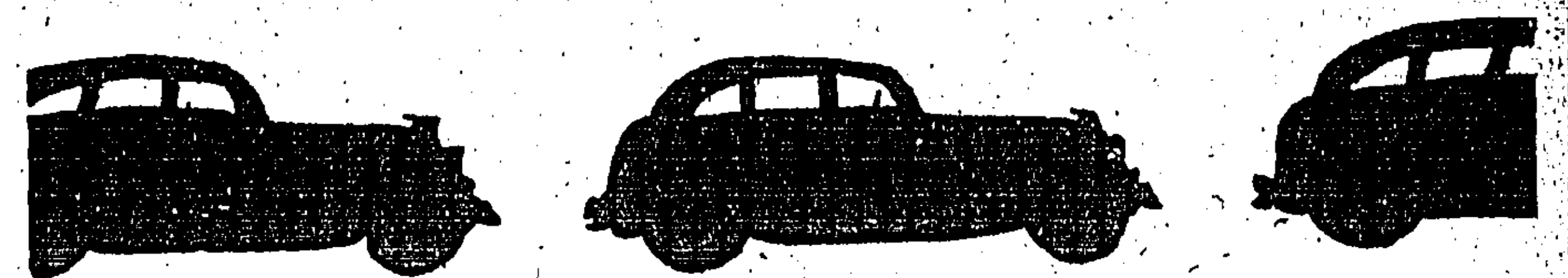
Rev. N. V. Halward.

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Hon. Mr. R. A. C. North, Colonial Secretary, (Chairman); Hon. Mr. J. J. Paterson; Rear-Admiral C. G. Sedgwick; Brigadier H. G. Seth-Smith, D.S.O.; Flight Lieut. T. U. C. Shirley, R.A.F.; Hon. Sir H. E. Pollock, Kt., K.C., LL.D.; Mr. W. Kny, (Director of Education); Mr. G. C. Pelham; Mr. R. A. D. Forrest, (Secretary for Chinese Affairs); Mr. D. M. MacDougall, (District Officer, South); Mr. T. Megarry, (District Officer, North); Rev. N. V. Halward; Mr. Ho Kom-tong, O.B.E.; Mr. V. Sorby; Mr. D. W. Munton.

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF CORONATION COMMITTEE

Hon. Mr. R. A. C. North, Colonial Secretary, (Chairman); Rear-Admiral C. G. Sedgwick; Brigadier H. G. Seth-Smith, D.S.O.; Hon. Mr. R. A. D. Forrest, (Secretary for Chinese Affairs); Hon. Mr. J. J. Paterson, (Vice-Chancellor of Public Works); Hon. Cndr. J. B. Newill, (Harbour Master); Hon. Mr. H. King, (Inspector-General of Police); Hon. Sir H. E. Pollock, Kt., K.C., LL.D.; Hon. Mr. J. J. Paterson; Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G.; Hon. Mr. T. N. Chau; Hon. Mr. D. R. L. Lo; Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell; Hon. Mr. A. W. Hughes; Sir William Hornell, (Vice-Chancellor, University of Hongkong); Hon. Dr. S. W. T'ao, C.B.E.; Hon. Mr. M. T. Johnson; Mr. W. Kny, (Director of Education); Mr. G. C. Pelham; Mr. R. A. D. Forrest, (Secretary for Chinese Affairs); Mr. D. M. MacDougall, (District Officer, South); Mr. T. Megarry, (District Officer, North); Rev. N. V. Halward; Mr. Ho Kom-tong, O.B.E.; Mr. V. Sorby; Mr. D. W. Munton; Mr. E. Cock, M.B.E.; Mr. R. E. Greig; Mr. A. L. Arculus; Mr. L. C. F. Bellamy, M.C.; Mr. B. Wyllie; Major C. M. Mannes, O.B.E.; Mr. D. Drummond; Mr. V. D. Sorby; Mr. D. W. Munton; Mr. T. A. Mitchell; Mr. R. R. Todd, M.A.; Mr. J. H. Taggart; Mr. R. E. Greig; Mr. K. E. Greig; Mr. Kan Tat-lan-chuen; Mr. Kan Tong-poo; Mr. Kong Tsun; Mr. Lau Ping-tsoi; Dr. Kwan Sum-yin; Mr. Lai Yuet-chun; Mr. Lau Ping-tsoi; Mr. Li Jowson; Mr. Li Koon-chun; Mr. Li Pok-wai; Hon. Dr. Li Shu-fan; Mr. Li Shing-ku; Mr. Li Yau-tsun; C.B.E.; Mr. Lo Wing-shik; Mr. Li T'ao-tung; Mr. Lo Yuet-tung; Mr. Lo Man-hing; Mr. Lo Man-wai; Mr. Luke Oi-wai; Mr.



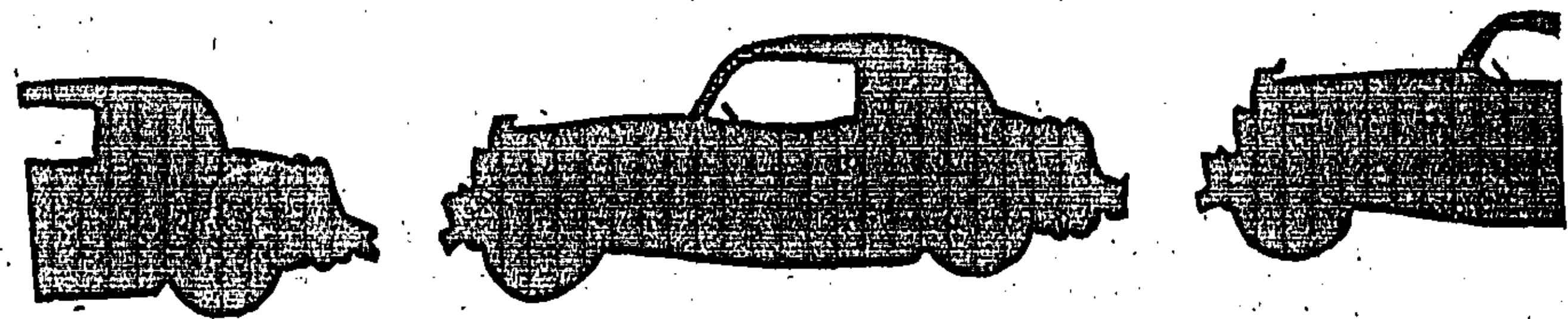
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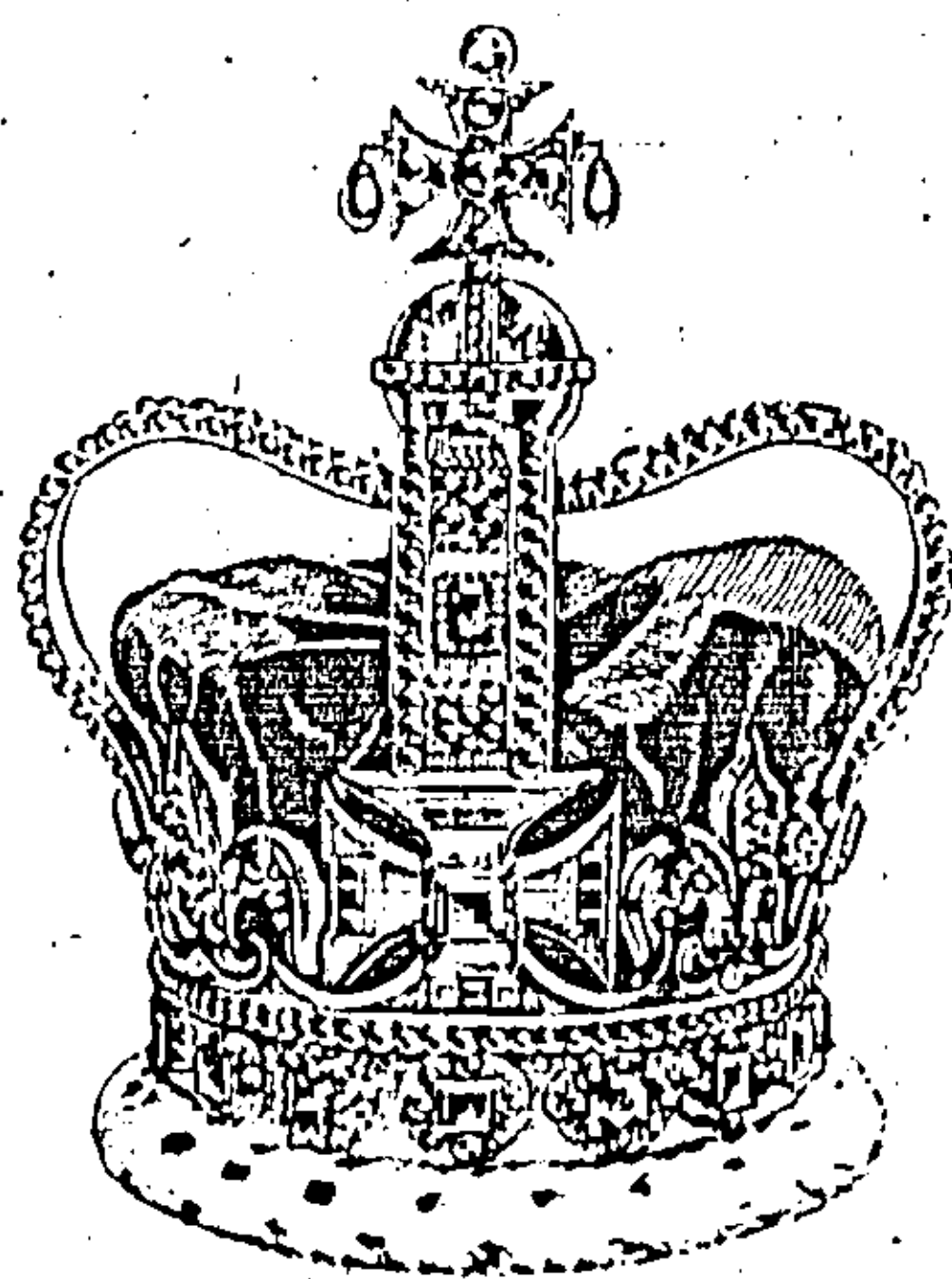
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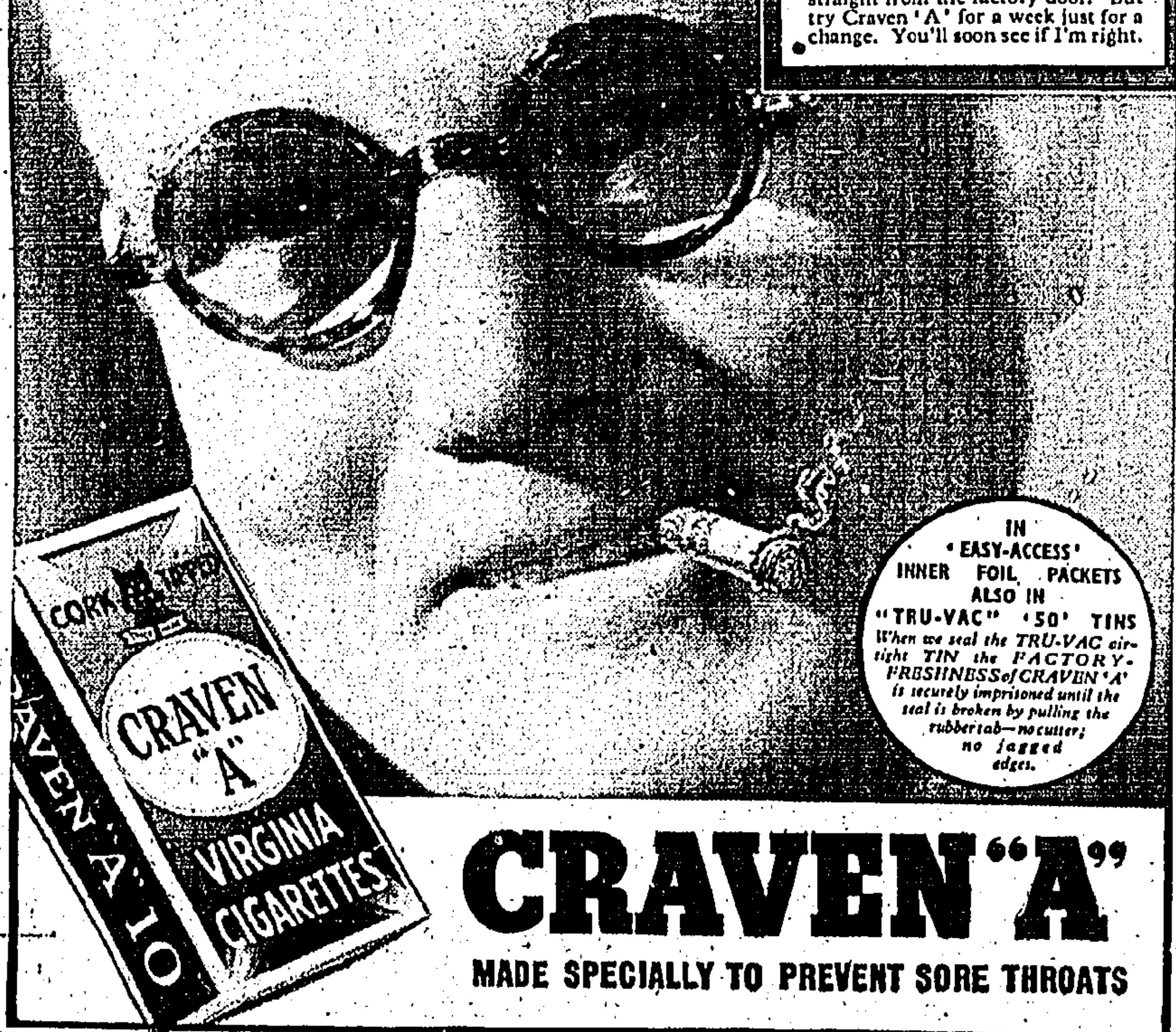
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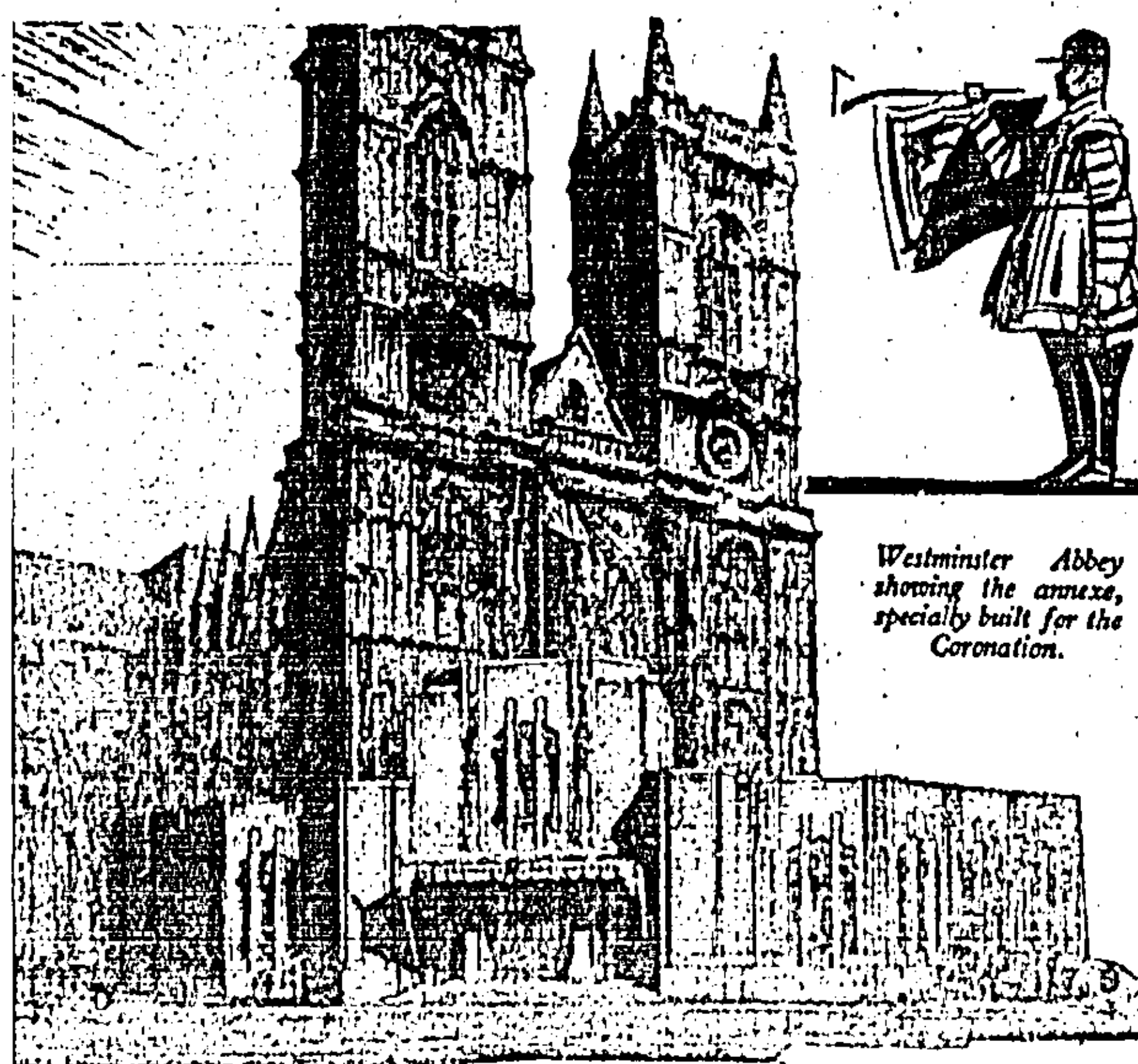


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Westminster Abbey showing the entrance, specially built for the Coronation.

"Sirs, I here



King George V. and Queen Mary in Coronation Robes.

"WE wish to prepare ourselves and those for whom we speak to enter as deeply as possible into the meaning of the Coronation. It is the dedication of the King and his Consort to the service of the King of Kings, and their consecration by Him through His Church to the service of their people. But the King incarnates the community; that is the true meaning of his office; he is not chiefly the first officer of the State; he is the community focused in his own person. This is what an hereditary monarch can be, and is called to be, as no elected personage ever could be. Therefore, in all that happens at Westminster in May every one of his subjects is concerned, not only as a spectator, but as participant. It should be the rededication and reconstruction of us, one and all."

—The Archbishop of York on the meaning of the Coronation.

THE Ceremony performed at the Coronation of a British king is probably the fullest and most detailed Coronation Service in the world. Parts of it, notably the use of the anthem "Zadok the Priest," date back to the time of Egbert, Archbishop of York in the middle of the eighth century. In general the service follows the form introduced in 1307, substituting English for Latin and the Communion Service for the Mass. In the old days the ceremony began the day before the Coronation with a procession from the Tower of London to Westminster, and concluded with a banquet in Westminster Hall. Both of these have now been given up. The Coronation Ceremony for each successive occasion closely follows former precedent, and the following is substantially the Ceremony at the crowning of George V and Queen Mary. That of George VI may differ in certain details.

The Entrance into the Church

The King and Queen, as soon as they enter at the West door of the Church, are to be received with the following Anthem, to be sung by the choir of Westminster.

I was glad when they said unto me,
We will go into the house of the Lord.
Our feet shall stand in the gates,
O Jerusalem,
That is at unity in itself,
O pray for the peace of Jerusalem,
They shall prosper that love thee.
Peace be within thy walls,
And plenitude within thy palaces.

The King and Queen shall in the meantime pass up the body of the Church, into and through the Choir, and so up the stairs to the Theatre; and having passed by their thrones, they shall make their humble adoration, and then kneeling at the faldstools set for them before their Chairs of Estate on the South side of the Altar, use some short private prayers; and after, sit down in their chairs.

The Recognition

The King and Queen being so placed, the Archbishop shall turn to the East part of the Theatre, and after, together with the Lord Chancellor, Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord High Constable and Earl Marshal (Garter King of Arms preceding them), shall go to the other three sides of the Theatre in this order, South, West, and North, and at every of the four sides shall with a loud voice speak to the People; and the King in the meantime, standing up by his chair, shall turn and show himself unto the People at every of the four sides of the Theatre as the Archbishop is at every of them, the Archbishop saying:

SIRS, I here present unto you King George, the undoubted King of this Realm: Wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage and service, Are you willing to do the same?

The People signify their willingness and joy, by loud and repeated acclamations, all with one voice crying out.
God save King George.
Then the trumpets shall sound, The Bible, Paten and Chalice shall be brought by the Bishops who had borne them, and placed upon the Altar.

The Lords who carry in procession the Regalia, except those who carry the Swords, shall come near to the

Altar, and present in order every one what he carries to the Archbishop, who shall deliver them to the Dean of Westminster, to be by him placed upon the Altar.

The Oath

The Archbishop shall go to the King, and standing before him, administer the Coronation Oath, first asking the King.

Sir, is Your Majesty willing to take the Oath?
And the King answering,
I am willing.

The Archbishop shall minister the questions; and the King, having a book in his hands, shall answer each question.

Then the King arising out of his chair, supported as before, and assisted by the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Sword of State being carried before him, shall go to the Altar, and being uncovered, make his solemn Oath in the sight of all the people, to observe the premises: laying his right hand upon the Holy Gospel in the great Bible (which was before carried in the procession and is now brought from the Altar by the Archbishop, and tendered to him as he kneels upon the steps), saying these words:

The things which I have here before promised, I will perform, and keep.

So help me God.

Then the King shall kiss the Book and sign the Oath.

The Beginning of the Communion Service

Then the Archbishop shall begin the Communion Service, saying:
The Lord be with you.
And with thy spirit.

Let us pray.
The Epistle.

To be read by one of the Bishops.
The Gospel.

To be read by another Bishop, the King and Queen with the people standing.

Then shall be sung the Creed, "I believe in one God, etc.," the King and Queen with the people standing as before.

The Sermon

At the end of the Creed one of the Bishops shall be ready in the pulpit, placed against the pillar at the north-east corner of the Theatre, and begin the Sermon, which is to be short.

And whereas the King was uncovered during the beginning of the Communion Service; when the Sermon begins he shall put on his cap of crimson velvet turned up with ermine, and so continue to the end.

On his right hand shall stand the Bishop of Durham, and beyond him, on the same side, the Lords that carry the Swords; on his left hand the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and the Lord Great Chamberlain.

The two Bishops that support the Queen shall stand on either side of her.

On the north side of the Altar shall sit the Archbishop in a purple velvet chair; and the other Bishops along the north side of the wall, betwixt him and the pulpit. On the south side, east of the King's chair, nearest to the Altar, shall be the Dean of Westminster, the rest of the Bishops who bear any part in the Service, and the Prebendaries of Westminster.

The Anointing.
The King and the Queen kneeling at their faldstools, the Archbishop shall begin the hymn, "Veni Creator Spiritus," and the Choir shall sing it out.

This being ended, the Archbishop shall say this prayer:

O Lord, Holy Father, who by anointing with Oil didst of old make and consecrate kings, priests, and prophets, to teach and govern thy people Israel: Bless and sanctify thy chosen servant George, who by our office and ministry is now to be anointed with this Oil, and consecrated King of this Realm: Strengthen him, O Lord, with the Holy

Ghost the Comforter: confirm and establish him with thy free and princely Spirit, the Spirit of wisdom and government, the Spirit of counsel and ghostly strength, the Spirit of knowledge and true godliness, and fill him, O Lord, with the Spirit of thy holy fear, now and for ever. Amen.

This prayer being ended, the choir shall sing:

Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet anointed Solomon king; and all the people rejoiced and said: God save the king, Long live the king, May the king live for ever. Amen. Hallelujah.

In the meantime, the King, rising from his devotions, having been disrobed of his crimson robe by the Lord Great Chamberlain, and having taken off his cap of state, shall go before the Altar, supported and attended as before.

The King shall sit down in King Edward's Chair (placed in the midst of the area over against the Altar, with a faldstool before it), wherein he is to be anointed. Four Knights of the Garter shall hold over him a rich pall of silk, or cloth of gold: The Dean of Westminster, taking the Ampulla and Spoon from off the Altar, shall hold them ready, pouring some of the holy Oil into the Spoon, and with it the Archbishop shall anoint the King in the form of a cross:

1. On the crown of the head, saying,

Be thy Head anointed with holy Oil, kings, priests, and prophets were anointed.

2. On the breast, saying,

Be thy Breast anointed with holy Oil.

3. On the palms of both the hands, saying,

Be thy hands anointed with holy Oil.

And as Solomon was anointed king by Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet, so be you anointed, blessed, and consecrated King over this People, whom the Lord your God hath given you to rule and govern, in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Then shall the Dean of Westminster lay the Ampulla and Spoon upon the Altar; and the King kneeling, the Archbishop standing shall say a Blessing over him:

This prayer being ended, the King shall arise and sit down again in King Edward's Chair; while the Knights of the Garter give back the pall to the Lord Chamberlain; the Dean of Westminster shall put upon His Majesty the Colubine Signet and the Supertunica or close pall of cloth of gold, together with a Girdle of the same.

The Presenting of the Spurs and Sword, and the Girding and Oblation of the said Sword.

The Spurs shall be brought from the Altar by the Dean of Westminster, and delivered to the Lord Great Chamberlain; who, kneeling down, shall touch His Majesty's heels therewith, and send them back to the Altar.

Then the Lord who carries the Sword of State, delivering to the Lord Chamberlain the said Sword (which is thereupon deposited in the traverse in Saint Edward's Chapel), shall receive from the Lord Chamberlain, in lieu thereof, another provided for the King to be girt withal, which he shall deliver to the Archbishop; and the Archbishop shall lay it on the Altar, saying the following prayer:

HEAR our prayers, O Lord, we beseech thee, and so direct and support thy servant King GEORGE, who is now to be girt with this Sword, that he may not bear it in vain; but may use it as the minister of God for the terror and punishment of evildoers, and for the protection and encouragement of those that do well, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Then shall the Archbishop take the Sword from off the Altar, and deliver it into the King's right hand,

the Archbishop of York and the Bishops of London and Winchester and other Bishops assisting and going along with him; and the King holding it, the Archbishop shall say:

RECEIVE this kingly Sword, brought now from the Altar of God, and delivered to you by the hands of us the Bishops and servants of God, though unworthy.

The King standing up, the Sword shall be girt about him by the Lord Great Chamberlain; and then, the King sitting down, the Archbishop shall say:

WITH this Sword do Justice, stop the growth of iniquity, protect the holy Church of God, help and defend widows and orphans, restore the things that are gone to decay, maintain the things that are restored, punish and reform what is amiss, and confirm what is in good order; that doing these things you may be glorious in all virtue, and so faithfully serve our Lord Jesus Christ in this life, that you may reign for ever with him in the life which is to come.

Then the King, rising up, shall ungird his Sword, and, going to the Altar, offer it there on the seaboard, and then return and sit down in King Edward's Chair; and the Peer, who first received the Sword, shall offer the price of it, namely, one hundred shillings, and having thus redeemed it, shall receive it from the Dean of Westminster, from off the Altar, and draw it out of the seaboard, and carry it naked before His Majesty during the rest of the solemnity.

Then the Bishops who have assisted during the offering shall return to their places.

The Investing with the Armill and Royal Robe, and the Delivery of the Orb

Then the King arising, the Armill and Robe Royal or Pall of gold, shall be delivered by the Master of the Robes to the Dean of Westminster, and by him put upon the King standing; the Lord Great Chamberlain fastening the clasps. Then shall the King sit down, and the Orb with the Cross shall be brought from the Altar by the Dean of Westminster and delivered into the King's hand by the Archbishop pronouncing this Blessing and exhortation:

RECEIVE this Imperial Robe, and Orb; and the Lord your God endue you with knowledge and wisdom, with majesty and with power from on high, the Lord embrace you with his mercy on every side; the Lord clothe you with the robe of righteousness, and with the garments of salvation. And when you see this Orb thus set under the Cross, remember that the whole world is subject to the Power and Empire of Christ our Redeemer.

Then shall the King deliver his Orb to the Dean of Westminster, to be by him laid on the Altar.

The Investiture per Annulum at Baculum

Then the Keeper of the Jewel House shall deliver to the Archbishop the King's Ring, in which a table jewel is ensigned: the Archbishop shall put it on the fourth finger of His Majesty's right hand, and say:

RECEIVE this Ring, the ensign of kingly dignity, and of defence of the Catholic Faith; and as you are this day solemnly invested in the government of this earthly kingdom, so may you be sealed with that Spirit of promise, which is the earnest of an heavenly inheritance, and reign with him who is the blessed and only Potentate, to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen.

Then shall the Dean of Westminster bring the Sceptre with the Cross and the Sceptre with the Dove to the Archbishop.

The Glove, presented by the Lord of the Manor of Worsop, being put on, the Archbishop shall deliver the Sceptre with the Cross into the King's right hand, saying,

RECEIVE the Royal Sceptre, the ensign of kingly power and justice.



present unto you KING GEORGE

And then shall he deliver the Sceptre with the Dove into the King's left hand, and say:

RECEIVE the Rod of equity and mercy: and God, from whom all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works do proceed, direct and assist you in the administration and exercise of all those powers which he hath given you. Be so merciful that you be not too remiss: so execute justice that you forget not mercy. Punish the wicked, protect and cherish the just, and lead your people in the way wherein they should go.

The Lord of the Manor of Work-sop may support His Majesty's right arm.

The Putting On of the Crown

The Archbishop, standing before the Altar, shall take the Crown into his hands, and laying it again before him upon the Altar, he shall say:

GOD, the crown of the faithful: Bless we beseech thee and sanctify this thy servant **GEORGE** our King: and as thou dost this day set a Crown of pure gold upon his head, so enrich his royal heart with thine abundant grace, and crown him with all princely virtues, through the King eternal Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Then the King sitting down in King Edward's Chair, the Archbishop, assisted with other Bishops, shall come from the Altar: the Dean of Westminister shall bring the Crown, and the Archbishop taking it of him shall reverently put it upon the King's head. At the sight whereof the people, with loud and repeated shouts, shall cry, **GOD SAVE THE KING**: the Peers and Kings of Arms shall trumpet shall sound, and by a signal given, the great guns at the Tower shall be shot off.

The acclamation ceasing, the Archbishop shall go on, and say:

GOD crown you with a crown of glory and righteousness, that by the ministry of this our benediction, having a right faith and manifold fruit of good works, you may obtain the crown of an everlasting kingdom by the gift of him whose kingdom endureth for ever. Amen.

Then shall the choir sing:

COMFORTARE
Be strong and play the man, keep the Commandments of the Lord thy God, and walk in His ways.

The Presenting of the Holy Bible

Then shall the Dean of Westminister take the Holy Bible from off the Altar, and deliver it to the Archbishop, who shall present it to the King, first saying these words to him:

OUR gracious King: we present you with this Book, the most valuable thing that this world affords. Here is wisdom: this is the royal Law; these are the lively Oracles of God.

Then shall the King deliver back the Bible to the Archbishop, who shall give it to the Dean of Westminister, to be reverently placed again upon the holy Altar: and the Archbishop of York and the Bishops shall return to their places.

The Benediction

And now the King having been thus anointed and crowned, and having received all the ensigns of royalty, the Archbishop shall solemnly bless him: and the Archbishop of York and all the Bishops, with the rest of the Peers, shall follow every part of the Benediction with a loud and hearty Amen.

THE Lord bless you and keep you: and as he hath made you King over his people, so may he prosper you in this world, and make you partake of his eternal felicity in the world to come. Amen.

The Lord give you a fruitful Country and plentiful seasons; victorious fleets and armies, and a quiet Empire; a faithful Senate, wise and upright counsellors and magistrates, a loyal nobility, and a dutiful gentry; a pious and learned and useful clergy; an honest, peaceable, and obedient commonalty. Amen.

Then shall the Archbishop turn to the people, and say:

AND the same Lord God Almighty grant, that the Clergy, and Nobles assembled here for this great and solemn service, and together with them all the people of the land, fearing God, and honouring the King, may by the merciful superintendency of the divine Providence, and the vigilant care of our gracious Sovereign, continually enjoy peace, plenty, and prosperity: through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom, with the eternal Father, and God the Holy Ghost, be glory in the Church, world without end. Amen.

The Inthronisation

Then shall the King go to his Throne, and be lifted up into it by the Archbishop, and Bishops, and other Peers of the Kingdom, and being Inthronized, or placed therein, all the Great Officers, those that bear the Swords and the Sceptres, and the Nobles who carried the other Regalia,

shall stand round about the steps of the Throne: and the Archbishop standing before the King, shall say:

STAND firm and hold fast from henceforth the seat and state of royal and imperial dignity, which is this day delivered unto you in the Name and by the authority of Almighty God, and by the hands of us the Bishops and servants of God, though unworthy: And as you see us to approach nearer to God's Altar, so vouchsafe the more graciously to continue to us your royal favour, and protection. And the Lord God Almighty, whose ministers we are, and the stewards of his mysteries, establish your Throne in righteousness, that it may stand fast for evermore, like as the sun before him, and as the faithful witness in heaven. Amen.

The Homage

The Exhortation being ended, all the Princes and Peers then present shall do their Homage publicly and solemnly unto the King.

The Archbishop first shall kneel down before His Majesty's knees, and the rest of the Bishops shall kneel in their places: and they shall do their Homage together, for the shortening of the ceremony, the Archbishop saying:

I COSMO Archbishop of Canterbury [and so every one of the rest, I X. Bishop of X., repeating the rest audibly after the Archbishop] will be faithful and true, and faith and truth will bear unto you our Sovereign Lord, and your heirs Kings of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defenders of the Faith, and Emperors of India. And I will do, and truly acknowledge, the service of the lands which I claim to hold of you, as in right of the Church. So help me God.

Then shall the Archbishop kiss the King's left cheek.
Then the Duke of Gloucester, taking off his Coronet, shall kneel down before His Majesty's knees, the rest of the Princes of the Blood Royal, being Peers of the Realm, kneeling in their places, taking off their Coronets, and pronouncing the words of Homage after him, the Duke saying:

I HENRY Duke of Gloucester do become your liege man of life and limb, and of earthly worship; and faith and truth I will bear unto you, to live and die, against all manner of folks. So help me God.

Then shall the Princes of the Blood Royal, being Peers of the Realm, arising severally touch the Crown on His Majesty's head and kiss His Majesty's left cheek. After which the other Peers of the Realm, who are then in their seats, shall kneel down, put off their Coronets, and do their Homage, headed by the Duke of Norfolk, and so the Marquesses, the Earls, the Viscounts, and the Barons, severally in their places, the first of other Order kneeling before His Majesty, and the others of his Order who are near His Majesty also kneeling in their places, and all of his Order saying after him.

I X. Duke, or Earl, &c., of X. do become your liege man of life and limb, and of earthly worship; and faith and truth I will bear unto you, to live and die, against all manner of folks. So help me God.

The Peers having done their Homage, the first of each Order, putting off his Coronet, shall singly ascend the throne, and stretching forth his hand, touch the Crown on His Majesty's head, as promising by that ceremony for himself and his Order to be ever ready to support it with all their power; and then shall he kiss the King's cheek.

While the Princes and Peers are thus doing their Homage, the King if he thinks good, shall deliver his Sceptre with the Cross and the Dove, to some one near to the Blood Royal, or to the Lords that carried them in the procession, or to any other that he pleaseth to assign, to hold them by him.

And the Bishops that support the King in the procession may also case him, by supporting the Crown, as they shall be occasion.

HOMAGE ANTHEM

When the Homage is ended, the drums shall beat, and the trumpets sound, and all the people shout, crying out:

God save King **GEORGE**.
Long live King **GEORGE**.
May the King live for ever.

The solemnity of the King's Coronation being thus ended, the Archbishop shall leave the King in his Throne and go to the Altar.

The Queen's Coronation

The Queen shall arise and go to the steps of the Altar, supported by two Bishops, and there kneel down, whilst the Archbishop saith a prayer.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, who Anoints and Crowns the King.



This prayer being ended, the Queen shall arise and come to the place of her anointing: which is to be at a faldstool set for that purpose before the Altar, between the steps and King Edward's Chair. There shall she kneel down, and four Peers, appointed for that service, holding a rich pall of cloth of gold over her, the Archbishop shall pour the holy Oil upon the crown of her head, saying these words:

IN the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: Let the anointing with this Oil increase your honour, and the grace of God's Spirit establish you, for ever and ever. Amen.

Then shall the Archbishop receive from the Keeper of the Jewel House the Queen's Ring, and put it upon the fourth finger of her right hand, saying:

RECEIVE this Ring, the seal of a sincere faith, and God, to whom belongeth all power and dignity, prosper you in this your honour, and grant you therein long to continue, fearing him always, and always doing such things as shall please him, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Then the Archbishop shall take the Crown from off the Altar into his hands, and reverently set it upon the Queen's head, saying:

RECEIVE the Crown of glory, honour, and joy: And God, the crown of the faithful, who by our Episcopal hands (though unworthy), doth this day set a crown of pure gold upon your head, enrich your royal heart with his abundant grace, and crown you with all princely virtues in this life, and with everlasting gladness in the life that is to come, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Queen being crowned all the Peers shall put on their coronets.

Then shall the Archbishop put the Sceptre into the Queen's right hand, and the Ivory Rod with the Dove into her left hand; and say this prayer:

O LORD, the giver of all perfection: Grant unto this thy servant **ELIZABETH** our Queen, that by the powerful and mild influence of her piety and virtue, she may attain the high dignity which she hath obtained, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Queen being thus anointed, and crowned, and having received all her ornaments, shall arise and go from the Altar: supported by her two Bishops, and so up to the Theatre. And as she passeth by the King on his throne, she shall bow herself reverently to His Majesty, and then be conducted to her own throne, and without any further ceremony take her place in it.

The Communion

Then shall the organ play, and the choir sing the Offertory.

O hearken Thou unto the voice of my calling, my King, and my God, for unto Thee will I make my prayer.

In the meanwhile the King and Queen shall deliver their Sceptres to the Lords who had previously borne them, and descend from their thrones, supported and attended as before; and go to the steps of the Altar, where, taking off their Crowns, which they shall deliver to the Lord Great Chamberlain and other appointed Officer to hold, they shall kneel down.

And first the King shall offer Bread and Wine for the Communion, which being brought out of Saint Edward's Chapel, and delivered into his hands (the Bread upon the Paten by the Bishop that read the Epistle and the Wine in the Chalice by the Bishop that read the Gospel), shall by the Archbishop be received from the King and reverently placed upon the Altar, and decently covered

with a fair linen cloth, the Archbishop first praying.

Then the King, kneeling as before, shall make his Oblation, offering a Pall or Altar-cloth delivered by the Officer of the Great Wardrobe to the Lord Great Chamberlain, and by him, kneeling, to His Majesty, and an Ingot or Wedge of Gold of a pound weight, which the Treasurer of the Household shall deliver to the Lord Great Chamberlain, and he to His Majesty: And the Archbishop, coming to him, shall receive and place them upon the Altar.

The Queen also at the same time shall make her Oblation of a Pall or Altar-cloth, and a mark weight of Gold, in like manner as the King.

Then shall the King and Queen return to their chairs, and kneel down at their faldstools, and the Archbishop shall say the prayer for the whole state of Christ's Church militant here in earth. Then follows the Exhortation, the general Confession, the Absolution, the Sanctus and the prayer of Consecration.

When the Archbishops, and Dean of Westminister, with the Bishops' Assistants (namely, the Preacher and those who have read the Epistle and the Gospel), have communicated in both kinds, the King and Queen shall advance to the steps of the Altar, and the Archbishop shall administer the Bread, and the Dean of Westminister the Cup, to them.

The King and Queen shall then put on their Crowns, and taking the Sceptres in their hands again, repair to their Thrones.

Then shall the Archbishop go on to the Post-Communion, and there shall be sung the Gloria and the Te Deum.

The Recess

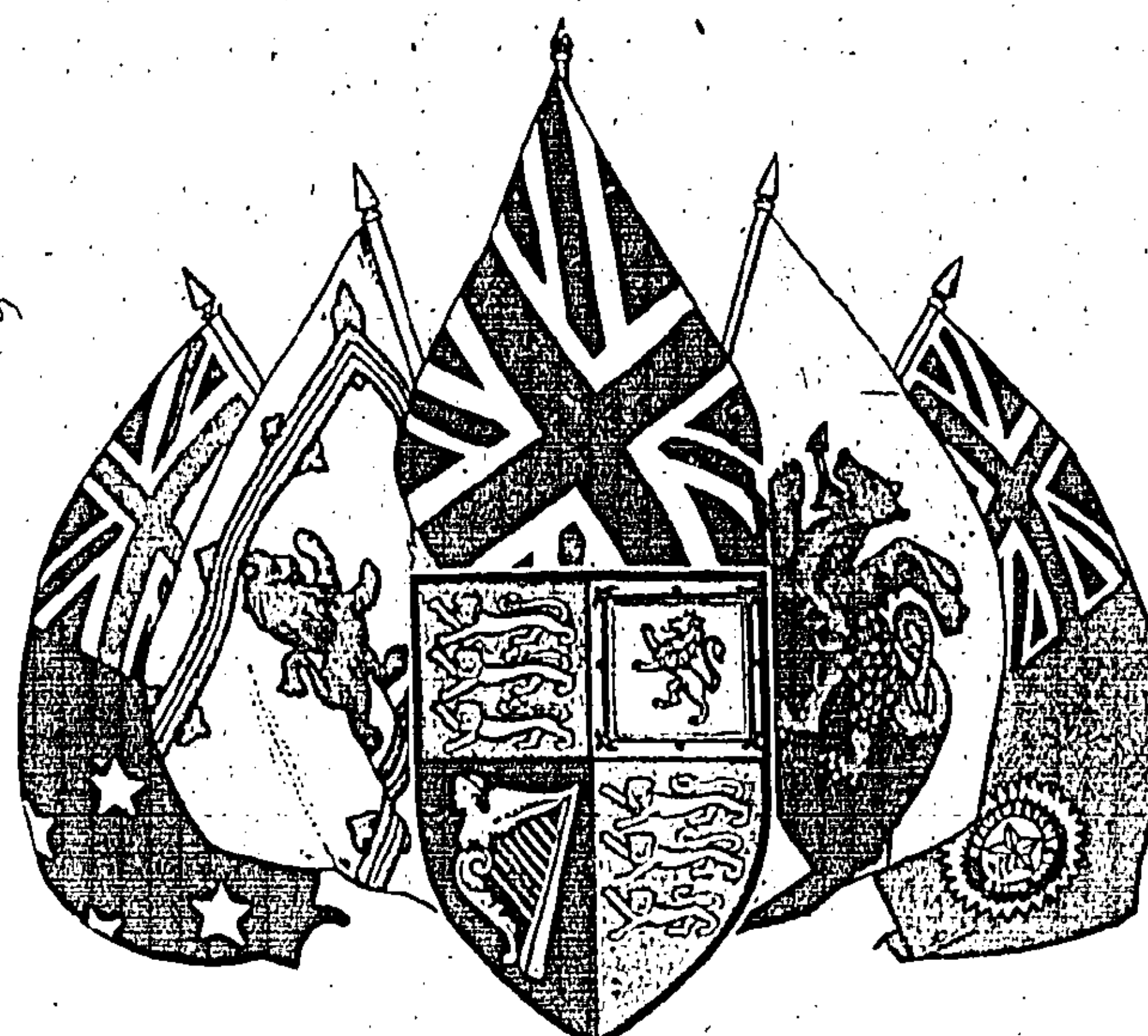
In the meantime the King, attended and accompanied as before, the four Swords being carried before him, shall descend from his throne crowned, and carrying his Sceptre and Rod in his hands, go into the area eastward of the Theatre, and pass on through the door on the South side of the Altar into Saint Edward's Chapel: and as they pass by the Altar the rest of the Regalia, lying upon it, are to be delivered by the Dean of Westminister to the Lords that entered them in the procession, and so they shall proceed in state into the Chapel. The Queen, at the same time descending, shall go in like manner into the same Chapel at the door on the North side of the Altar: bearing her Sceptre in her right hand, and her Ivory Rod in her left.

The King and Queen being come into the Chapel, the King, standing before the Altar, shall deliver the Sceptre with the Dove to the Archbishop, who shall lay it upon the Altar there. And the golden Spurs and Saint Edward's Staff are to be given into the hands of the Dean of Westminister, and by him laid there also.

The King shall then be disrobed of his Royal Robe of State, and arrayed in his Robe of purple velvet, and wearing his Imperial Crown, shall then receive, in his left hand the Orb from the Archbishop.

Then Their Majesties shall proceed through the Chapel to the West door of the Church, in the same way as they came, wearing their Crowns: the King bearing in his right hand the Sceptre with the Cross, and in his left the Orb; the Queen bearing in her right hand her Sceptre with the Cross, and in her left the Ivory Rod with the Dove; all Peers wearing their Coronets.

God save our gracious King.
Long live our noble King.
God save the King.
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Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the King.



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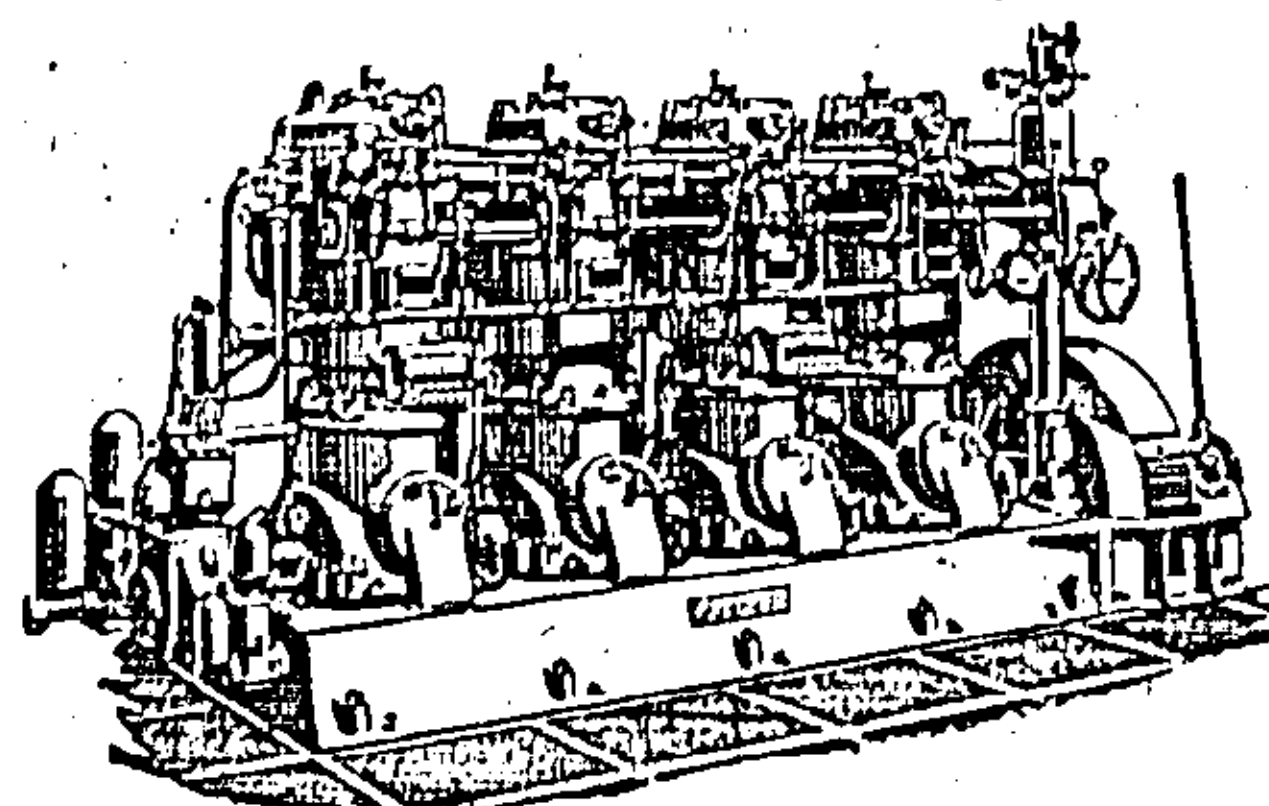
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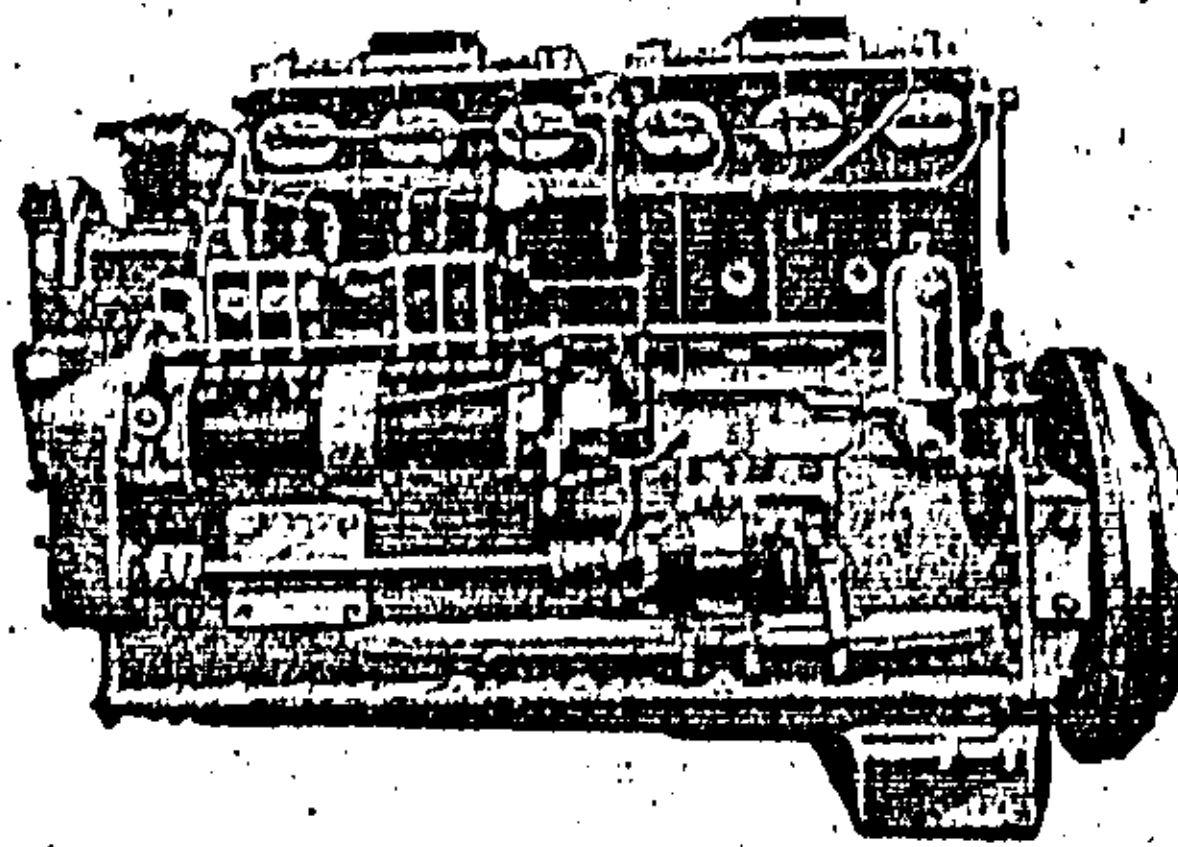
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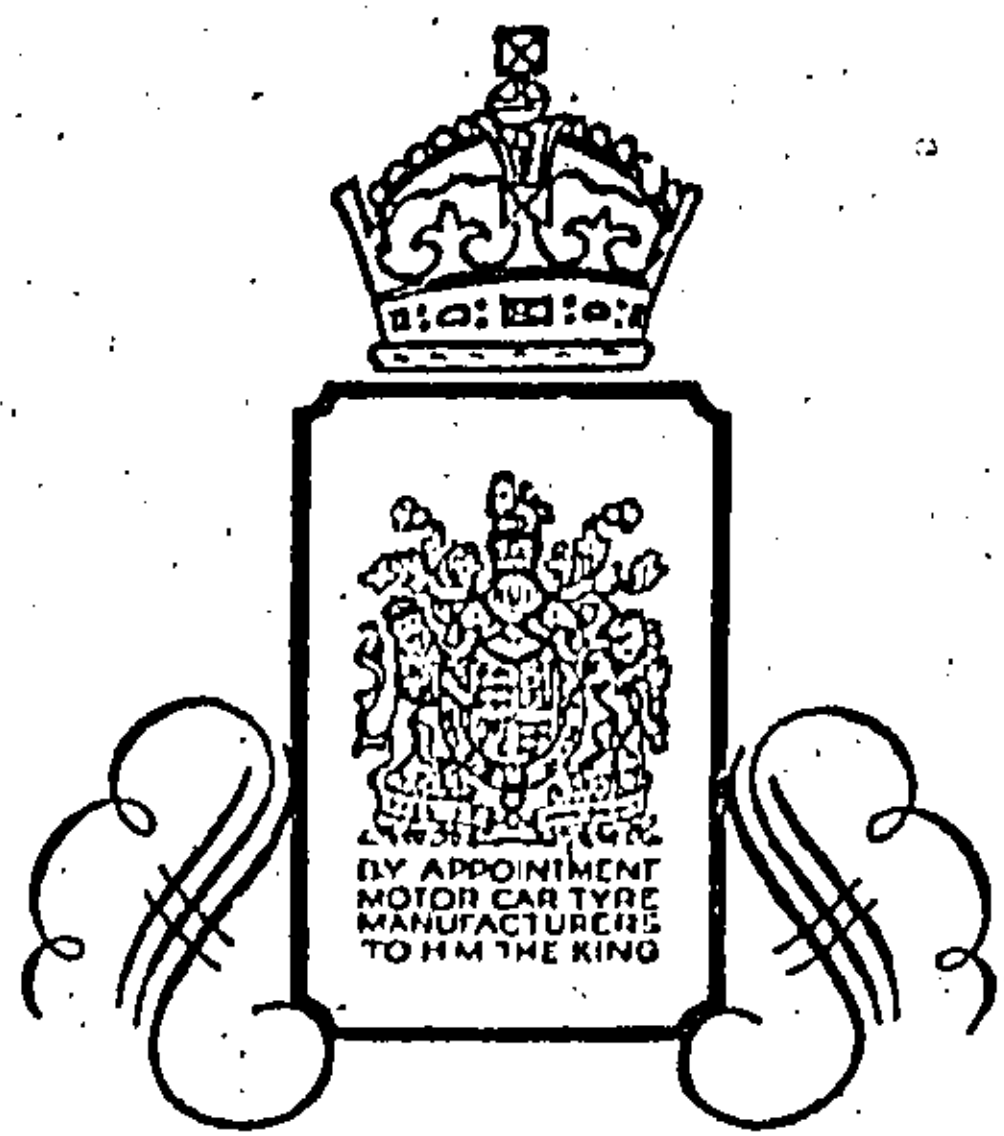
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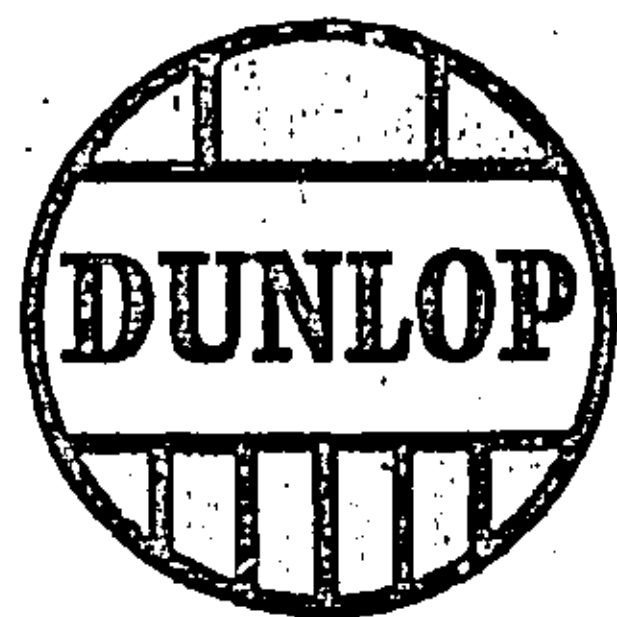
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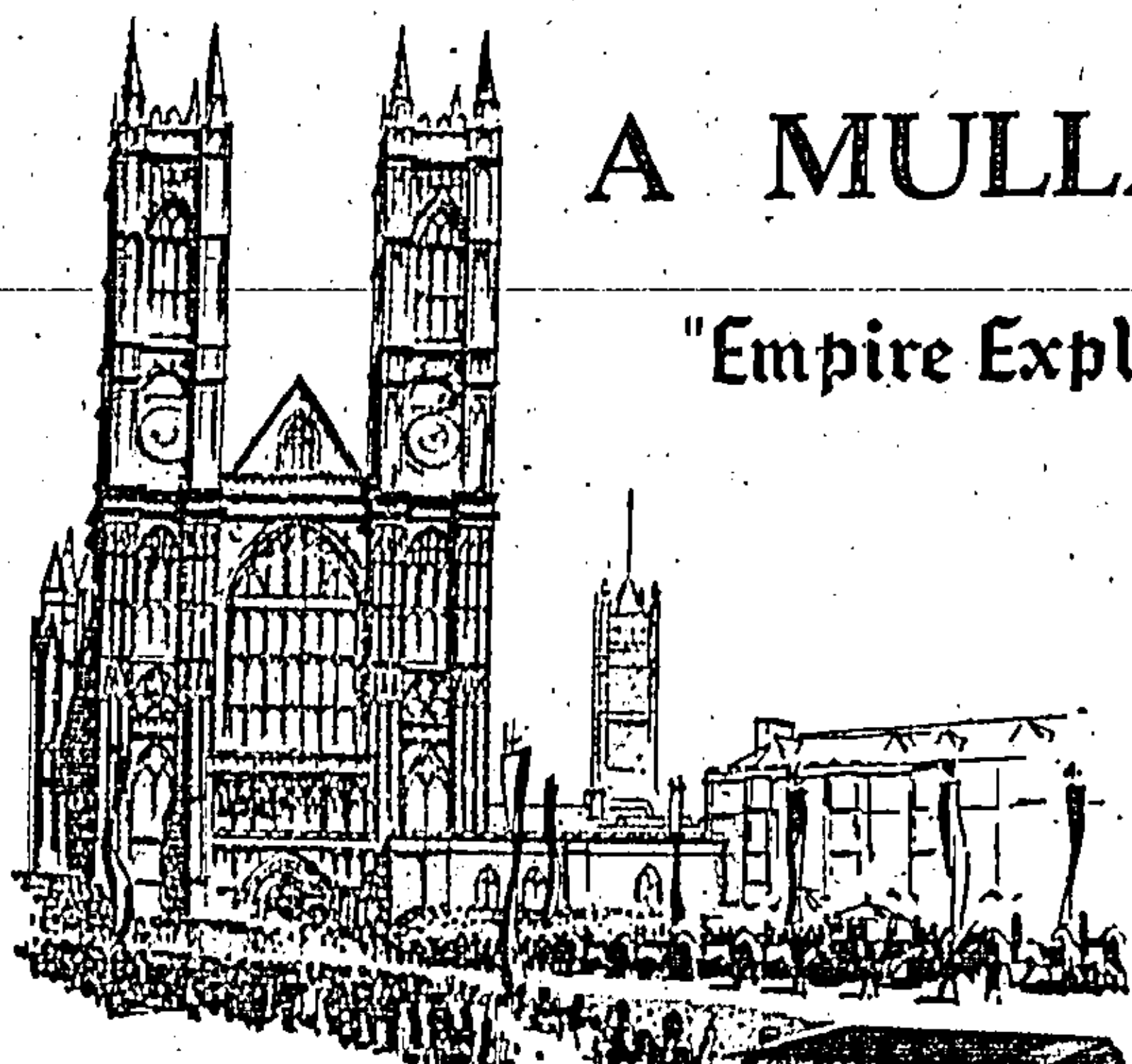


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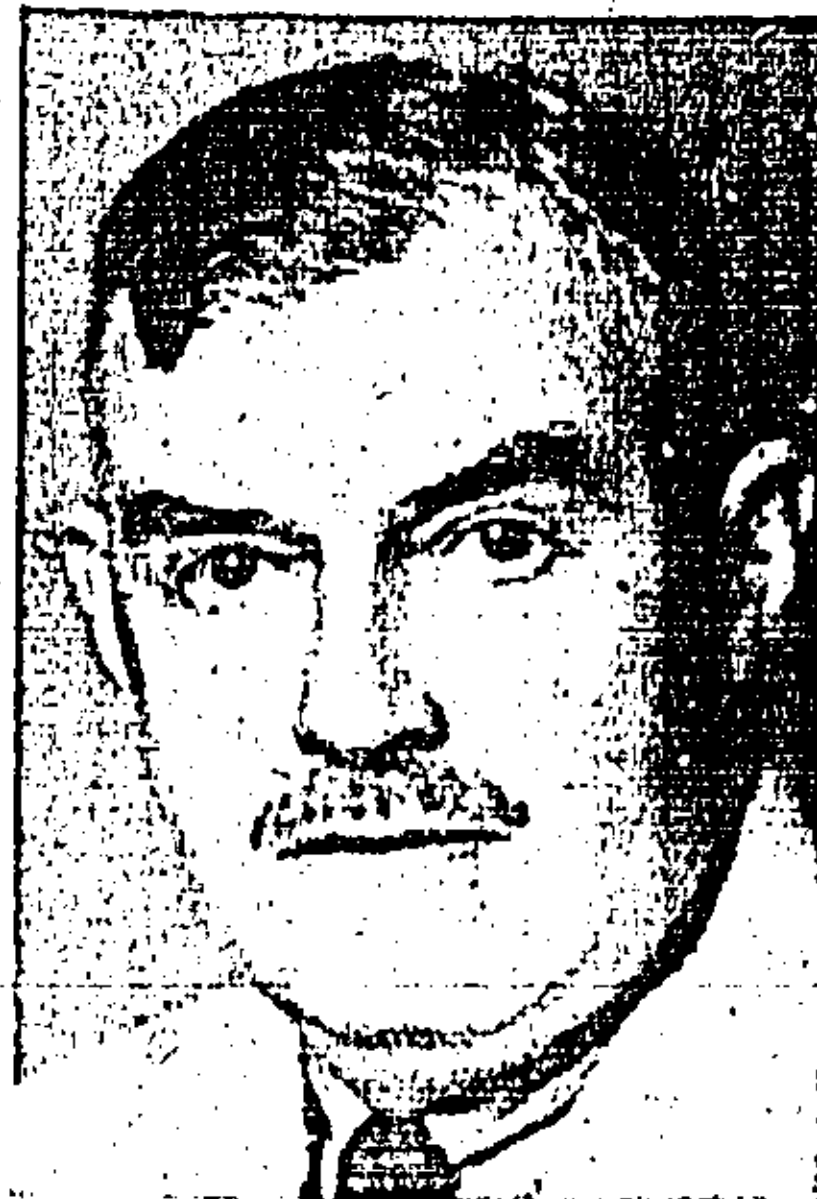
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THESE CITIZENS ARRANGED THE CORONATION CELEBRATIONS

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Vice Chairman of the Coronation Committee and Chairman of the Illuminations Sub-Committee.



HON. SIR H. E. POLLOCK
Chairman, Decorations and Church Services Sub-Committee.



MR. G. C. FELHAM
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MR. HO KOM-TONG
Executive Committee.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME OF CORONATION WEEK CELEBRATIONS IN H.K.

HONGKONG celebrations of the Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth will continue for a period of three days.

Chinese processions will be a feature of the celebrations, the official programme of which is as follows:
WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.

8 a.m.—Parade of Naval, Army and Air Force at the Happy Valley Race Course. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government will take the salute.

11 a.m.—Church Services. There will be no official Church Service in the sense that no official invitations will be sent, nor seats reserved in the Cathedral for officials.

Noon.—Royal Salute.

12.30 p.m.—Legislative Council meeting, to be broadcast through ZBW. A telegram of congratulations will be forwarded to His Majesty the King, and the Loyal Address from the community of Hongkong will be signed by all persons attending the meeting.

12.30 p.m.—Chinese procession.

2.30 p.m.—Chinese procession passes Government House.
8 p.m.—Illuminations switched on. Night-flying displays by R.A.F. 'planes. Fireworks display from 8 to 10 p.m.

9.30 p.m.—Reception at Government House.

10 p.m.—Coronation Ball at Government House.

11 p.m.—Bouquet of rockets from British warships in the harbour.

THURSDAY, MAY 13.

Noon.—Chinese procession through streets.

8 p.m.—Illuminations switched on.

8.30 p.m.—Chinese Lantern Procession.

9 p.m.—Lantern procession passes Government House. Gauze and golden dragons will be on display in this procession.
Night-flying exhibition by R.A.F. 'planes.

FRIDAY, MAY 14.

Noon.—Chinese procession through streets.

3 p.m.—Display of Combined Scouts, Hongkong Football Club Ground, Happy Valley.

8 p.m.—Chinese lantern procession.

An Intimate Article about Her Majesty the Queen, written when She was the Duchess of York

A REALLY HAPPY FAMILY

THE MARRIED LIFE OF THE QUEEN.

By Lady CYNTHIA ASQUITH

I WONDER whether even the most glittering film star has a wider circle of adorers than the Princess Elizabeth.

Photographs of the most celebrated and best-loved child in the world are to be found in almost every small dwelling-place all over the Empire, and requests for it never cease.

Of these requests that, with countless strange gifts sent from every square mile of the Dominions, flow in by every post she knows nothing, for her vast correspondence is dealt with downstairs.

Legions of little girls have been named after her, and so has every imaginable kind of object from chocolates and china to hospital wards. Her distinct little face adorns the Newfoundland six-cent stamp and in the furthest south the Union Jack now waves over Princess Elizabeth Land.

Smiled Strangers Into Slavery

FROM earliest infancy, this golden-haired Princess with the brilliant blue gaze captivated the crowds to whom she held out her arms in grateful delight. She did not delay to show that she had inherited her mother's instinctive courtesy; long before she could walk she knew how to smile strangers into slavery; and while still unable to speak she gave unmistakable signs of a laudable desire to set others at their ease.

In no phase of her life has shyness hampered her social gifts, and now that she has attained the age of ten, the poise and polish of her manner is really remarkable.

Yet not even the most extreme supporter of the "children-should-be-children" doctrine could possibly bring the charge of precocious sophistication against her spontaneous politeness. No cavalier, however determined, could accuse her of being unchildlike.

Some people seem to think that good behaviour in a child must denote lack of spirit, but one glance at the radiance and vivacity that ride sparkling in her eyes clears Princess Elizabeth from any suspicion of tameness.

Her merry, enterprising face, with its ripple of latent mischief, proclaims her bubbling and blessedly contagious good spirits; and her exquisite civility gives no sense of being imposed by excessive drill. One feels that example has prevailed where precept might well have been in vain.

Stooping over the cot in which her little grand-daughter lay,

Queen Mary once said: "I wish you were more like your dear little mother."

But if Princess Elizabeth does not resemble her mother in appearance I feel sure she is endowed with many of her qualities. Are not the same serenity, grace, radiance, and dignity already perceptible?

Those who know the Queen in her early childhood tell me the promise of the flower was already discernible in the bud, and that it was, almost as though she had some premonition of her destiny and was rehearsing for the part she was one day to play, so assiduously did she practise her good manners.

She, before her daughter, proved that naughtiness is not the only outlet to an exceptionally high vitality, for her governess declared her "Always lively, but always good."

She Loved

To Let's "Pretend"

WITH her shining, floss-silk curls, dark-lashed eyes of brilliant blue, and complexion of transparent fairness, Princess Elizabeth is orthodoxly as well as attractively pretty.

The first time I visited her she was very, very young—still at the stage of having to plant each foot in turn on the same step all the way down the stairs, swaying in her gait, and talking of herself in the third person.

Even then one was intensely aware of her small presence; she entered the room with very definite dignity, and was graciously pleased to be amiable. Whenever she saw that her visitor was trying, however feebly, to be funny a radiant smile rewarded the effort.

Having patiently heard me through a long repertory of farmyard and steam-engine imitations, she deftly relieved me of my handbag, and displayed a precocious sense of the proper use of all its contents. Spectacles were popped on to the tiny nose, pennies pocketed, lozenges posted through her teeth, the mirror ogled, and face powder dexterously applied.

The next time I visited her I found a very nimble girl in full possession of her "let's pretend" faculties.

It was at once decided that I should be her pony, and in the strenuous and enjoyable half-hour that followed I was thoroughly well exercised.

Walking was not recognised as a permissible pace for a pony. A non-stop gallop, punctuated by high jumps, was exacted.

Entirely immersed in her role of rider, she only broke off for two moments to use the telephone at her mother's request. This instrument she handled with expert technique; pressing the receiver to her curls, she said in her crystal voice: "Please bring down the Princess



Margaret," and rushed back to her panting "pony."

Visitors to Windsor have vivid memories of her when she could first run, tearing along the interminable corridors to wrap herself round King George V's knees.

Grandfather and granddaughter were always boon companions. In fact, her large court held no more devoted slave than King George V.

Amongst other liberties, she has been known to sweep all his food off his plate to give it to her little dog, and once both were discovered flat on the floor searching under a sofa. "We are looking for her hair-slide," explained the King.

Instead of being resented as a disturbing intruder, Princess Margaret Rose was welcomed by her sister as an enchanting new possession—a magic doll, surpassing the wildest dreams of Christmas Eve.

Pleasantly puffed-up with tender pride in the little sister given her to take care of, Princess Elizabeth's sense of protectiveness was kindled and her willing feet gently placed on the most admirable training ground for gentleness, patience, and forbearance. Thus the new baby, greeted though she was by blazing bonfires, aroused no jealousy, but was taken straight to her sister's heart.

The Queen's

Work For Mothers

EVER since the Queen married, each post brought requests that she should, as Duchess of York, become the Patroness or President of several societies.

All these requests were carefully considered before they were answered. Never content to be a mere figurehead, she would not allow her name to be associated with any concern in which she was unable to play an active part.

To accept the office of President is, she rightly considered, to undertake a serious responsibility, and this she never does without making exhaustive inquiries into the purpose and methods of the society in question.

To her the role of President involves industrious service. A glance at her engagement books shows how often she is engaged in this service.

So large a proportion of her time is devoted to the obligations she has incurred that no attempt can be made to describe her life without an account of a few of the most important societies with which she is associated: an account which will include glimpses of her in her official capacities and personal

impressions culled from various first-hand witnesses of the discharge of her diverse duties.

It seems appropriate to start the list with an organisation concerned with the beginning of life.

In the healthy air of Highgate stands a beautiful Jacobean building called Cromwell House, and I advise anyone interested in the welfare of the very latest generation to visit this, the wonderfully picturesque headquarters of The Mothercraft Training Society.

One of the most interesting and admirable enterprises with which the Duchess was intimately concerned is the St. Marylebone Association, a gallant attack levelled against the standing disgrace of the London slums.

The appalling problems presented by the slums have only recently aroused the painful interest long their due.

Even now, though we in England realise the national disgrace of the fact that within a mile or so of our own homes vast numbers of our fellow creatures are living in conditions none of us would dream of tolerating for our animals, the difficulties of clearing the slums are so immense that most of us, however alive to the disgrace, find the problem too difficult to tackle.

Fortunately there are always some human beings who, undismayed by difficulty and discouraged by jeers, will straightway set to work to clear the nearest patch, in spite of its relative smallness to the vast area they must leave unredeemed; a relative smallness to which idle pessimists persistently draw attention.

Actuated by this crusading spirit, in 1927 a few friends founded the St. Marylebone Housing Association and launched a tireless attack on the hideous squalor of Lissom Grove.

The Duchess of York was approached by the new Association and asked to give her support to their enterprise.

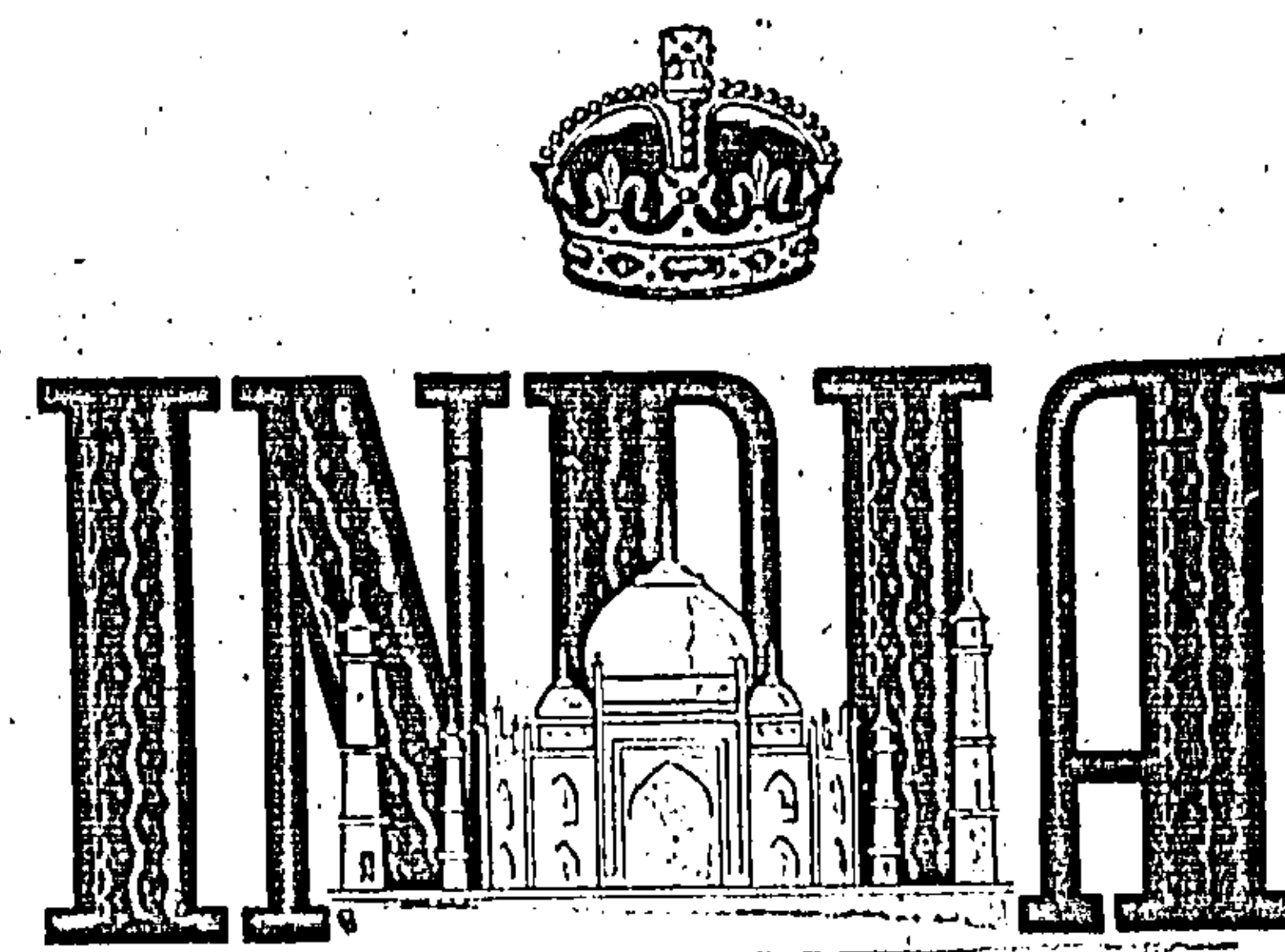
After making the most careful inquiries into the existing conditions under which the tenants of Lissom Grove were living and the schemes for rebuilding this slum she gladly consented.

It was settled that she should lay the foundation stone of the first block of flats as soon as the site should be ready for building.

Many difficulties had first to be overcome. The purchase of the land had been a severe financial strain on the small means of the group of reformers, and the expense of clearing away the enormous

(Continued on Page 10.)

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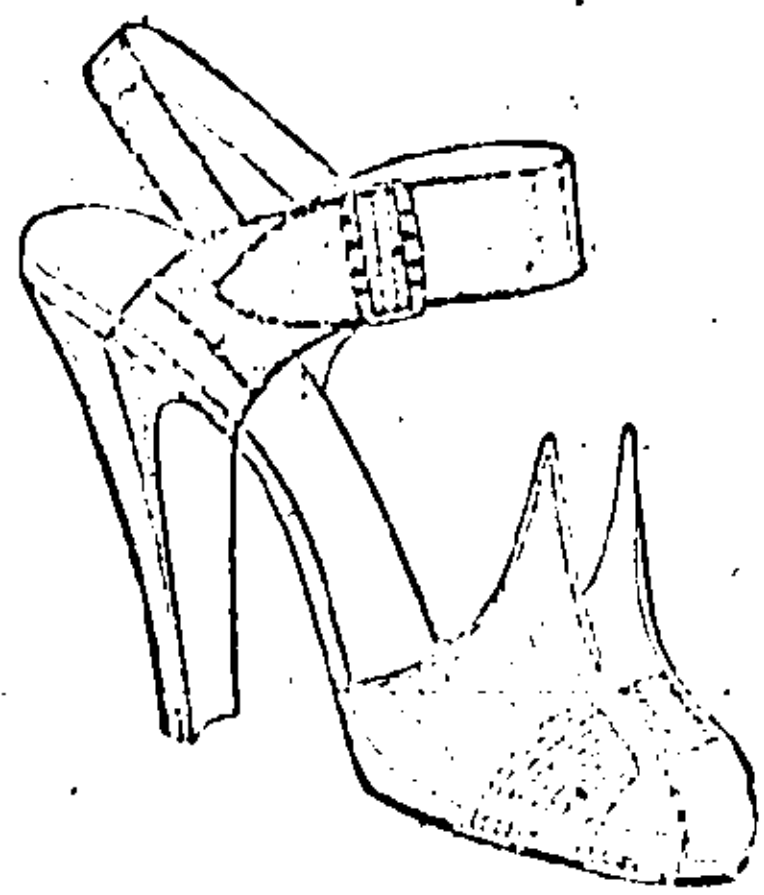
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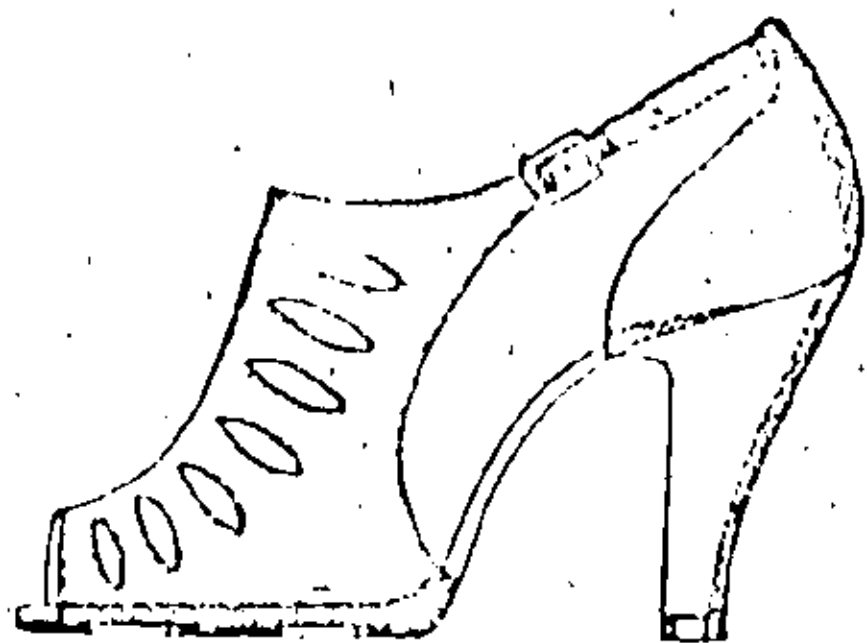
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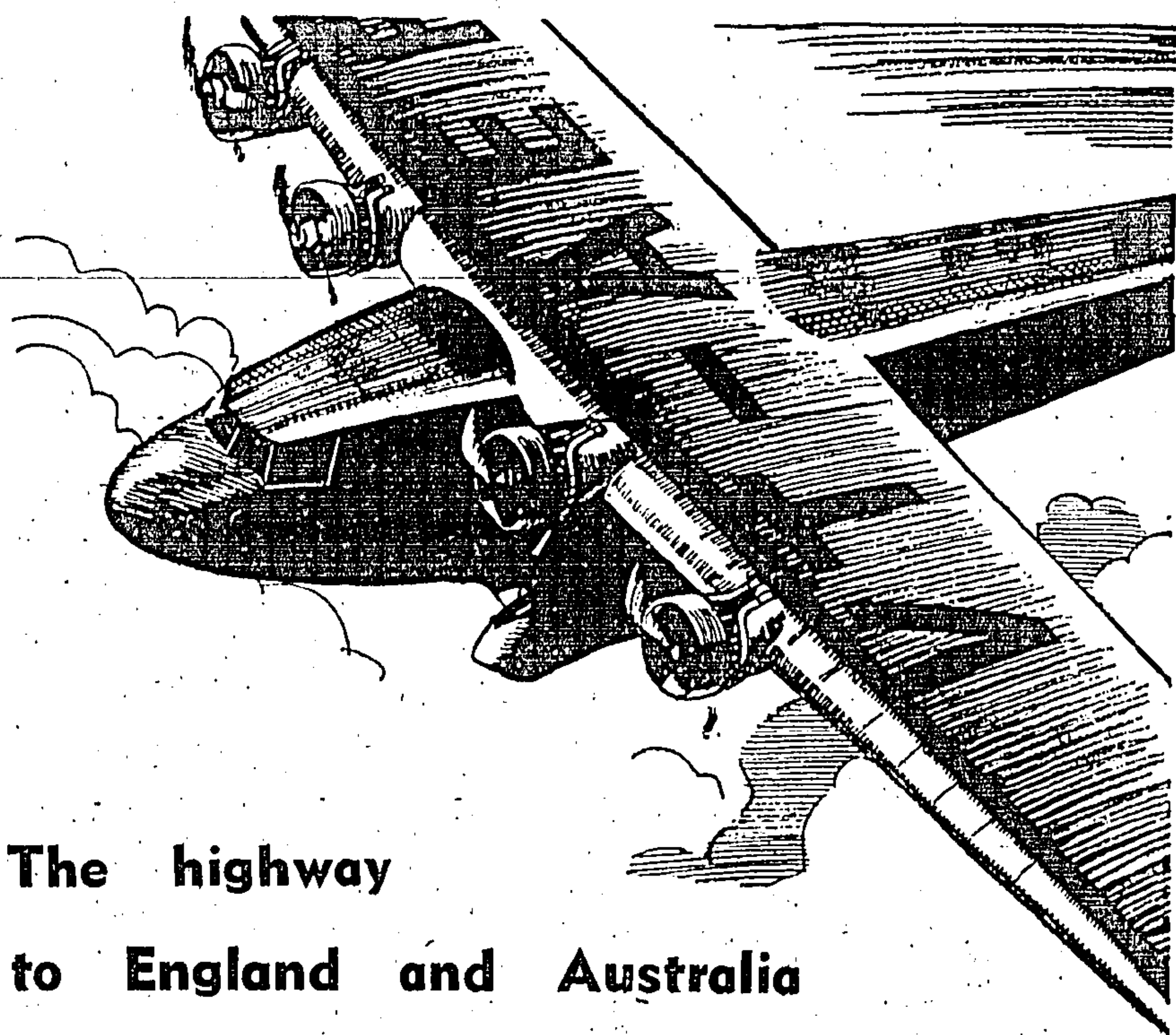


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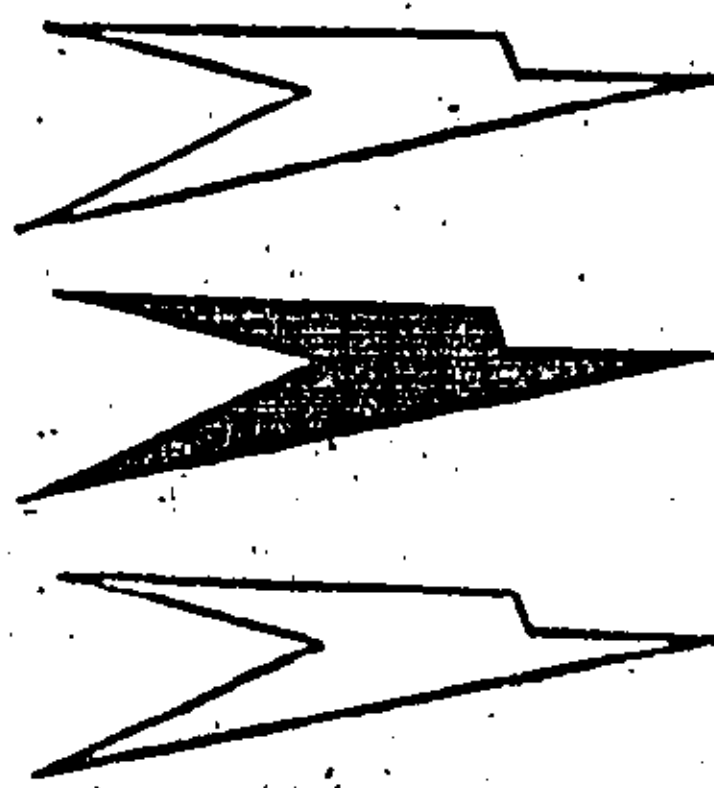


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Queen Mary will see her Son Crowned

By

Jane Howard

THE Empire rejoices that Queen Mary decided to be present in Westminster Abbey to-day.

Queen Mary has her own special place in the affections of the people. It is just over a year ago that she addressed a message to the people of the Nation and the Empire. It was during the early days of her widowhood. "I trust," she said, "that with God's help I may still be able to continue some part at least of the service which for forty-two years of happy married life we tried together to give to this land and Empire. During the coming years with all the changes which they must bring, you will, I know, let me have a place in your thoughts and prayers."

The events of the past year have dealt Queen Mary heavy blows. The sorrow that afflicted the whole Empire fell upon her directly with pitiless force. More than ever did she have a place in the thoughts and prayers of the people. Now it is her turn to rejoice with her people at the Coronation of her son King George VI and his consort, Queen Elizabeth. She will inevitably remember her own crowning in this same Westminster Abbey in 1911, but it will be in gladness, a joy shared by all that she is present on this wonderful occasion.

Deep Affection

It is well known that a very deep affection exists between Queen Elizabeth and the Queen Mother. That affection doubtless rests upon the solid foundation of similar fine qualities which both possess. First among these is the essential fitness for the high office to which at different, troubled times, each has been called.

Neither the Queen Mother, as a daughter of the Duchess of Teck, and, in her early days, a very 'junior' Princess, nor Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, in her quiet girlhood, could easily have dreamed true dreams of her great future. The consort of King George VI has yet to win her Queenly laurels, though none can doubt her ultimate triumph. If she follows in the steps of her beloved predecessor.

Long ago, the Queen Mother proved her worth. As a rather shy and serious young woman, she struggled through her apprenticeship at the Court of St. James, first under the wing of an awe-inspiring Queen Victoria, and, later, of Queen Alexandra and her brilliant husband. But there was to be ample repayment for such patient learning. When, in 1910, as Princess of Wales, she was called to take her place on the throne, it was to find herself very soon complete mistress of the art of Queenship.

Strong Sense of Duty

THE Court of King George V and Queen Mary was not as rigorously disciplined as the Victorian Court. Nor was it as inconspicuously gay as the Edwardian. Queen Mary believed in moderation; in the middle course. She wanted her people and her children to be as free as possible and to enjoy themselves.

Some of the old ways of life might be too strict; but some of the new were too lax. For everyone there were duties to be fulfilled. She saw to it that hers were not forgotten. The most important of them have been to her country, her husband and her sons and daughter.

A sense of duty is, perhaps, the strongest urge within her. It is this, probably, more than anything else, which has made her to these legions of her subjects at home and overseas, a model, not only of what they conceive of a perfect Queen, but of a womanhood.

The Queen Mother is known for her kind and generous heart, as much as for her powers of calm logic and commonsense. In the Duchess of Teck's over-hospitable household, lack of money was at times more than embarrassing. Yet the Duchess could never resist the call of poverty. The Queen Mother is equally ready to help the needy, but she will never allow any of the many philanthropic institutions which bear her name to be run on unbusinesslike lines. She is impulsively generous, but she has no use for waste or muddle.

Own Household Books

HER early training in careful household management stood the Queen Mother in good stead during the first years of her marriage. In those days it was necessary for the then, Duke and Duchess of York, to practice strict economy. For the Duke's income was small and scarcely sufficient to meet the needs of his growing family. Our future Queen had to do her own shopping and keep her own household books, tasks which she carried out as efficiently as any housewife in the land.

She still takes pleasure in shopping expeditions, and on countless occasions has amazed and delighted people by the informal manner in which she has entered shops and asked to be shown their wares. The galleries of antique dealers are, of course, her

happy hunting ground, for she has the true zest of the collector.

Art Collector

IN the modernising and rearrangement of Buckingham Palace the Queen Mother rediscovered much beautiful and valuable furniture, tapestries, pictures and ornaments which had been lost to sight for years among a mass of rather haphazard accumulation. Indeed, by her intense interest and knowledge of art treasures of many kinds, she has done more than anyone who came before her to increase the value of the Royal Collection.

Her private collection of objects d'art, furniture and paintings is one of the largest and most valuable in the country. Spacious as is Marlborough House, to which home she has returned in her widowhood, great difficulty has been found in accommodating and displaying these priceless possessions to their full advantage.

The Queen Mother knows of many pleasures to fill her more leisurely days ahead. She has a special fondness for gardening and loves all kinds of flowers. This love would seem to be quite naturally bound up in the liking she has always shown for glowing colours. It is told of her that so particular is she to obtain just the right shade of a certain colour for dress material that she will send

hydrangeas or other blossoms from her garden to act as a colour guide for her own fabrics.

There have been all too many occasions when the Queen Mother's great courage has been tested to the full. It was particularly manifest during the sad days of King George V's illness, after his death, and, again, through the recent crisis which led to the abdication of her eldest son.

Guardian of the Realm

HER earnest hopes for the welfare of the monarchy, which she in her time successfully guarded, are now vested in her second son, King George VI. Living nearby, in Marlborough House, she will be able to watch over him as he shoulders the heavy responsibilities which were his father's a while ago. The big, red mansion in the Mall is alive with memories for the Queen Mother. It was here that she lived, twenty-six years ago, with her husband, the King who seldom spoke to his subjects but paid a tribute to his "dear wife," his great helpmate.

Their son, who has ascended the throne showed, in his memorable New Year message, the same desire to praise the Queen Mother before all the world. Speaking of the responsibilities of his heritage, he said: "I should like to shoulder them with all the more confidence in the knowledge that the Queen and my mother, Queen Mary, are at my side."

A Really Happy Family

THE MARRIED LIFE OF THE QUEEN

(Continued from Page 9.)

mass of rubbish from the centre before any actual building could begin was very great.

But at last the preliminary part of their task was achieved, and on June 9, 1928, the Duchess came to lay the foundation stone of the first block of flats.

She Always Does

The Right Thing

THREE years later the Queen, then still Duchess of York, revisited Lissom Grove to open the delightful new flats of which she had laid the foundation stone.

The devoted band of workers responsible must surely have felt their labours well rewarded as they remembered the one-time hideousness of the place they had so wonderfully converted.

After the opening ceremony an official was heard to say: "Isn't it wonderful to see someone going on doing the right thing!" and a tenant exclaimed: "Well, she is a lovely young lady, and she deserves all she gets!"

To turn from the grim realities of slums to the solace of art, I'm sure that the Queen's connection with the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art must be one of her most pleasant duties; it might almost be described as a holiday task.

On November 17, 1931, she came with the Duke of York to open the Academy's beautiful new buildings.

After greatly enjoying the students' performance she was persuaded to deliver an impromptu speech from the stage of the theatre, and in so doing proved that she—at least—needed no instruction in elocution. She then made a tour of the premises and was personally introduced to each of the students.

Shortly after this opening ceremony the Duchess was invited to be a patroness, and her consent assured her continued interest in the Academy.

Another school of art with which the Duchess was intimately associated was the Royal School of Art Needlework.

This admirable institution was founded in 1872 by H.R.H. Princess Christian, with the two-fold object of reviving a languishing art and providing paid employment for educated women who would otherwise have had to live in poverty.

The school has been an unqualified success and is now entirely self-supporting. The most exquisite embroidery is produced, and any kind of needlework can be carried out from the faithful copying of the medieval tapestries and the making or repairing of regiments of banners to the turning out of lingerie and table linen in the very latest fashion.

When H.R.H. Princess Christian died the Duchess succeeded her as president, the first post she accepted after her marriage.

Every year since then she presided over a stall at the Winter Sale, and buyers in close formation pressed and thronged to buy something from her hand. Few tasks are more fraying to the temper than selling.

To have to stand and smile for hours and keep your head about prices, the giving of correct change, and the making of parcels is enough to fluster the most serene, but the Duchess contrived to greet each single customer as if she were not only her first but her last.

Leaving A

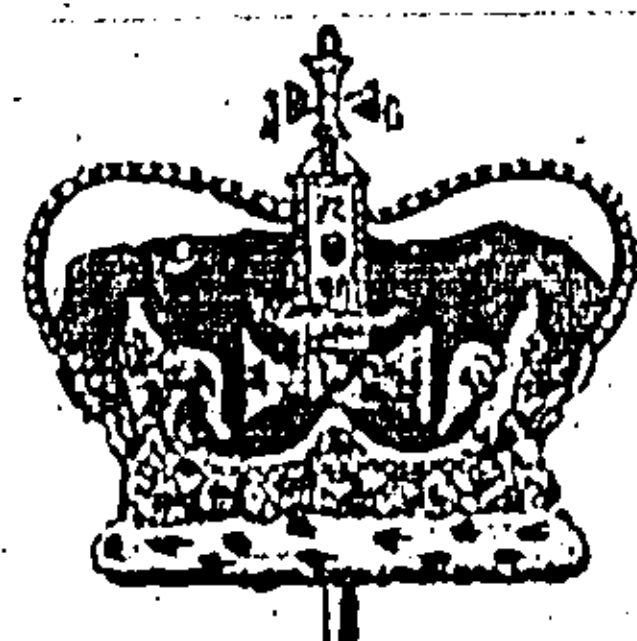
Glow Of Gladness

SOME time ago I watched the then Duchess of York fulfil a wonderfully picturesque duty.

As Patroness of the Woman's Branch of the Lamps of Remembrance at the annual festival, I am sure no other ceremony she has graced can so strongly appeal to her imagination.

The lighting of these lamps, the symbols of endeavour and kindness, gives us the most appropriate farewell glimpse of the Queen, who, wherever she passes, seems to leave, as it were, a glow of gladness.

It has been said that "those who bring happiness into the lives of others cannot keep it from themselves." Is not one mental banner to the turning glance at the Queen's radiant out-of-lingerie and table linen face enough to show us that she is still enjoying her reward?



LINE OF SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE

King Edward's abdication naturally raised the question of exactly how the present line of succession stands. The pictures below make the position perfectly clear.



KING AND QUEEN

As the eldest son, after King Edward, of the late King George V, King George VI was heir apparent to the throne. When King Edward abdicated the Duke of York succeeded the Throne and the Duchess automatically became Queen.



THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER AND HIS DUCHESS

3 The Duke of Gloucester, King George's brother, comes after any children of the King in the line of succession.

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF KENT

4 The Duke of Kent comes after his elder brothers the Duke of Windsor excepted and any children they have or may have of either sex.

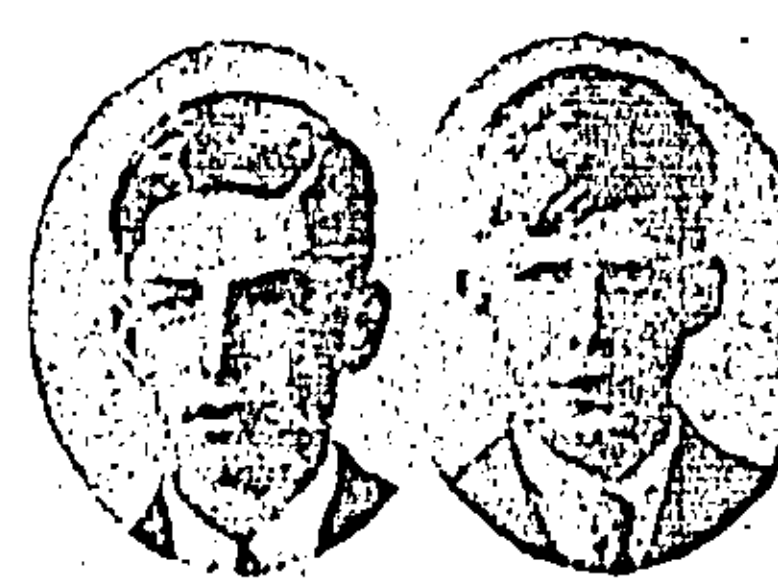
PRINCESS ROYAL AND LORD LASCELLES

7 In the event of none of King George's brothers or their children becoming King or Queen, the Princess Royal would inherit the throne.



PRINCE EDWARD

5 & 6 Prince Edward of Kent, who is just over one year old, and his baby sister, Princess Alexandra, stand next in line to their father.



THE PRINCESS ROYAL'S SONS

8 & 9 Viscount Lascelles, right, and the Hon. Gerald Lascelles, left, stand respectively eighth and ninth in the line of succession.



PRINCESS ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT

10 Princess Arthur of Connaught is the daughter of Princess Louise, younger sister of the late King George V. She stands tenth in the order of inheritance.



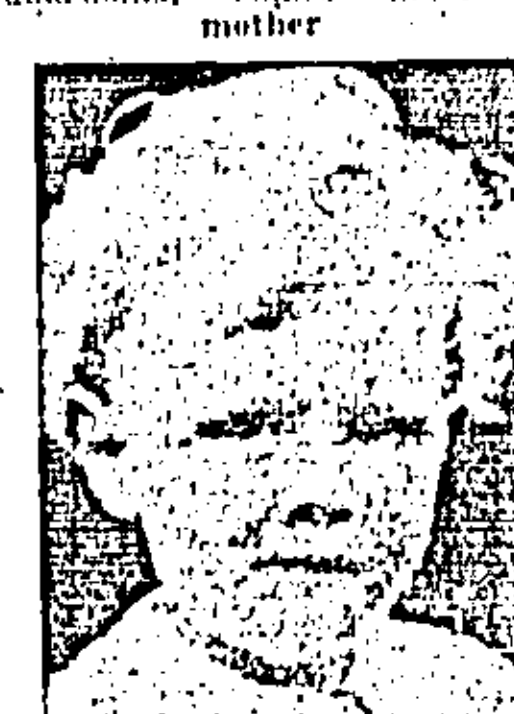
THE EARL OF MACDUFF

11 The Earl of Macduff, son of Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught and eventual heir to two dukedoms, comes after his mother.



LADY MAUD CARNEGIE

12 Lady Maud Carnegie is the younger sister of Princess Arthur of Connaught and comes after her and her children.



THE MASTER OF CARNEGIE

13 The seven-year-old Master of Carnegie, grand nephew of King George V, follows his mother, Lady Maud Carnegie in line of succession to the throne.



PRINCESS ELIZABETH

1 As the eldest child of the King, Princess Elizabeth would be next in succession after him, unless a son should be born.



PRINCESS MARGARET ROSE

2 Princess Elizabeth's younger sister, Princess Margaret Rose, stands next after her in the line of succession.

THESE ROYAL MESSAGES MADE HISTORY

ON the morning of December 12, 1936, His Majesty King George VI attended the Accession meeting of the Privy Council, which "gave orders for proclaiming His Majesty." Here is the official record of the historic proceedings:

HIS Majesty, being this day present in Council, was pleased to make the following Declaration:—

Your Royal Highness, My Lords and Gentlemen: I meet you to-day in circumstances which are without parallel in the history of our Country. Now that the duties of Sovereignty have fallen to Me I declare to you My adherence to the strict principles of constitutional government and My resolve to work before all else for the welfare of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

With My Wife as helpmeet by My side, I take up the heavy task which lies before Me. In it I look for the support of all My Peoples.

Furthermore, My first act on succeeding My Brother will be to confer on Him a Dukedom and He will henceforth be known as His Royal Highness The Duke of Windsor.

Whereupon the Lords of the Council made it their humble request to His Majesty that His Majesty's Most Gracious Declaration to Their Lordships might be made public, which His Majesty was pleased to order accordingly.

Whitehall, December 12, 1936.

The official record of the Accession Council contained in an extraordinary issue of the *London Gazette* reads as follows:—

This day the Lords of the Privy Council assembled at St. James's Palace and gave orders for proclaiming His Majesty who made a most Gracious Declaration to them.

WHEREAS by an Instrument of Abdication dated the Tenth day of December Instant His former Majesty King Edward the Eighth did declare His irrevocable Determination to renounce the Throne for Himself and His Descendants, and the said Instrument of Abdication has now taken effect, whereby the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, Ireland and all other His former Majesty's

dominions is now solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George: We, therefore, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being here assisted with these of His former Majesty's Privy Council, with Numbers of other Principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London, do now hereby with one Voice and Consent of Tongue and Heart, publish and proclaim, That the High and Mighty Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George is now become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord George the Sixth by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India: To whom we do acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection; beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince George the Sixth with long and happy Years to reign over us.

Given at St. James's Palace, this Twelfth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six.

In the House of Lords and the House of Commons on December 14, 1936, the following Message from His Majesty the King was read:

I have succeeded to the Throne in circumstances which are without precedent and at a moment of great personal distress, but I am resolved to do my duty, and I am sustained by the knowledge that I am supported by the widespread good will and sympathy of all my subjects here and throughout the world.

It will be my constant endeavour, with God's help, supported as I shall be by my dear wife, to uphold the honour of the realm and to promote the happiness of my peoples.

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INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ABERDEEN
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SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE
HONGKONG CLUB
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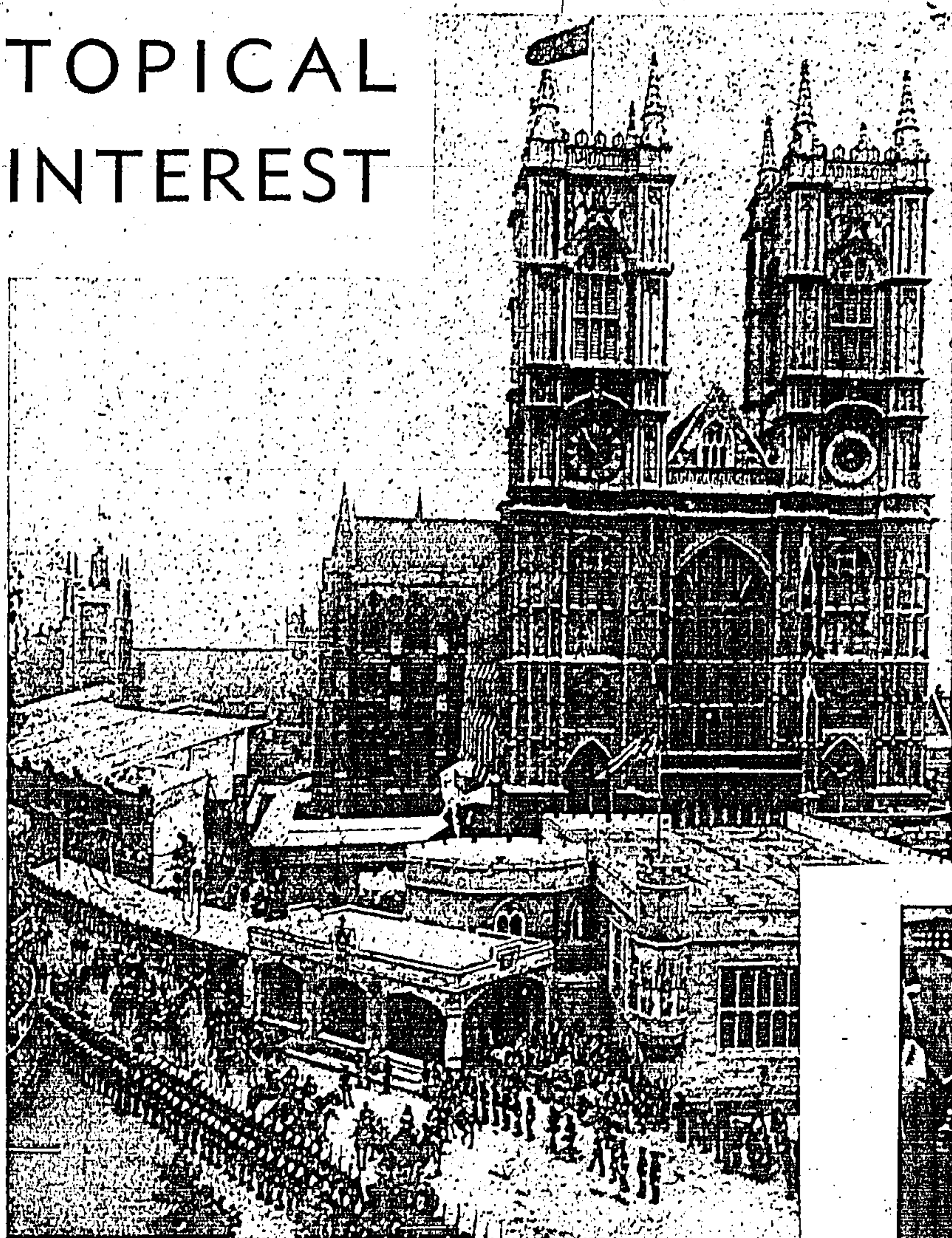
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A PICTURE PAGE OF TOPICAL INTEREST



WESTMINSTER ABBEY as it appeared during the Coronation of King George V. in 1911—a photograph of particular interest in view of to-day's ceremony. In the foreground is the annexe, built of wood and plaster and toned to match the main building. It contained a reception hall and robing chambers (right), decorated with rare tapestries and was identical with the buildings prepared for the Coronation of King Edward VII. in 1902.



IT IS EASY TO SEE from this group at Windsor what real dog lovers King George, Queen Elizabeth and their children are. The little house, gift of Wales to Princess Elizabeth, bears the Welsh name Y Bwthyn Bach, meaning "the little cottage."



THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING and Queen arriving with Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose to present the colours to the 4th and 5th Black Watch at Glamis Castle.



His Excellency the Governor, Sir Andrew Caldecott, proclaiming King George VI from the steps of the Supreme Court last December. His Excellency departed from Hongkong on April 16, on leave prior to taking up his new appointment at Ceylon. The Hon. Mr. N. L. Smith became Officer Administering the Government when Sir Andrew Caldecott departed.



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PRINCESS ELIZABETH, the fair-haired, blue-eyed heir presumptive to the Throne, who celebrated her eleventh birthday last month.

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STERLING - - - - - £ 6,500,000.00
HONGKONG CURRENCY RESERVE - - - \$10,000,000.00
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For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

V. M. GRAYBURN,
Chief Manager.

COLONY DECKED IN FINERY FOR HISTORIC FETE

Marks Coronation With Patriotic Display

The festive spirit associated with the Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth is amply demonstrated by the colourful scheme of decorations and illuminations throughout the Colony.

All the large buildings in the city, as well as many residences, are bedecked with flags and bunting, while trams, ferries and other means of transport are also "dressed" for the occasion—providing a sight long to be remembered.

Crowns, with the characters "G.R.", besides flags and bunting, form the theme of most of the decorations in the city, while in the Chinese business districts, notably Central Market, Wing Lok Street, and Nam Pak Hong (Bonham Strand) where all the big Chinese firms are located, beautiful *pat kwan* are a feature.

In the centre of the town, the Hongkong Hotel, Gloucester Hotel, Shell House, China Building, J. R. dines, Pedder Building, Bank of Canton Building, Bank of East Asia Building, Union Building, Exchange Building, Alexander Building, to mention only a few, attract no little attention, many of them being picked out with electric lights, which will make a fine show to-night, some with large crowns and the characters "G.R."

Up Wyndham Street, the South China Morning Post Building is decorated with a miniature crown, surrounded by flags and studded with colourful lamps, while further down, outside the King's Theatre, is a line of beautiful lanterns, similar to those in the China Emporium, with a large crown and a small one on each side, slightly higher up. The entrance to Queen's Theatre is another attraction, with a large crown in white and the characters "G.R." in red.

ROYAL EMBLEMS

Portraits of Their Majesties and the Princesses, as well as patriotic colours, are on view in most of the shop-windows. In this respect, considerable interest is centred on Lane Crawford's, the shop-windows of which are decorated with Royal portraits, while on top of the canopy of the building are the words "God Save the King", with a lion on each side, and a crown covered with patriotic flags.

Statue Square, with its numerous lights and bunting supported by poles, strilled with flags, while the Hongkong Club, with a shield of flags in the alcove, facing the Cenotaph, the Supreme Court with the words "God Save the King" in red, and the letters "G.R." in red, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, with two large crowns on each end of the fifth floor, are other effective sights. The Club Lusitano also has a magnificent display. Along the waterfront, from the V.I.C. right to the end of Kennedy Town, practically all the buildings are bedecked and outlined in lights. Notable decorations in this area are the huge crown in red and gold and the letters "G.R." in red, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, with two large crowns on each end of the fifth floor, are other effective sights. The Club Lusitano also has a magnificent display.

PEAK AND MID-LEVELS

On the Peak and Mid-Levels, most of the buildings confine their displays to illuminations, being generally silhouetted with lights, though some of them are decorated with flags and bunting as well. The feature of the decorations at Government House, besides the many lights, is provided by the letters "G.R." separated by a magnificent crown on the roof, while at Admiralty House, where Rear Admiral C. G. Sedgewick resides, are displayed 35-foot characters "G.R." one at each end of the roof and a crown, which can be clearly seen from Kowloon. Along May Road are stretched the words "God Save the King" extending 250 feet in length.

The schools and colleges, including the University of St. Joseph's College, Queen's College, King's College, and Wah Yan College, are also "dressed", the last named, which is completely decorated with red lamps, having a most striking display.

The recreation clubs around Happy Valley, and vicinity, not to mention other buildings, are all bedecked, while the Oriental Theatre, and the Hongkong Electric Co., the Tsang Fook Piano Co. factory and Talkoo Dock, all down at North Point, are outlined with lights for illumination. The results of weeks of preparations, the decorations undoubtedly surpass those of the Jubilee, and provide a sight which will not be easily forgotten.

NAVAL DECORATIONS

The Royal Navy, as Senior Service, is right royally taking a prominent part in the celebrations.

A handsome wooden structure was erected over the main gate of the Naval Dockyard, and another at the corner of Murray Road. On these are illuminated crowns and the words "God Save the King and Queen".

From Murray Road to Seven-and-Sixpenny Hill, flags and bunting maintain in daytime the merry note which will be taken up by the

Tree Planted In Kowloon

Bowling Green Club
Coronation Ceremony

An extensive programme of Coronation celebrations, arranged by the Bowling Green Club, commenced this morning and will last, until the early hours of tomorrow morning.

At 11.45 this morning, a young candelabrum tree was planted in the grounds of the Club by Mrs. J. L. Tetley, wife of the President, in commemoration of the Royal crowning.

Calling upon his wife to perform the ceremony, Mr. Tetley mentioned that, during the typhoon last year, a favourite old tree, under which the ladies were in the habit of fore-gathering while their consorts departed themselves on the green, was blown down. It was a happy thought to replace it in commemoration of the crowning of Their Majesties.

With the words "On behalf of the Club I plant this tree in commemoration of the crowning of Their Majesties the King and Queen," Mrs. Tetley smoothed down the earth round the tree with a small trowel. The trowel, suitably inscribed, was then presented to her by Mr. S. M. White.

Following refreshments on the verandah, the Royal Toast was proposed by Mr. Tetley, and warmly honoured by the gathering.

The Bowls "Coronation Cup," presented by Mr. W. Russell for a special competition in honour of the Coronation, was then awarded by him to Mr. George Sherriff, the winner. Before this was done, Mr. Tetley remarked that the competition had been run on rather unique lines—two woods per man and only eight hands a game.

Those who received souvenir spoons were Messrs. J. L. Tetley, H. Nish, E. W. Lines, G. Sherriff, J. E. Henson, J. C. Gill, W. Russell, J. G. Meyer and E. V. Scarle.

Urged to say a few words, Mr. Russell mentioned that the game of lawn bowls seemed to be increasing in popularity in the Colony, recalling the old days when he first joined the Club, when it was the only institution playing the game. Then the Civil Service Cricket Club took it up, followed by the Craigengower C.C., after which the game spread rapidly to other clubs. Declaring that he had no doubt it was one of the finest games anyone could play in the summer, Mr. Russell humorously pointed out a few advantages, such as being able to have a cool drink at each end.

A hearty vote of thanks in the form of three cheers and a "tiger" was then given.

OTHER FEATURES

A radio reception was held in the reading room, and will continue until the celebrations conclude. A film was shown at 1.30 p.m., and consisted of a cold collection.

This afternoon, at 2.45 p.m. and 3.15 p.m. respectively, a tennis and bowls tournament will begin, to be followed by tea at 4.15. Souvenirs will be presented to those taking part in the tournaments at 6.30.

At 8 p.m. the clubhouse and grounds will be illuminated and floodlit, and a fannal dance and cabaret will bring celebrations to a close.

During the dance and cabaret, the following will provide entertainment: Miss Helen Lockhart, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Lebl, Mr. Victor Sanders, the Misses Fergie Scutcher, Pat Pascoe, Peggy Ferguson and Joyce Ferguson (of the George Goncharov School of Dance); and Mrs. Nura Kanis.

Restricting Immigration To Palestine

Jerusalem, May 11.

The Palestine Government has announced a new immigration schedule permitting the entry of 770 Jewish labourers into the country between April 1 and July 31.

Jewish circles are bitterly disappointed at the smallness of the number.

The Arabs, on the other hand, are gleeful, but they maintain their objection to the principle of allowing Jewish immigration until the appearance of the report of the Royal Commission.

The previous quota, announced in November, permitted the entry of 1,000 Jews.—Reuter Special.

sumpans which infested the harbour that majority sported at least one flag fluttering at the mast-head.

More than ten nationalities were represented among the larger vessels. The P. and O. liner *Cora*, which crept up the harbour at 10 a.m., having entered by the west channel, stood out as the only ship not dressed in white, but immediately the ship reached her berth the defect, accounted for by the fact that the ship was at sea until this morning, was rapidly rectified.

The ferries, every one of which were crowded from an early hour, were gaily decorated. The *Star* Ferries even being outlined in electric lights, in preparation for this evening. Wharves on both sides of the harbour were decorated with bunting and lights and in the brilliant sunshine of the mid-morning the harbour presented a festive and striking appearance.

Previous Hongkong Coronations

WEATHER HAS BEEN
UNKIND

ALTHOUGH Hongkong has been a Colony of the British Empire for almost a century, it has celebrated the Coronation of only two British Rulers.

Queen Victoria came to the throne four years before Hongkong became a part of the Empire, and, until to-day, only two rulers have since been crowned.

Unfortunately weather seems to have been experienced on every occasion, including that of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign.

The Diamond Jubilee was celebrated on June 22, 1897. The Telegraph file of that date shows that it had been raining for many days previous, and the early morning Army Review had to be postponed until the afternoon of Jubilee Day.

Jubilee Day celebrations were, however, on a lavish scale. There was a Royal Salute of 40 guns—one for each year of the Reign—at noon, followed by a meeting of the Executive and Legislative Councils at 12.30 p.m. The Colony seemed to be more lavish in those days with its Addresses—full page of the newspapers taken up with verbatim reports of those from the Masonic community, the Chinese community, St. Andrew's Society and other organizations.

The newspapers make much of the fact that electric lights were used to illuminate Queen Victoria's Statue, and give great credit to those who installed them. The prayer also had a row of electric lights—the first time, apparently, a street of the Colony was illuminated by electricity. Ships were still illuminated by kerosene lanterns and the hundreds of lanterns slung from stern to stern of vessels in the harbour evoked great admiration.

PERMANENT MEMORIALS

Hongkong celebrated the Jubilee with several memorials of a permanent nature. Chief was the turning of the first sod of a road around the Island. Somewhere along Victoria Road, as the island road was called, lies a foundation stone commemorating the event. The foundation stone of Victoria Hospital was also laid. It is interesting to note that this hospital has just been closed, with the opening of the new Queen Mary Hospital. Inside the Victoria Hospital are copies of the Telegraph and other newspapers, and samples of Hongkong and Mexican silver coinage.

Another interesting event associated with the Jubilee celebrations was the consecration of Naval and Military Lodge No. 848, Scottish Constitution, one of the leading Masonic Lodges in Hongkong to-day.

EDWARD VII TYPHOON

The first Coronation celebrated in Hongkong occurred over 60 years after the founding of the Colony, when King Edward VII was Crowned in Westminster Abbey on August 9, 1902.

Even worse weather was experienced in Hongkong on this occasion. For four days previously a typhoon had been hovering about the Colony, and the celebrations, already curtailed because of the recent illness of the King, were further cut short by vile weather.

Coronation Day ended, not with fireworks, but with a brilliant electrical display and thunderstorm that drove everyone indoors. Decorations and illuminations were completely ruined by the deluge. Fortunately the morning and early afternoon were comparatively fine. The usual Council meeting and Church Services were followed by a Review of the Troops at Happy Valley, the unveiling of the statue of the Duke of Connaught in Statue Square, a Chinese flower show on the Praya and tea for school children in the City Hall.

KING'S PARK

The most important perpetual memorial of this Coronation is King's Park in Kowloon, the green playing fields that make the mainland suburb so attractive to residents to-day. The first sod of this great Park was turned by the Governor on King Edward's Coronation Day.

Illuminations were made wretched by rain, and a heavy rain that set in after 8.30 p.m., and a writer describes "Kowloon as dark and gloomy, the lights being visible from the island to only those who were equipped with powerful glasses." Rain also ruined the Chinese lantern procession, which was heroically carried through despite the weather. The only harbour illuminations worthy of mention appears to have been those aboard the Japanese cruiser *Chitosa* which, in the words of a 1902 scribe, "beat everything."

Incidentally, it is interesting to note that the Japanese community was well to the fore in 1902, providing a pyrotechnical display that seems to have transcended anything tried during the 1935 Jubilee celebrations. The *Telegraph* files speak of daylight rocket displays in which rockets reached heights of 1,000 feet and were gradually floated down by parachutes. Fairy fountains of fire and stars of every colour spurted through the dense rain. It took a lot to dampen their ardour in those days!

KING GEORGE VI

Weather again threatened to mar the Coronation of King George VI on June 22, 1911, and the Military Parade set for 8 a.m. had to be postponed until the afternoon. The weather magically cleared during the day, however, and the afternoon proved gloriously fine.

Electric lighting was just beginning

RADIO BROADCAST

Coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth
COLONY'S LOYAL ADDRESS

Radio Programme Broadcast by Z.B.W. on wavelengths of 355 metres (845 k.c.s.), 31.40 metres (9.52 m.c.s.).

6.15 p.m. Big Ben. Studio Announcement.

6.30 p.m. Their Majesties leave Buckingham Palace.

6.40 p.m. The Coronation Service. Westminster Abbey.

8.40 p.m. Their Majesties leave Buckingham Palace.

9 p.m. (approx.) Interlude. The B.B.C. Military Band; Conductor, B. Walton O'Donnell.

9.15 p.m. The head of the return procession reaches Constitution Hill.

10.10 p.m. Their Majesties return to Buckingham Palace.

10.30 p.m. The News.

10.45 p.m. The Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in Westminster Abbey. (Electrical Recording). Followed by a Recorded Synopsis of the Scenes along the Route of the Processions to and from Westminster Abbey.

11 a.m. Vocal Gems—Recorded.

1.20 a.m. The News and Announcements.

1.30 a.m. Sydney Baynes and His Band.

1.45 a.m. A Recital by Peter Dawson (Hans-Barltone).

2.15 a.m. Big Ben. Interval.

2.20 a.m. "The Empire's Homage." A Programme of Coronation Greetings to His Majesty King George VI, from Home and Overseas.

3 a.m. His Majesty King George VI.

3.10 a.m. Close Down.

DAVENTRY PROGRAMMES

The following wave-lengths and frequencies are used by Daventry:

Sign	Frequency	Wave-length
G10	6,500 k.c.	46.0 metres
G11	9,610 k.c.	31.2 metres
G12	9,585 k.c.	31.3 metres
G13	11,720 k.c.	25.6 metres
G14	11,695 k.c.	25.7 metres
G15	13,140 k.c.	22.8 metres
G16	12,720 k.c.	23.6 metres
G17	21,470 k.c.	13.7 metres
G18	15,260 k.c.	19.6 metres
G19	14,840 k.c.	20.2 metres
G20	6,110 k.c.	49.1 metres
G21	16,180 k.c.	18.5 metres
G22	18,910 k.c.	15.6 metres

Transmission 1

(G.B.H., G.S.O., G.S.G.)

1 p.m. Big Ben. "A Salute to the Route of the Coronation Procession."

1.10 p.m. "London Plea"—Coronation Edition.

1.35 p.m. The Crystal Palace Band; conductor, Denis Wright.

1.45 p.m. The News and Announcements.

1.55 p.m. Time Signal at 1.55 p.m.

2.05 p.m. "In Town Tonight."

Transmission 2 and 3

(G.B.H., G.S.O., G.S.G.)

TRANSMISSION A. The Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in Westminster Abbey.

A broadcast of the Coronation Service, with descriptions of the scenes along the route of the procession, and in Westminster Abbey.

6.15 p.m. Big Ben. Studio Announcement.

6.30 p.m. Their Majesties leave Buckingham Palace.

6.40 p.m. The Coronation Service.

8.40 p.m. Their Majesties leave Westminster Abbey.

9 p.m. (approx.) Interlude. The BBC Military Band.

9.15 p.m. The head of the return procession reaches Constitution Hill.

10.10 p.m. Their Majesties return to Buckingham Palace.

Greenwich Time Signal at 10.30 p.m.

10.30 p.m. The News.

10.45 p.m. The Coronation of their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in Westminster Abbey.

Transmission 4

(G.B.H., G.S.O., G.S.G., G.S.J.)

TRANSMISSION B.

1.30 a.m. The News and Announcements.

1.35 a.m. Sydney Baynes and his Band.

1.45 a.m. Peter Dawson (Hans-Barltone).

2.15 a.m. Big Ben. Interval.

2.20 a.m. "The Empire's Homage." A programme of Coronation Greetings to His Majesty King George VI, from Home and Overseas. Those taking part will include: His Excellency, the Viceroy of India; the Prime Minister of Canada; Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia; his Excellency, the Governor of Bermuda; the Senior Newfoundland Member of the Newfoundland Committee of Government; a representative of the Burma Delegation to the Coronation; anonymous speakers from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the Home Country, representing people in all walks of life; the Prime Minister of Great Britain, the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin.

3 a.m. HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE VI.

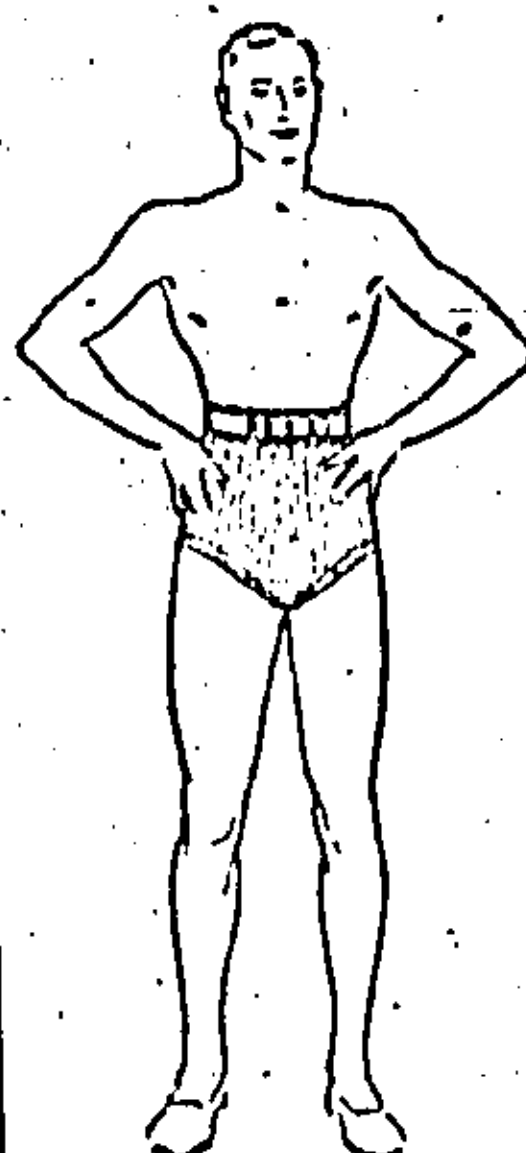
3.10 a.m. (approx.)—Close down.

TRANSMISSION C.

3.20 a.m. Big Ben. The Coronation of their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in Westminster Abbey.

6.50 a.m. The News.

NEW BATHING and BEACH WEAR



A nice assortment of bathing trunks in various plain colours, some with detachable white tops.

One piece bathing suits with half skirt, and two piece suits in plain and stripe designs.

Prices range from \$9.50 per garment, less 10% cash discount.

MACKINTOSH'S LTD.

MEN'S WEAR
SPECIALISTS.

THERE IS ONLY ONE CANADIAN CLUB WHISKY WITH THE BEAUTIFUL BOUQUET AND DISTINCTIVE FLAVOUR

Canadian Club Whisky makes a remarkably pleasant variation—and it enjoys world-wide reputation.

As an ingredient in cocktails, it permits the creation of something original, subtle and most pleasing.

Obtainable at all leading
Wine Merchants.

Sole Agents:—

THE CENTRAL TRADING COMPANY

Bank of Canton Building
Hongkong.

W. C. JACK AIR-CONDITIONED THEATRE

OPENING TO-MORROW
SWEAR BY YOUR HALBERD TO SEE
"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD"

CM.WOOLFE presents A CAPITOL FILM PRODUCTION

JACK
BUCHANAN
IN A MUSICAL VERSION OF



The picture is packed full of deep-down laughter.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

The most charming light comedian in the world.

SUNDAY EXPRESS.

40 Cases of Misconduct During Season Creates New Problem For The H. K. F. A.

County Cricket CHAMPIONS BEATEN BY WORCESTER.

HAMMOND HITS CENTURY RAIN UPSETS

London, May 11. Feature of the county cricket programme which ended to-day was the defeat of Derbyshire, the champions, by Worcestershire, the pottersmen winning by three wickets in a low-scoring match.

All the remainder of the matches were left drawn, including the New Zealanders' first match against Surrey at the Oval. There was rain at the Oval and Lord's to-day, preventing any play at either ground.

Here are the results in brief.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
Worcestershire (130 and 106-7) beat Derbyshire (242 and 89) by three wickets. For Worcestershire, Martin in the first innings took 5 for 69 and in the second innings Howarth took 4 for 27.

Sussex (232 and 240/8 dec.) beat Nottingham (170) on first innings.

Northamptonshire (260 and 26/4) beat Middlesex (234) on first innings.

Leicestershire (376 and 181/4 dec.) beat Hampshire (231 and 27/0) on first innings. Prentice scored 163 for Leicestershire.

Gloucestershire (336 and 173/6 dec.) beat Glamorgan (91 and 48/0) on first innings. Barnett scored 115 and Hammond 121 for Gloucestershire, and Hammond also took 4 for 14 in Glamorgan's first innings.

OTHER MATCHES

Lancashire (149 and 35/1) drew with Oxford University (334) on first innings. Barnett scored 115 and Hammond 121 for Gloucestershire, and Hammond also took 4 for 14 in Glamorgan's first innings.

TEST SELECTOR ON L.B.W. RULE

Mr. T. A. Higson, Test Match Selector, and Chairman of Lancashire County Cricket Club, speaking at the official opening of the Lancashire cricket season, at Old Trafford, said: "I am a strong advocate of the extension of the new l.b.w. rule to leg-break and left-arm bowlers."

Mr. Higson revealed that Lancashire had signed a legal agreement with the Lancashire League clubs whereby there is to be no poaching of players.

GIRL OF 14 BEATS TENNIS EXPERTS

(By Stanley N. Doust)
A schoolgirl lawn tennis player, Miss Jean Nicoll, achieved an outstanding performance in the open tournament of the Highbury Hard Court Club, Kensington, when she won the restricted open singles for women.

This is a senior event for players considered just below the standard required for championship events.

On her way to victory Miss Nicoll met, seasoned tournament players, who were amazed at the wizardry of this child.

She beat Miss N. Cole in the final by 6-2, 6-1.

Miss Nicoll, who is 14, is a sister of R. C. Nicoll, aged 16, of whom Austin thinks so highly and whom he will partner in the men's doubles championship at Bournemouth next week.

Because she practises with her brother, Miss Nicoll has acquired the name "early-stroke" style.

Her first thought was to know how her brother was faring in a doubles handicap on another court, so after taking her opponent for some refreshment, she ran to "see how he was getting on."

Miss Nicoll cannot play in the British junior championship this year because of the rule of the Lawn Tennis Association barring players below the age of 15.

TOMMY FARR GETS A SHOCK

Overwhelmed By Home Town Welcome

Tommy Farr, who faced the enormous crowd at Haringey with a smile when he beat Max Baer for the heavy-weight championship, turned pale when he saw the thousands of people waiting for him at Tony's, his home town.

For hours before he was due to arrive thousands of people waited in the streets, and when he appeared they surged forward, sweeping aside the policemen, who were keeping the road clear.

Farr hesitated, and was then overwhelmed by friends and fellow-countrymen, all wildly enthusiastic.

Later he was presented with a silver salver from Rhonda sportsmen.



Miss McOstrich, who has twice recently defeated Miss Dorothy Round, England's No. 1 tennis player.

She Beat Dorothy Round Twice

Miss Alex McOstrich, happy, blonde Irish tennis player, startled the sports world recently by beating, for the second time, Miss Dorothy Round. And Miss Round had previously routed all women players who came up against her.

Yet all Miss McOstrich would say to a reporter who questioned her about this victory was: "Well, Dorothy doesn't handle me the right way."

"I would never have won had it not been for the marvellous teaching of Mrs. Larcombe," she said. "She is the best teacher I have ever had. She teaches tennis and mental control—which is the chief thing in tennis."

"It is especially important when playing a first-rate opponent not to get excited and smash wildly at the ball."

STARTLING FIGURES SHOW DEGENERACY OF SOCCER IN HONGKONG

(By "Veritas")

Here Are The Tell-Tale Figures

Here is the comparative record of cases of football misconduct in Hongkong for the past two seasons, which tell their own story.

	Season 1935-36	Season 1936-37
No. of Emergency Committee Meetings held	11	21
Number of cases	2	2
Appeals heard	2	2
MISCONDUCT		
Violent Conduct	7	30
Threatening Attitude	2	2
Dangerous Play	1	2
Unsportsmanlike Conduct	1	2
Games abandoned (three)		1
Misconduct		1

THIS is not going to be a pleasant article. It is going to give facts and figures about Hongkong football and its degeneration during the past eight months that will cause anybody who has the welfare of the game at heart to sit up and take a lot of notice. It will show, that for all practical purposes, Sir Thomas Southern's appeal launched at the beginning of the 1935-36 season, which pleaded for a better spirit among players, might just as well have not been made. It will also show, I think, the vital necessity for a firm line of action by the Hongkong Football Association.

Premature Satisfaction

AT the last annual meeting of the H.K.F.A. it was with unqualified satisfaction that the Chairman spoke of the improved spirit among our footballers. In nearly all matches there had been a noticeable endeavour on the part of the contestants to keep the game free from dirty play, unpleasant incidents and so forth. Considerably modified had been the intense atmosphere of partisanship and rivalry which had previously led to rough play, demonstrations by crowds and so forth. At last, it was felt, Hongkong football was lifting itself out of the mire and becoming a true sport which both players and spectators could enjoy. Then came the 1936-37 season, and this is what happened.

Startling Figures

NO less than 40 cases of misconduct were reported by referees. In the season before the total was 14. The Emergency Committee had to meet 21 times. In 1935-36 it met eleven times. Thirty instances of violent misconduct on the field of play

were dealt with during the season just ended, compared with seven in 1935-36. Five cautions as against two were administered, two players were charged with adopting a "threatening attitude", nothing like that happened the previous season. In 1935-36 there was one instance of dangerous play which came before the Emergency Committee; last season there was none. Under the heading of "Unsportsmanlike Conduct", two players were before the committee this season; there were four similar occurrences in 1935-36. One game had to be abandoned through misconduct, this, I think, being the first time such a thing has happened in local football. So that the net result of the H.K.F.A.'s campaign to purify football was, at the end of the second season, an increase in cases of misconduct amounting to nearly 300 per cent.

We Must Find Out Why

THESE are the bare facts, though eloquent enough to make anybody who has the good name of association football at heart shudder with revulsion. Quite obviously the Association cannot allow the matter

to rest. It is useless embarking upon another season in four months' time without something mapped out which will contribute towards the elimination of these startling figures.

The whole situation, its causes and effects, demands the closest analysis. It is apparent that merely to administer punishment when cases of misconduct come before the committee is insufficient. It is the root cause of such examples of misconduct which must be explored and if possible corrected. The Association must satisfy itself why there should be such an astounding number of malfunctions during one season. Is it because rivalry has become too intensified? Is it because, owing to the large number of competitions, players and spectators have been encouraged to regard the result as being vastly more important than the game? Or is it because the Association's existing rules governing misconduct are too loose? These are the questions which the F.A. officials must address very seriously to themselves during the close season. Not only that, but they must find the correct answer and legislate accordingly otherwise all we can expect is the complete degeneration of the game in Hongkong.

Then Do Something

THE figures quoted above make a sad reading. They force one to realise that although the Football Association accomplished a meritorious achievement in getting the season's programme completed within schedule all has been far from well with the game in Hongkong. No sport, if it is to enjoy the use of the noun, can afford to show 40 cases of misconduct in the course of a season's play, and still expect to hold the respect, sympathy and interest of the public. Something radical must be done by the authorities. Appeals have their value, but it has now been proved that they are insufficient to meet the situation. Effective legislation is required. As to precisely what form it shall take, the authorities must decide. But it is useless to view the present position with anything but a firm determination to make corrections. The present season has demonstrated too fully that complacency in the existing methods of administration is futile. Vital action is now demanded if the position is to be permanently improved and football in Hongkong to regain its lost prestige.

PREPARING FOR THE TENNIS LEAGUE

GOOD FORM SHOWN IN K.C.C.- RECREIO FRIENDLY MATCH

(By "Veritas")

In an effort to discover the most likely pairings for the league and to give both teams much-needed practice, Kowloon Cricket Club and Club de Recreio "A" Division tennis league teams played a friendly match at the K.C.C. yesterday.

The home side won by the odd game in nine after leading 4-2 at the end of the second round.

On the whole the tennis was reasonably good. The courts were not in the best of condition and rendered ground strokes a somewhat speculative venture. This, however, encouraged the players to strive for volleys and rallies resulted.

The K.C.C. appeared to be slightly the better-balanced side and they should have won by a wider margin. Recreio's third string did not seem to be equal to the demands of the occasion, losing all three games, and in none of them appearing likely to avert defeat.

THE PLAYERS' FORM

A. V. Remedios and J. Gonsalves, after a poor start against the Fincher brothers, settled down to play pretty tennis and in the last set against Crawford and Guest, reached peak form, smashing and volleying with power and accuracy.

A. V. Gonsalves and Barretto played consistently, though they nearly lost the first set. Barretto struck a bad patch against Crawford and Guest, but when opposed to the Fincher brothers, the Portuguese couple pulled out their best shots and won hands down.

The Fincher combination obtained the usual two sets, though Ernest suffered some irresolute moments. Teddy Fincher was the acme of steadiness and played just that sound type of game which is so necessary for success in league tennis.

The Bodiker-Gray partnership displayed variable form. They were within an ace of taking the first set from Gonsalves and Barretto, but weakened at the most important moment. They were more or less outplayed by Remedios and Gonsalves, but dictated terms against Remedios and Barretto.

Crawford put up an encouraging display with Guest and they did well to win two sets. Both, however, were prone to hug the baseline and to allow the opposition to secure the positions for attack.

It is quite possible that the K.C.C. have by no means found the ideal combinations for the "A" team, and it is likely that further experiments will be made when the return match is played on Friday week.

But these matches have a very definite value, and both teams are certain to benefit from them.

DETAILED SCORES

The detailed scores follow:
E. and F. Fincher (K.C.C.) beat A. V. Remedios and H. A. J. Gonsalves 6-3; lost to A. V. Gonsalves and H. A. Barretto 2-6; beat J. J. Remedios and H. A. Barretto 6-1.
G. Bodiker and S. A. Gray (K.C.C.) lost to Remedios and Gonsalves 2-6; lost to Gonsalves and Barretto 5-7; beat Remedios and Barretto 6-3.
A. E. P. Guest and A. Crawford (K.C.C.) lost to Remedios and Gonsalves 2-6; beat Gonsalves and Barretto 6-4; beat Remedios and Barretto 6-3.

K.C.C. TOURNEY WINNERS

Two Successes For Rev. Sargent

A few matches in the K.C.C. annual tennis tournament which started on Sunday, have been played.

Rev. C.B.R. Sargent has chalked up two successes. In the junior singles championship he beat W. L. McKenzie 6-3, 6-4, 6-2, and against B. D. Lay in the handicap singles "B" he won 6-4, 7-5. In this event, both players were on the owe 3/0 mark.

L. Jack scored a win in the junior championship, beating B. J. Monks in a four-setter by 6-0, 6-0, 6-4, 6-1. In the Handicap singles "B" J. S. Smith (owe 15) defeated R. Harding (rec. 2/0) 6-3, 6-4.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT

Junior Singh:—The subject has been sufficiently aired and there is no value in publishing your letter. It is better now that the matter should be dropped to await the official decision of the body concerned.—Sports Editor, H.K.T.

LE KSAR IS FIRM FAVOURITE FOR DERBY

London, May 11. Le Ksar tightened up his Derby favourite in to-night's con-over, being offered at 11 to 2. The leading quotations were:

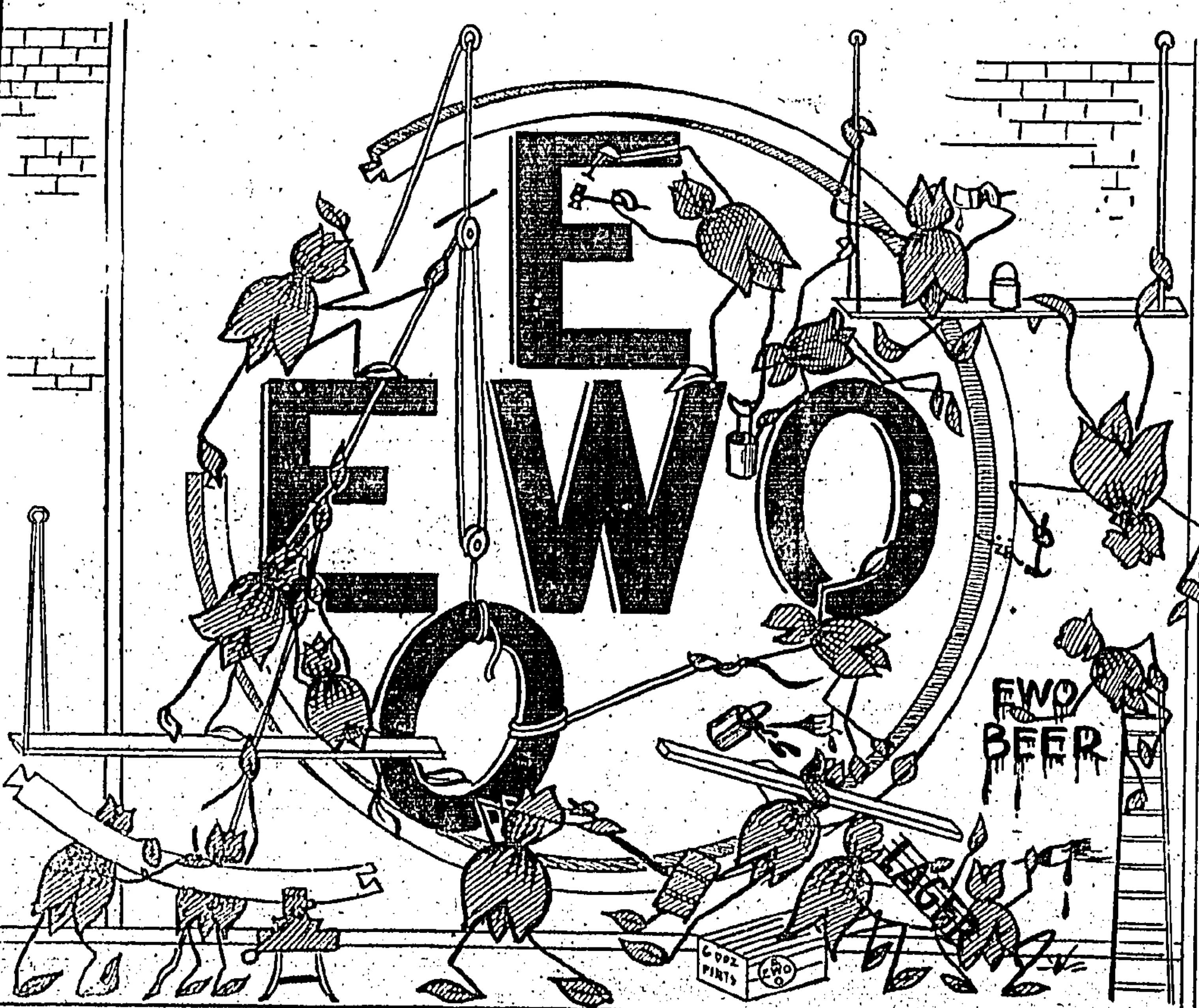
11 to 2	Le Ksar (o)
15 to 2	Perfor (o) 8 to 1 (t)
100 to 8	Le Grand Duc (o) 100 to 1 (t)
13 to 1	Solo (t and o)
13 to 1	Goya Second (o) 100 to 7 (t)
13 to 1	Fairford (o) 100 to 7 (t)
18 to 1	The Hour (o) 20 to 1 (t)
18 to 1	Cash Box (o) 20 to 1 (t)
28 to 1	Midday Sun
33 to 1	Santa Yana
40 to 1	Renardo (t and o)
40 to 1	Full Sail (o) 50 to 1 (t)
50 to 1	Inglefield
60 to 1	Snowfall (t and o)
60 to 1	Pascal (t and o)

DAVIS CUP

London, May 11. South Africa eliminated New Zealand in the second round of the Davis Cup at Brighton to-day, winning three matches to one.—Reuter.

Thin on top?
TRY
Danderine

THE EWO HOPS "TELL THE TOWN!"



Brewed by **EWO BREWERY CO., Shanghai**
Managers: **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**

ENGLISH INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALLERS ARE NOT PAID ENOUGH, SAYS CRITIC

They Create "Gate" Of £22,000 And Are Paid £6

(By Geoffrey Simpson)

Let's be frank about the international football match and cold-bloodedly state that if players can produce a gate of £22,000 by their performance it is downright mean to pay them £6 each.

Whenever this subject is mentioned people speak in a dignified way of the honour of playing for one's country. "If I were younger, I'd be proud to play—for nothing," they say, reprovingly.

Such statements misjudge the professional footballer. Many players in international matches do not receive a penny.

The arrangement for English international matches is that they can either take the £6, or a gold medal of equivalent value. At Hampden Park on Saturday five chose the medal.

One, already the possessor of an international medal, did so because he wanted to give it to his club manager as a souvenir.

Because no one had asked before, people said it was cheek when last year the Scottish footballers demanded an increase of pay for the international game.

Natural instincts were to blame, I suppose, but I am with the footballer all the time. He makes the game his profession and wants as good a living from it as he can get.

The call for bigger pay was refused, but as it was Jubilee year each player was given a gold wrist watch as well as his £6. I hear also that Wales plans to commemorate the capture of the international championship by making a special presentation to her players.

But according to the rules these extra gifts are not legal, so it is time something was done about the wage scale to ensure fairer treatment for those who make big gates and high football finance possible.

Last month's match in Glasgow attracted 150,000 people and enriched the Scottish F.A. by thousands of pounds. The gross takings were £22,000.

Of this huge sum the artists who held the stage were paid the meagre sum of £132 (£6 each). And when all the platitudes about the honour of the thing have been spoken, I still say it is rough on the players.

There are too many considerations against the raising of the wage scale for ordinary League matches. But there is no earthly reason why men who, by their football merit, win places in the big show matches—the internationals and Cup-finals—should not be decently paid.

The least the players who produced Saturday's £22,000 gate should have had is £25 medal besides.

The idea of bigger international match fees is winning favour. Scotland have decided to propose to the other three countries a raising of the scale.

But what sort of a rise do you think the Scots have in mind? It is from £6 to £8. If that is as far as they are prepared to go, they had better leave the subject alone.

That sort of promotion is worthy of the tight-fisted boss who rewards his typist for years of faithful service with half-a-crown rise.

An even more astonishing fact about these big matches is that in the Cup Final, the winning players receive £8 each and the losers not a penny.

LACK OF EFFICIENT UMPIRES IN CLUB CRICKET

(By Willow)

During the close season it has been made apparent that if the M.C.C. decide to make the I.B.W. experiment a permanent addition to the code this year a much more favourable view of the rule will be taken by the club cricket clubs.

The M.C.C. sent out a questionnaire last winter to many clubs in England to ascertain the general feeling. The majority of the replies favoured the adoption of the experiment.

The Club Cricket Conference also sent questionnaires to 1,200 of their clubs, and though a large number did not play with the I.B.W. experiment last year, the replies received indicated that there was an overwhelming majority in favour of its adoption.

A fear still exists, however, among the junior clubs who are unable to afford professional umpires and have to engage volunteers. The biggest trouble in club cricket has always been decisions given under the I.B.W. law, and junior clubs feel that, with the new rule made permanent, matters may be much worse for them.

Since the C.C.C. took up the registration of umpires there has been a notable improvement in the standard of umpiring by men who wear their badge of office, but there are not nearly enough efficient men to meet the demand, and clubs cannot afford a fee of more than a few shillings per match with travelling expenses and teas.

Two of the C.C.C. representative matches this season are to be decided on a Saturday. London v Eastern Counties is at Luton on June 26, and London v Southern Counties at Guildford on July 31.

Here And There In The Sports Universe

(By Jack Cuddy)

United Press Staff Correspondent

Pick-ups from the Brawn Patrol: The fight world is watching Jimmie Adcock of Midland, Mich., who is credited with 29 straight knockouts.

Jack Kearns says he is the nearest thing to Jack Dempsey he ever saw. He is strictly a puncher and a fighter, not a boxer. His best punch is a left hook and a right follow through.

Van Lingle Mungo, the Dodgers' strike-out ace, insists that Paul Waner of the Pirates, national league batting champion, can be fooled. Mungo says, "something you can throw him a single instead of a two-bagger."

Daily Mail, seeking the Londoner who may regrettably be the British boxing prestige, stipulates the novices by pointing out that Jack Petersen retired at the age of 25 with nearly \$200,000.

Paul Dean of the Cardinals, who reported overweight for training, is down to 207 pounds. After paring off 30, he says Paul is the all-southern sucker for slot machines. Alabama Pitts, former star of Sing Sing's football black sheep, will take another whirl at organised baseball this season with Winston-Salem of the Piedmont League.

HATES CIGARETTES BÖT—1

Tony Canzoneri, who is training for a title bout with lightweight champion Lou Ambrose on May 7, says cigarettes make him sick, but he can smoke those big black cigars okay. Vincent Renzo, Temple's star half back and all-round athlete, also is a clever tap and adagio dancer. Billy Miske, son of the late heavy-weight of that time, is fighting as a light heavy in Chicago. A bill is being prepared for presentation to Michigan's legislature doing away with over-weight or non-title bouts involving champions. "don't tell us that this is aimed at Lou Ambrose," here's one for your book. Claire Bee, director of Athletics at Long Island University, announces that the basketball team of 1937-38 starts practice this month.

If Braddock is beaten on June 22 by Louis, he will be the first heavyweight champ to lose the crown on his initial defence since Fitzsimmons lost to Jeffries. Incidentally, betting men around the country expect Louis to be a heavy ring-time favourite over Braddock. because of Jimmy's age and his long lay-off. speaking of foresight, officials of the Reading, Pa. country club signed Byron Nelson as their pro in February. they were looking for one of the best in the country. and less than two months later, Nelson won the masters' classic at Augusta. the officials said his previous record showed that he was moving up.

Bill De Lancey, who caught for the St. Louis Cardinals until illness forced him into the desert to battle for his life, now is mauling the Albuquerque, N.M., Bull Club. Scouts from at least five major league clubs are on the trail of Babe Barna, slugging first baseman of the West Virginia U. team.

PONY DESTROYED

Sadko Discovered Lame During Gallop

Sadko, the pony which some years ago created a first-class racing sensation when it beat Diana Day at the height of the latter's career, was shot yesterday morning.

During a trial gallop early in the morning the pony was found to be lame. An examination revealed that the lameness was serious, and no alternative was left but to have the pony destroyed. It was shot by Major Hogg.

Originally under Mr. F. M. L. Soares' colours, Sadko had come down from "A" class to "C" after failing to win a race in the "B" class, and was to have appeared at the Fifth Extra Meeting next Saturday.

CORONATION CUP

Hongkong Golf Club Competition

The following is the result of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club Coronation Competition:

1. Commander C. B. Arbuthnot (11) 2 up.
 2. D. C. Lincoln (18) 2 up.
 3. A. C. I. Bowker (10) 2 up.
- The winner and runner-up were both 2 up on the last nine holes, but the winner was three up on the last six, against Lincoln's 2 up. There were 323 entries.

PRIDE OF YORKSHIRE CRICKET VILLAGE

MEMORIES OF HIRST & RHODES

(By G. W. R. Smith)

Three is an old wooden shack in the tiny village of Kirkheaton, a few miles north of Huddersfield, which is steeped in Yorkshire cricket tradition. It is a relic of the days when George Hirst and Wilfred Rhodes were village cricketers.

It holds memories of boyhood days for Hirst. It was from this "pavilion" that he went out on the village green to play such cricket that led to him becoming one of Yorkshire's greatest stars. And he holds such memories that he refuses to hear of it being pulled down.

And Kirkheaton agrees. But the villagers are determined to pay tribute to these great men, and propose to build a proper pavilion at a cost of some £500 or £600. This, since the population of the old village itself is roughly 500, means a great deal.

A visit to this tiny village gave me a true insight into the days when cricket was a day-day business to all true-born Yorkshiremen.

Kirkheaton is not given up to hero worship. Yet they realise that to Hirst and Rhodes a tribute is due. When the new pavilion, which is completed I do not know, Kirkheaton is determined to have it. But because they are practical, level-headed Yorkshiremen, they won't go into it until the money is raised.

George Hirst, incidentally, is president of the village club, and Wilfred Rhodes is a vice-president.

BOYHOOD OF "DOWD"

Here I found Thomas Hill, nephew of the famous Yorkshire Test player. Thomas is sixty-eight now, and his range of memory takes in both the boyhood of "Dowd" Hirst, and the debut of Wilfred Rhodes. "Many years ago," Thomas played in the side with these great men.

Thomas says that Hirst was a born cricketer. He took to the game naturally. George played just one match with the Kirkheaton second team, and then he was promoted almost immediately to the senior side. A great honour in those days.

It wasn't long before he was claimed by the county. Thomas walked to Huddersfield, and so did many of the lads of Kirkheaton, to see "Dowd" play his first important match. Thomas has a year or so on top of George Hirst and readily recalls when they played in shorts in the old hayfield.

I found that many of the records of the village were lost when Dave Wilson, secretary for nearly half a century, died. But Kirkheaton is trying to get out a brief history in readiness for the great occasion. Thomas also recalled the times when to win a match on an opponent's ground, meant a quick dash for the sanctuary of the dressing room.

BOWLED FOR HOURS

"Wilfred Rhodes," he said to me, "knows more about cricket than any man breathing. He studied cricket as a boy, and set his mind on becoming a great player. For hours he would bowl up at the old stackgirth. He would find a spot and pitch for it the whole time. He was always quiet and patient and quick to learn. Once he had made his spot he was 'in.' Like George Hirst, young Rhodes was claimed young by the county. And now when the summer sets in these two old-timers will be coaching our amateurs of the future. Rhodes at Harrow and George Hirst at Eton. Yet they will keep an old custom. Some time during the season they will return to Kirkheaton to play in their home village with their old school mates. Perhaps this is the spirit that has made Yorkshire.

SPORT ADVTs.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

The Fifth Extra Race Meeting will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on Saturday, 16th and Monday, 17th May, 1937, commencing at 2.00 p.m. on Saturday and at 12.30 p.m. on Monday.

The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. and at 12 o'clock Noon respectively.

By Order, C. B. BROWN, Secretary. Hongkong, 10th May, 1937.

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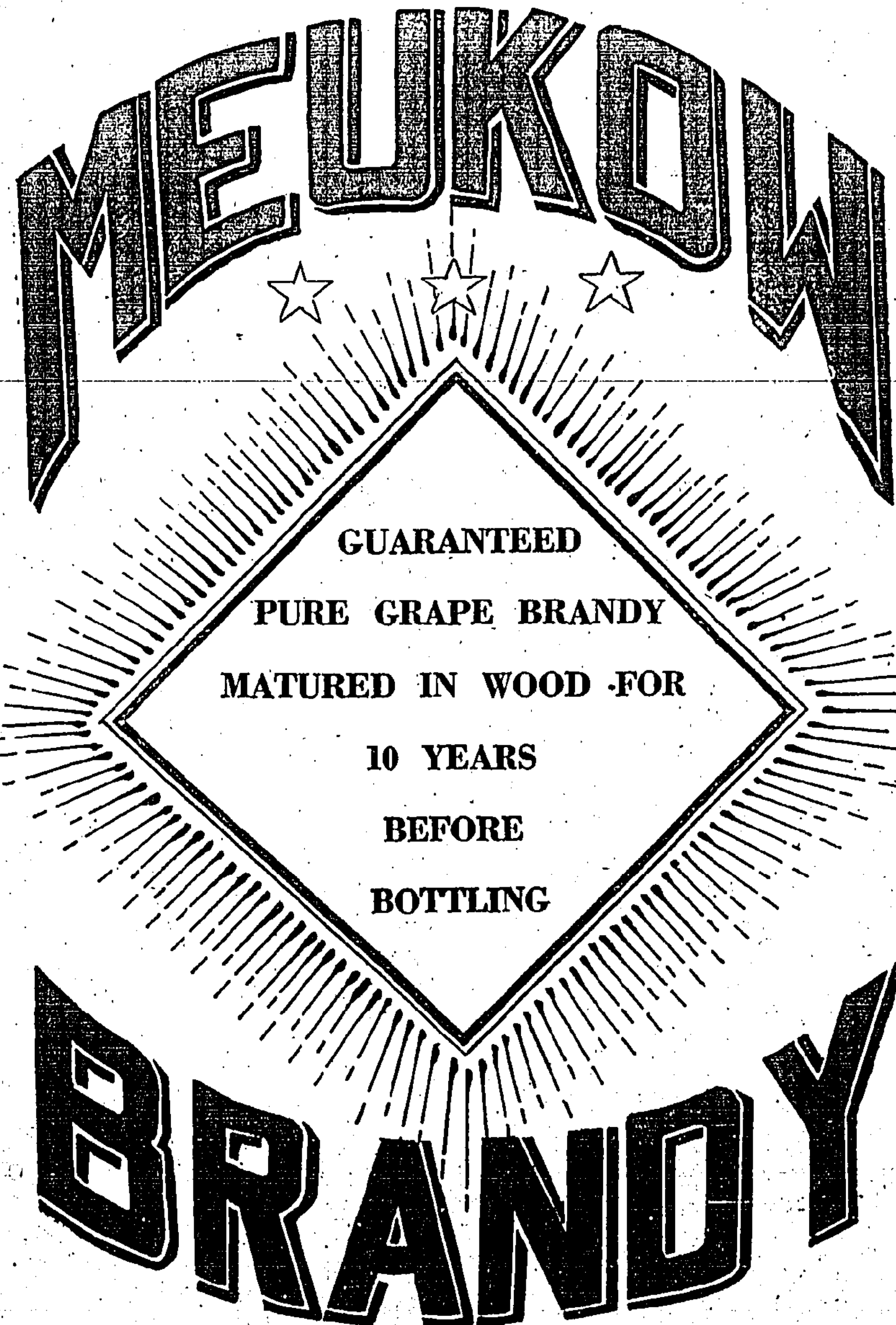
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AND THE HARBOUR.

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SATURDAY
15th
MAY
1937

CORONATION
GALA NIGHT

IN THE ROOF GARDEN

9 p.m. to 2 a.m.

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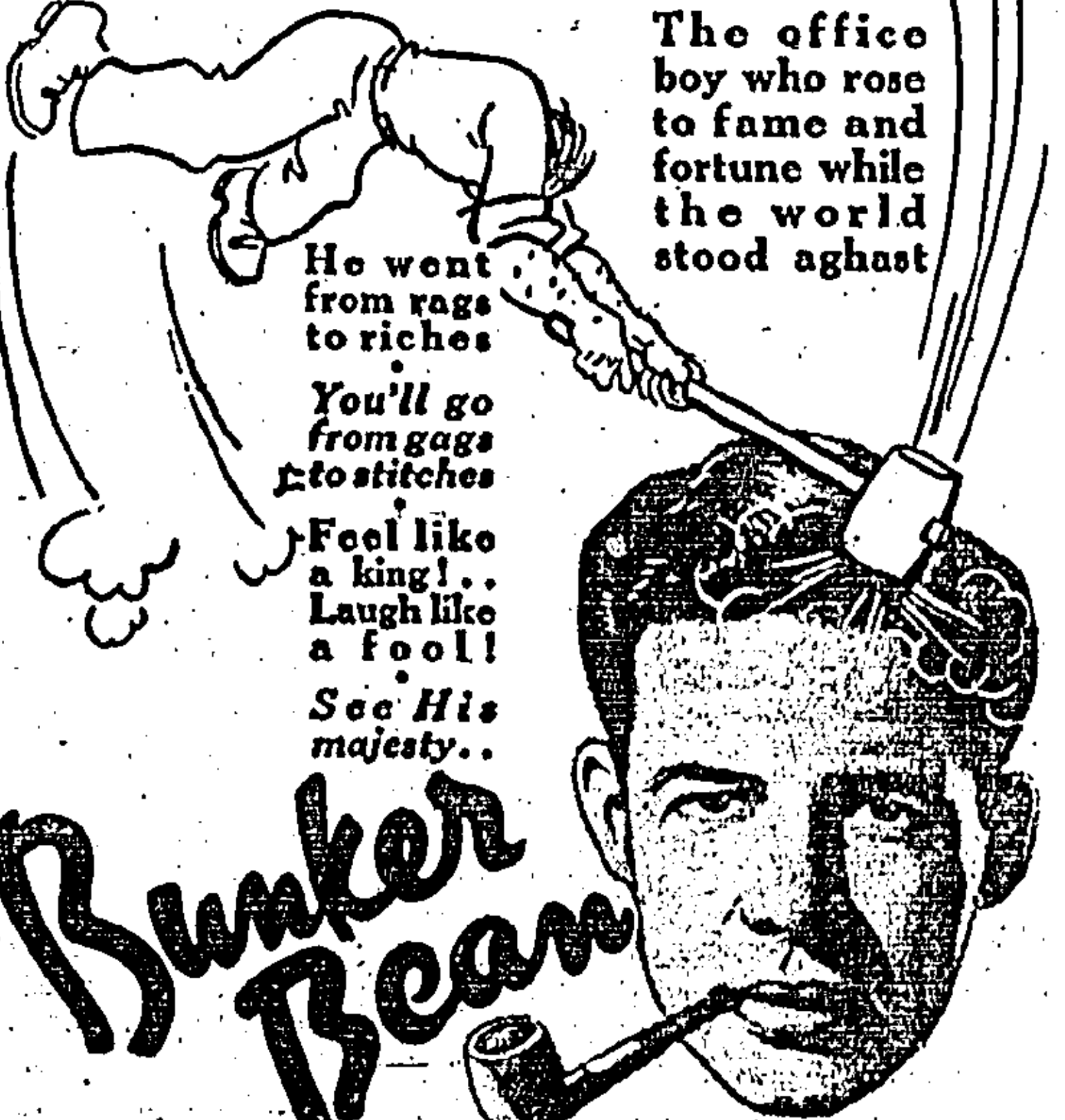
- BC26002—FLOWER SONG.....BOBBIE BREEN.
RAINBOW ON THE RIVER.
J2652—SING BABY SING.....HARRY ROY'S ORCH.
CABIN ON THE HILL TOP.
J2653—I FOUND A NEW DABY.....HARRY ROY'S RAGAMUFFINS.
I LEFT MY SUGAR STANDING IN THE RAIN.
BC20004—SERENADE IN THE NIGHT.....THE STREET SINGER.
SAILOR MAN.
BC10083—EMITY SADDLES.....BING CROSBY.
ROUND UP LULLABY.
C101—TZIGANO.....ORCH. FERUZZI.
TOI-RIEN QUE TOI.
BC10041—THREE.....STREET SINGER.
TELL ME THAT YOU LOVE ME.
C304—YOU.....CARROLL GIBBONS.
YOU NEVER LOOKED SO BEAUTIFUL.
C282—TALES FROM THE VIENNA WOODS: RUDE AND TZIGANOS.
BC20000—PLENTY OF MONEY AND YOU.....DICK POWELL.
SPEAKING OF THE WEATHER.
BC20009—IL BACIO.....DEANNA DURBIN.
SOMEONE TO CARE FOR ME.

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HE WAS A BOY WHO COULD
TAKE A HINT... when hit
by a ton of bricks!



The office
boy who rose
to fame and
fortune while
the world
stood aghast

He went
from rags
to riches
You'll go
from rags
to stitches
Feel like
a king!
Laugh like
a fool!
See His
majesty...

Bunker
Bean



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Edward Kelly. From Lee Wilson Dodd's
play based on Harry Leon Wilson's novel.

RKO
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Picture

TO-MORROW
AT THE
QUEEN'S

Nightfall Transforms Hongkong

Illumination Climbs
To Peak's Crest

Display Described
In Detail

The preparations that Hongkong has been making over the last few weeks to celebrate in fitting fashion the Coronation of Their Majesties, will crystallise to-night into a miracle of luminous art. Breaking from the cocoon of scaffolding and electric flex that has been woven over by day, the Colony will show itself in full nocturnal glory as one of the most successful works of man super-imposed on a natural setting which is itself equalled in few places of the world.

To-night for the first time the entire illuminations of Hongkong, Kowloon and the New Territories are being switched on. The view from whatever angle it is regarded should be most impressive. The Peninsula will see a veritable fairy castle built up of numerous little designs—towers, pinnacles and geometrical figures. Along the island seafloor, a blaze of light will form the foundation for this gigantic structure, while higher up in the mists, the pendulous dwellers will contribute their own displays.

STRIKING FEATURES
Outstanding on the Peak are the words "God Save The King" erected in May Road and extending 250 feet in length. The P. & O. building deserves special mention for its magnificent coloured display surmounted by the Crown, while Jardine's with the monogram "G.R." and Admiralty House will be highlights of the island's illuminations.

From the Peak, Kowloon will present a spectacle vying with all others. Nothing is more enchanting than the wide open space of the Peninsula, marked with lanes of light radiating from the illuminated Star Ferry to the Railway, the Peninsula Hotel, the European Y.M.C.A., and on up Nathan Road to the theatres, hotels and shops which will place themselves on the night scene with the aid of thousands of electric lamps.

From the Peak, too, one will be able to look upon a new aspect of the island scene, picking out the giant Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building, Government House with its flaming streamer, and the business centre lit up in its entirety. On either side, the Chinese districts will maintain the flow. To colourful West Point the torch of patriotism will travel on liquid waves and on the opposite side the Naval Dockyard will brilliantly point the way to Wanchai. At repulse Bay thousands of lamps will gleam on the waters from the Hotel and adjacent residences.

SCENE FROM HARBOUR
Another way of viewing to-night's illuminations will be from the harbour. As at Jubilee time, numerous launches and passenger sampans will be utilised for this purpose especially as a close-up of the Japanese fireworks display will be available in this way. The harbour itself will be one of the prettiest pictures under the sky when the warships flash on their illuminating circuits at 8 p.m., combining with the Dockyard and merchantmen in port to make a centre jewel of magnificent setting.

A drive through the streets of Kowloon or Hongkong, taking in The Peak, is another means of getting all angles on the Colony's illuminations. To the romantic-minded, a suggestion to "do" the New Territories in the same way would not come amiss, seeing that the Elders have gone to considerable trouble to co-operate with the Committee concerned in beautifying their villages.

Pedestrians and tram and ferry passengers will have fine opportunities of seeing the sights the latter travelling in gaily caparisoned ferries

Coronation Broadcast

Z.B.W. Doing Its
Very Best

Z.B.W. have been testing reception from Daventry during the last few days, but atmospheric conditions in the early mornings have been so unfavourable that in spite of the new transmitters at Daventry it is not expected that reception of the recording of the Coronation Ceremony at 7.20 a.m. to-morrow will be very successful.

Every effort however will be made to ensure the best possible reception.

crise-crossing the harbour which will add another effective pattern to the picture.

NEW TERRITORIES
There are thousands of Chinese residents of the New Territories who will not see the illuminations in Kowloon or Hongkong, will not view the procession, or witness the military displays. It was mainly with these people in mind that those in charge of the New Territories illuminations decided to make the decorations in the outlying parts of the Colony outstanding and sufficiently striking for the Chinese to remember, for many years. Practically every village in the New Territories on the main road and several off the main thoroughfares come in for their share of preparations.

Elaborate pavilions have been erected in the majority of villages, most of them with the letters "G.R." surmounting them and adorned with crowns outlined in lights. Yuen Long, being the largest and most important village, has come in most attention, and it is expected that a very large number of Chinese from many miles around will gather at this centre to view the decorations. A pavilion has been erected over the main road at each end of the village and each has been surrounded with poles, on top of which flame-like effects will be achieved by using red silk draped round a wire frame with a powerful electric light shining up on to it. This device has been used in a number of places and both by day and by night its effect is very striking and remarkably realistic.

Between the pavilions at Yuen Long are large crowds illuminated with 300 bulbs and fixed to each pole are the letters "G.R." which will be picked out in lights, while lower down the figures "1937" will be illuminated. Each of these pavilions will use no fewer than 1,100 lamps, while between the two pavilions down the main street festoons of lights will make the scene bright any day. Some of the road-side trees have also been decorated, hundreds of bulbs being hidden in their foliage.

Similar decorations, though on a lesser scale, have been prepared at about a dozen other villages, and a drive round the New Territories on to-night should be an interesting experience.

The Chinese themselves have entered into the spirit of the occasion most wholeheartedly and wherever possible those in charge have consulted with the elders of each village and observed their wishes and suggestions. Many private firms have decorated their buildings, while some have even gone to the extent of erecting pavilions.

Other places in the New Territories where illuminations have been erected and particularly striking effects gained are Tsun Wan, which will be lit with no less than 2,500 lamps; Tai Po Market, 4,000 lamps; Shek Wo, Shatin, Kam Tin, (which will boast a pavilion and where the walls of the old village will be picked out in lights), Tin Moon, Ping Shan, Ha Tsuen and Strathford House, Tai Po. A feature of the illuminations throughout the New Territories is the complete lack of naked flame and the chances of a fire resulting from the village being illuminated for many hours on end is almost nil.

Will Watch Parade By Television

BBC Making Historic
Experiment

Marks New Step
For Science

London, May 11.
Television of the Coronation procession at Hyde Park Corner on its return journey from Westminster Abbey will bring into service for the first time the BBC's new mobile television unit. Owing to technical reasons which limit the length of cable connecting the television cameras with the control room, previous television of outside broadcasts have been confined to the ground of the London Television Station at Alexandra Palace. A mobile television unit has therefore been constructed to enable scenes at considerable distance from the station to be broadcast.

The unit consists of three vehicles, each about the size of a large motor coach. The most important of these is the mobile television control room, containing all equipment necessary for operation of the three television cameras.

Special multicore flexible cables, which can be up to 1,000 feet in length connect "Emlitron" cameras with this control room. In addition the vehicle is equipped with a small sound control room, with all necessary "faders" and amplifiers to deal with four microphones which pick up the voice of the commentator and sounds associated with the scene being televised. The sound control room will be linked with Alexandra Palace by the ordinary underground telephone line.

This broadcast, which is expected to last one hour, will open with views of the park and crowd scenes. Two of the cameras will be fitted with telephoto lenses to pick out the head of the procession as it approaches, and from then until the last horsemen have passed the whole of the two mile procession will be shown on the television screen.

The third camera will be installed on the pavement and will provide close-ups of the Royal Coach and other important parts of the processions. If this first attempt to transmit real outside broadcast in television service is a success, it will mark an important step forward in the progress of television by extending the scope of programmes beyond the confines of studios and their immediate vicinity at Alexandra Palace. It will consolidate the lead already won by Great Britain in world development of television.—British Wireless.



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vision service is a success. It will mark an important step forward in the progress of television by extending the scope of programmes beyond the confines of studios and their immediate vicinity at Alexandra Palace. It will consolidate the lead already won by Great Britain in world development of television.—British Wireless.

DEATH SENTENCES FOR TWO MEN

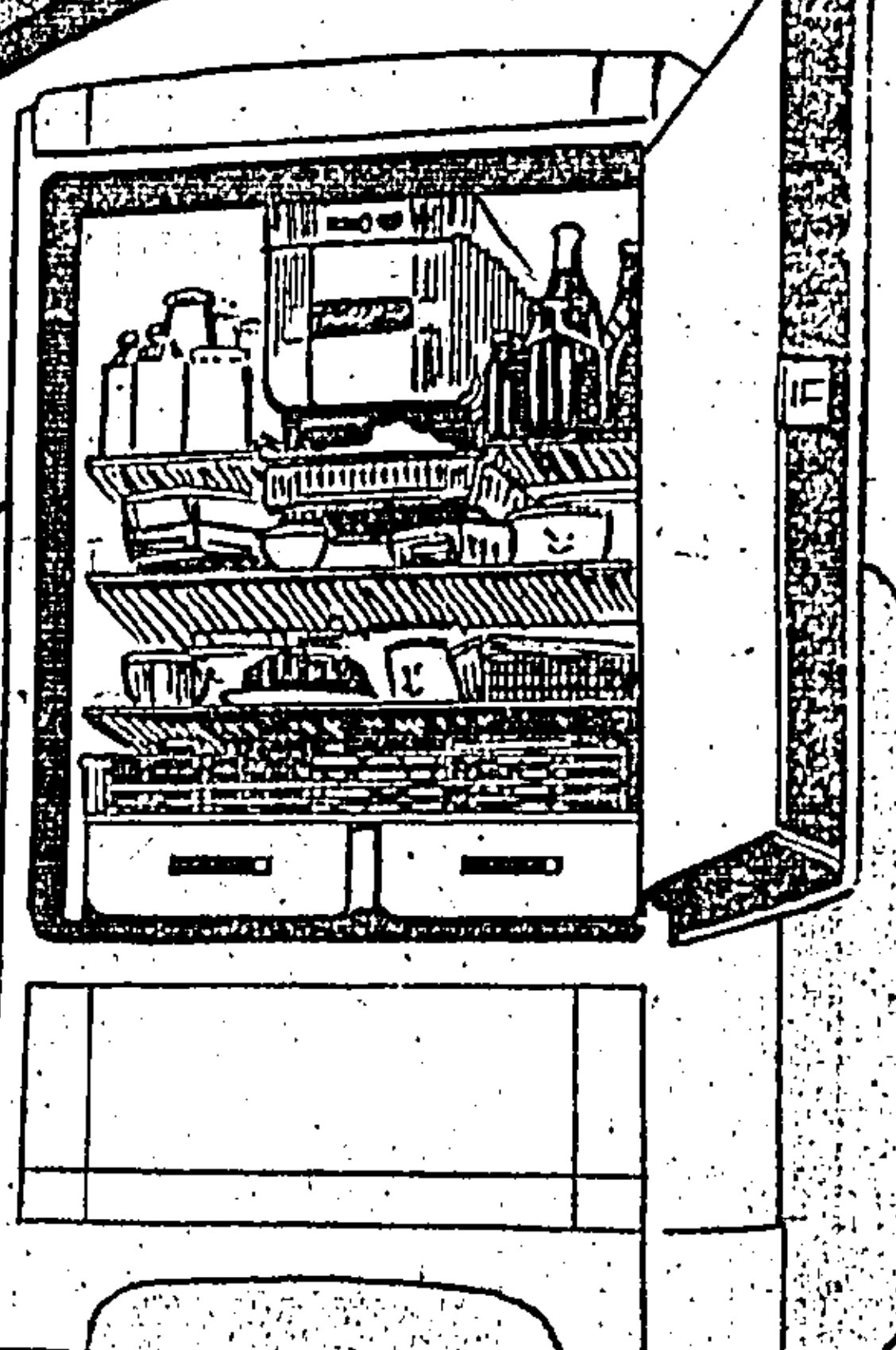
MINISTER'S DAUGHTER
MURDERED

An accident, which might have had serious results, occurred at Johnson Road, near Arsenal Street this morning. A Shaikwan tram, which was packed full, was nearing a stopping point when a man, apparently from the country, decided to alight before it stopped, and fell. He was very slightly hurt, his hands and knees being scratched.

Vienna, May 11.
The Court Martial at Wiener Neustadt has sentenced to death two men in connection with the murder of Miss Ingrid Wengreen, the beautiful daughter of the Minister for Paragony.

The third man accused was sentenced to sixteen years' imprisonment.—Reuter.

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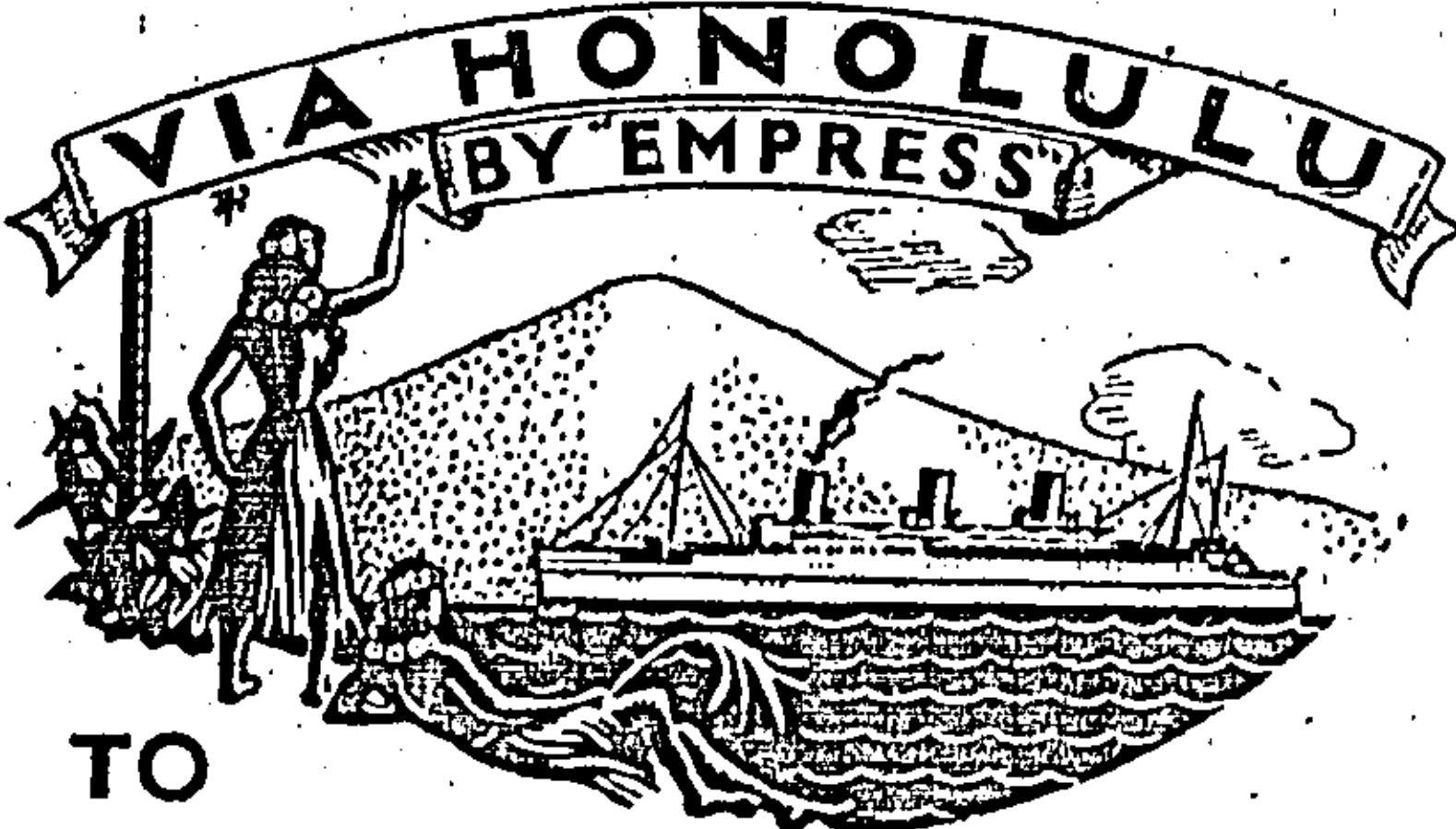
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Hikawa Maru Mon., 24th May
Hiyo Maru Tues., 8th June

New York via Panama.
Nako Maru Thurs., 13th May
Naruto Maru Tues., 1st June

South America (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,
Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.
Hokkai Maru Thurs., 13th May

London, Marseilles, Antwerp & Rotterdam.
Fushimi Maru Sat., 22nd May
Hokozaki Maru Sat., 6th June
Terukuni Maru Fri., 18th June

Liverpool via Port Said, Beyrouth, Istanbul, Piraeus,
and Marseilles.
Toyooka Maru Thurs., 13th May

Sydney & Melbourne via Manila & Ports.
Kamo Maru Sat., 29th May
M.V. "Neptuna" Mon., 31st May

Bombay via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.
Ginyo Maru Wed., 12th May
Tokio Maru Fri., 28th May

Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
Hakodate Maru Thurs., 13th May
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TAIPING	9 July	16 July	19 July	4 Aug.
CHANGTE	6 Aug.	13 Aug.	16 Aug.	1 Sept.

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Dictatorship Not Intended In Free State

Flag Does Not Fly As
Do Valera Speaks

London, May 11.
The curious fact has not escaped the notice of residents of Dublin that when the Dail assembled to debate the second reading of the New Constitution, the tricolour was not flying, as usual, from the mast over the Council Chamber.
The explanation was that the flag rope was broken and that no reserve rope was immediately available.
Mr. Eamon de Valera, Chief Executive, speaking in Irish on the second reading of the Bill, said the legislation removing the oath of allegiance and the Governor-Generalship had in some respects forestalled the provisions intended for the new Constitution. This was the third forward step.

Mr. de Valera said it was proposed to restore the ancient name of Ireland ("Eire"), a name revered by Irish hearts all over the world. The President of Eire would be the custodian of all the people's rights. He emphasized that there was no question of a dictatorship. The people would elect the President and give him and Parliament well-defined powers.—Reuter.

Philatelists Storm G.P.O. For New Stamps

Thousands of people, including many European women, fought to get near the counters at the General Post Office to purchase Coronation stamps this morning.

The street outside the only entrance to the postal hall was packed to such an extent before the post office opened at 8 a.m. that traffic could not get through from the waterfront to Des Voeux Road.

At 9 a.m. the crowd had increased, and a largely augmented staff perspired freely in the early morning heat of one of the hottest days this year in an effort to cope with the crowds.

Philatelists all over the world sent in orders for large quantities of stamps. These orders were met from an office on the 1st floor.

Local stamp dealers report an enormous demand for special Coronation Day covers.
"The post office will probably sell more stamps to-day than during the first week of the Jubilee issue," a stamp dealer told the Telegraph.
One Chinese speculator who had purchased several sheets of stamps early in the morning made a handsome profit by re-selling just outside the post-office door.

Over a hundred people were outside the Kowloon Post Office at 7 a.m., patiently queuing up for the 8 a.m. opening.

HONGKONG CLUB BALL

To Mark Coronation
Of King George

By FIRST NIGHT

The Coronation atmosphere has permeated into the precincts of the usually staid and conservative Hongkong Club.

Invitations have been issued by the Committee to a Coronation Ball, which is to be held in the Club on Friday night.

Only the older members can recall when a function of this nature previously took place; and they won't tell!

Ex-Prince Out Of Office

But Ex-Czarist Given
His Post By Soviet

Moscow, May 11.
Marshal, formerly Prince, Tukhachevsky, who for many years was War Minister Voroshilov's right-hand man, has been removed from office and appointed to a minor post.

The Marshal represented the Soviet at the funeral of King George V and was to have been the delegate to the Coronation of King George VI. He has been replaced by Admiral Orlov.
M. Yegoroff, a former Czarist officer and one-time Chief of the General Staff, replaces Marshal Tukhachevsky.—Reuter.

FAMOUS AIRMAN DIES IN FALL

Berne, May 11.
The famous Swiss airman, Walter Hühner, was killed in the Styrian Alps whilst attempting to climb the peak with two companions.

The rope which the three men were using broke, and the airman's rear companion was also killed.—Reuter Special.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY

London, May 11.
Sir Neville Henderson, new British Ambassador in Berlin, presented his credentials to Herr Hitler to-day and expressed the desire of the British Government to do all in its power to advance Anglo-German understanding.

According to a Berlin press message, Herr Hitler replied that there was no question between England and Germany that could not be settled with collaboration and goodwill on both sides.—British Wireless.

To-night's Fireworks

One of the features of to-night's celebrations will be the fireworks display arranged by the Japanese Residents' Association.

The display will take place from No. 5 wharf of the Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, and will last from 8 to 10 p.m. No spectators will be permitted on the wharf during the display.

Pittsburgh Still Leads League Race

Blanton Allows No
Runs To Boston

New York, May 11.
Pittsburgh is unbeatable still. Blanton, allowing only five hits to Boston's Braves, kept them from scoring a single run to-day, while his mates hit six times and scored three. The Pirates have thus gained a commanding lead in the National League and will take some shaking out of their position.

Brooklyn Dodgers, always dangerous, whipped the much-fancied St. Louis Cardinals again, nine to seven. Brack and Lavagetto hit home runs for the Dodgers, Martin and Medwick for the Cards. Brooklyn hit sixteen and the Cardinals thirteen, and St. Louis had the only error.

Cincinnati continued to travel fast, hitting sixteen times and scoring twelve runs, Goodman whacking a circuit drive, while Philadelphia had to be content with six hits and three counts.

New York swamped Chicago, ten to one. With Bartell, Chiozza, Moore and McCarthy all hitting home runs,

JAPANESE FLIERS HEAD FOR HOME

London, May 11.
The two Japanese airmen, Masaki Inuma and Kenji Tsukagoshi, who made a record flight in the plane, Divine Wind, from Japan to England, are leaving Croydon on their return journey to Tokyo on Friday.
The airmen will not attempt another record, but will fly in easy stages, probably taking ten days on the flight. They are carrying personal Coronation souvenirs back to Japan.—Reuter Bulletin Service.

The Giants had no trouble turning twelve hits into victory. Cubs hit four.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
New York Yankees again failed to impress, going down before Chicago. The Sox scored seven to two runs, hit ten to seven.

Johnson and Moses gave Philadelphia a victory over Detroit, with well-timed homers, the score, four to one. Athletics hit six and Tigers four. The Tigers had five errors.

Boston beat Cleveland eleven to four, hitting nineteen to ten. Foxe circled the bases on a long fly. St. Louis Browns nosed out Washington, seven to five, with fourteen hits to eleven. Bluege and Vanetta hitting home runs. Senators had two errors.—Reuter.

Bus Strike Unlikely To Spread Now

Tramways Continue
Unaffected.

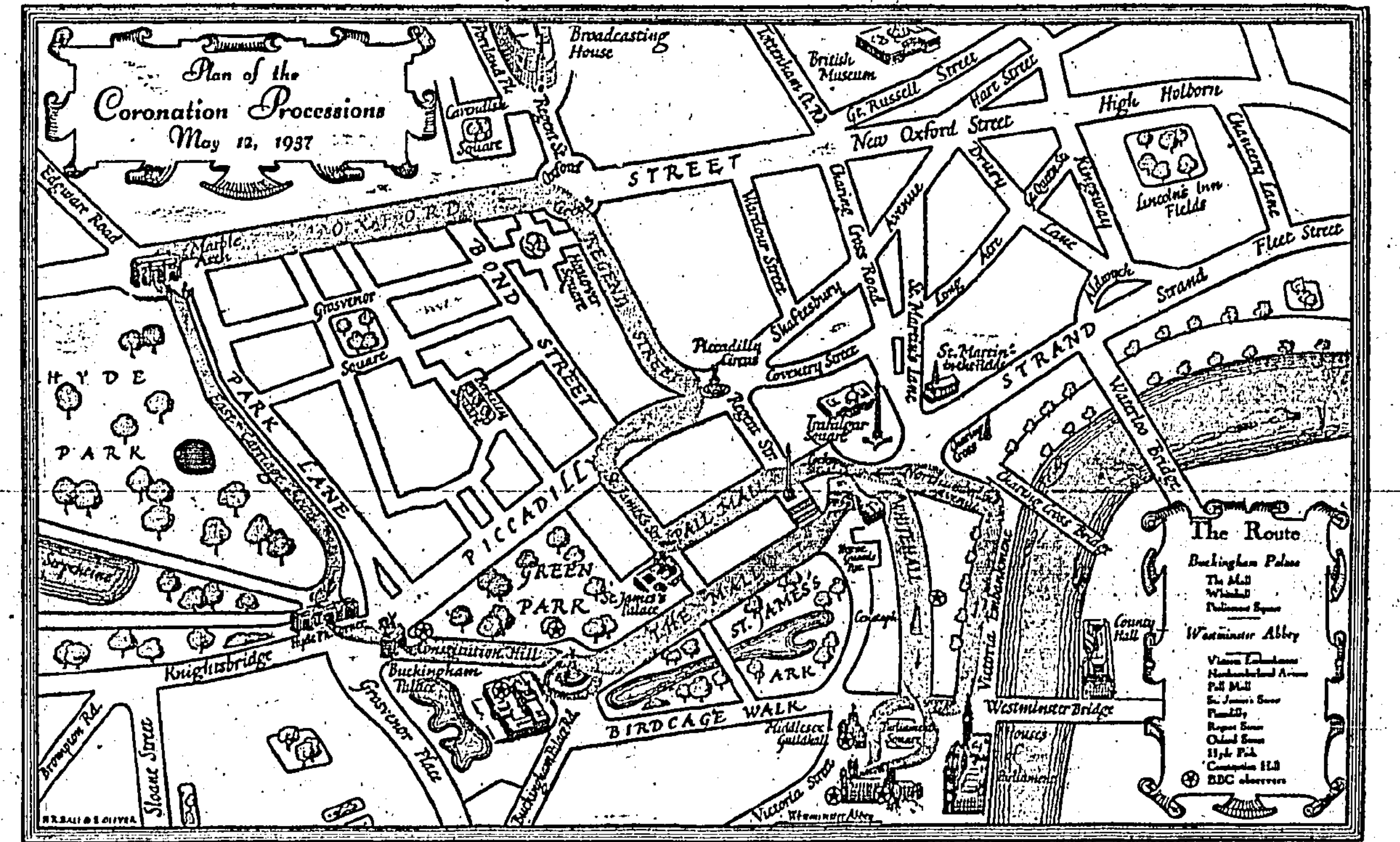
London, May 11.
The possibility of the extension of the London bus strike to the tramways has considerably diminished in the light of the decision of the Transport General Workers' Union that the dispute shall not be extended at this stage.

The Union Executive states that it has carefully examined the Tribunal's interim report and is sending a communication to the striking busmen.

It is understood that this means that the Central Bus Committee will be asked to reconsider the situation, and that strong representations will be made to them to accept the interim report and the London Transport Board's offer.

The busmen are meeting probably to-morrow or on Thursday.—Reuter.

FOLLOW THIS CORONATION ROUTE WITH A



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on Coronation Day at 7 P.M. G.M.T.

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GOD BLESS THE KING AND QUEEN



FAMILY GROUP A recent picture of the King and Queen, with Princess Elizabeth (right) heiress to the Throne, and Princess Margaret Rose.



PRINCESS ELIZABETH following her sister out of their motor-car when they arrived with their mother for last year's Royal Tournament in London.



A PICTURE taken at Claridge's Hotel when the King and Queen attended a ball.



HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and Princess Margaret Rose, followed by the King and Princess Elizabeth, leaving St. Mary's Parish Church, Eastbourne, after attending service there. Right: Princess Elizabeth saluting crowd who watched her arrival for an official function.



A DELIGHTFULLY INFORMAL study on the steps of St. Paul's when attending the Jubilee Thanksgiving Service of King George V in May, 1935. Behind are the Duke of Kent and the Bishop of London.

AIR-CONDITIONED THEATRE

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY

DAILY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

SHE THOUGHT INTRIGUE HAD TO DO WITH WAR... HE SHOWED HER IT WAS LOVE



TO - MORROW JACK BUCHANAN - FAY WRAY in **WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD**

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BIG GUNS WRECKING MADRID

Many Casualties In New Bombardment

Madrid, May 11. The city was again subjected to heavy bombardment to-day, beginning at an early hour. The tram services were suspended and people took shelter in underground stations and cellars. Forty people were killed and over 150 wounded in the bombardment, which wrecked whole blocks of buildings. Over a hundred shells, mostly of large calibre, were fired from a concealed battery behind the insurgent lines. The majority fell in the centre of the city, but odd shells crashed into high buildings in outlying districts, carrying away two or three storeys.—*Reuter Bulletin Service.*

INSURGENT ADVANCE.

Hendaye, May 12. An insurgent communiqué has been issued stating that following 48 hours' fighting General Mola's troops have captured Monte Euzaragui, eight miles from Bilbao, killing 1,000 of the defenders and wounding at least 2,500. This position would give the insurgents domination of the Larrabezua Valley, which leads to Bilbao, the communiqué states.—*United Press.*

Spain Rebels Recognised By Japanese

Lisbon, May 12. A radio message from Salamanca declares that the Japanese Government has recognised the Insurgente Junta, under General Francisco Franco, as the Government of Spain. Diplomatic and commercial missions from Japan are awaited in Salamanca.—*Reuter.*

HANDLING THE CROWDS

HUGE INFLUX INTO COLONY

Transport companies and traffic authorities are faced to-day with the problem of conveying and directing huge crowds of sightseers, which are increased by an immense influx of visitors.

Extra trains are being run almost every hour to cope with the continual rush of visitors from Canton and neighbouring cities, while the river steamers are also experiencing an unprecedented, though temporary, boom.

From an early hour this morning, the streets were crowded with people, while trams, buses and ferries were packed to capacity by those going to see the Combined Review at Happy Valley, despite the speeding up of the service with the introduction of every form of available transport.

At some points traffic will be held up at several places by the large crowds thronging the streets to witness the Chinese procession. At night, traffic is likely to be more congested, what with the beautiful illuminations throughout the Colony and the Chinese night procession.

The Hongkong Tramways, Ltd., are running 94 trams, 16 more than the usual number, while 12 extra buses, making a total of 70, have been brought into service by the China Motor Bus Co., with a similar number on the mainland. Extra ferries are also being run from Kowloon, Yau-mat, Sham-shui-po, Mong-kok, Hung-hom and Kowloon City. All these will be on service until traffic is cleared, some of them remaining throughout the night, if necessary.

Present indications are that the record number of passengers carried during the Jubilee celebrations will be exceeded.

WARMER WEATHER

A weak anticyclone is situated over the Pacific to the S.E. Japan and pressure is falling slowly over China and Indo-China. The northern depression is moving into the Pacific to the N.E. of Hokkaido. The southern depression is situated to the east of the Bashi Channel, moving north-eastward. Local forecast:—Light S.E. or variable winds; fine at first, probably cloudy later; temperature above normal.

CROWDS FLOCK TO REVIEW

Thousands Abroad Since Early Morning

The streets of Hongkong and Kowloon were thronged last night and this morning with a holiday making public and many thousands of visitors from Canton and Macao.

Crowded ferries, tramcars and buses did a thriving trade and left a large surplus for taxis and rickshaws. Many people "did the sights" last night on foot, gazing up in admiration at the illuminated buildings and pallas testing out their circuits for to-day.

Probably there has never been such a general early rising of the population as happened this morning, for even at 6.30 a.m., full ferries were crossing the harbour from the Star Pier while the Kowloon City and Yau-mat ferries filled up soon afterwards. All forms of transport were engaged to make the journey to Happy Valley. The troops from the Peninsula had made the passage earlier and most of them had marched on the field by 7.30 a.m. Thousands of Chinese walked the distance from town and made almost as good time as vehicles on the traffic-thronged road.

Thanks to admirable arrangements and the notices issued to the public, all traffic managed to get through, though it was even denser than was expected. This was the reason for a two minutes' delay in the arrival of His Excellency the A.O.G.

THOUSANDS AT REVIEW

The scene on the Race Course dwarfed all others. Every seat in the enclosures and stands was occupied and thousands stood for an hour during the Review. Spectators were banded round the track and others dotted the roof tops, Morrison Hill and vantage points on the hill-side.

In town found the interest of the crowd was concentrated on refreshments, stamps and returning to Kowloon. More congestion and scrambling—but all in a happy and friendly spirit. At the General Post Office, some three or four hundred stamp enthusiasts at a time occupied the space in front of the counter where, despite the unendurable heat, all nationalities cheerfully fought for Coronation stamps. Similar scenes prevailed at Kowloon.

The Hotels reaped the reward of decorative patriotism in an unusually large influx of customers for morning tea while the various Clubs were busy serving that with which to drink Their Majesties' health.

Moderns See Decorations From Planes

Several residents of Hongkong have chosen the modern way of witnessing the local Coronation celebrations.

Throughout the morning, Kai Tak Airport presented an animated scene, as Far Eastern Aviation Company planes took off at regular intervals with passengers for a tour over the city.

Other flights have been arranged for to-night, after the illuminations have been switched on.

BRITAIN MUST HOLD H.K.

Singapore, May 12. "Britain cannot afford to let anyone else have Hongkong as the garrison there is an essential strategic defence out-post with Singapore."

"Her determination to hold it will have a beneficial effect on British prestige in the extreme Far East," declared Col. H. C. Harrison, D.S.O., late General Staff Officer 1 of the China Command at Hongkong, on arrival in Singapore to-day on the Rajputana.

Col. Harrison has been two and a half years at the Hongkong garrison and was formerly G.S.O. 2 in Malaya. He is on his way to take command of the 14th Infantry Brigade in England.

Temperature Record

Hongkong's temperature shortly after 2 p.m. to-day reached 88.73 degrees, the highest this summer and less than three degrees below the highest temperature ever recorded in the month of May.

Several cases of heat prostration and faintings were dealt with by the St. John Ambulance Brigade, which was on duty in full force during the Chinese procession.

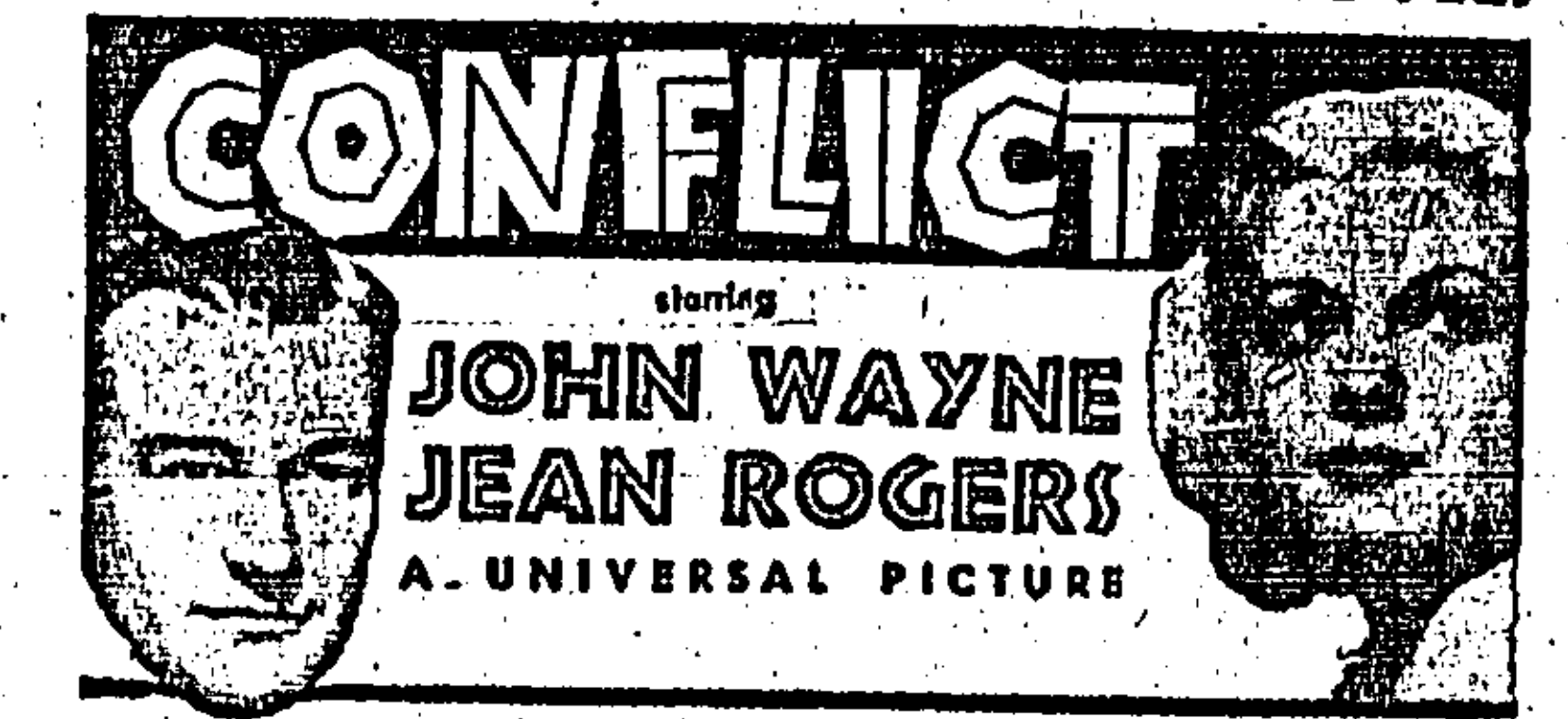
Official weather reports indicate that Hongkong may continue to experience a heat wave, with the present fine weather soon becoming cloudy. Rain is not forecast.

ALHAMBRA

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GRAND STORY OF DRAMA, ROMANCE & MILE-A-MINUTE ACTION IN THE NORTH WOODS LUMBER CAMPS!

MILLIONS HAVE THRILLED TO JACK LONDON'S EXCITING NOVEL

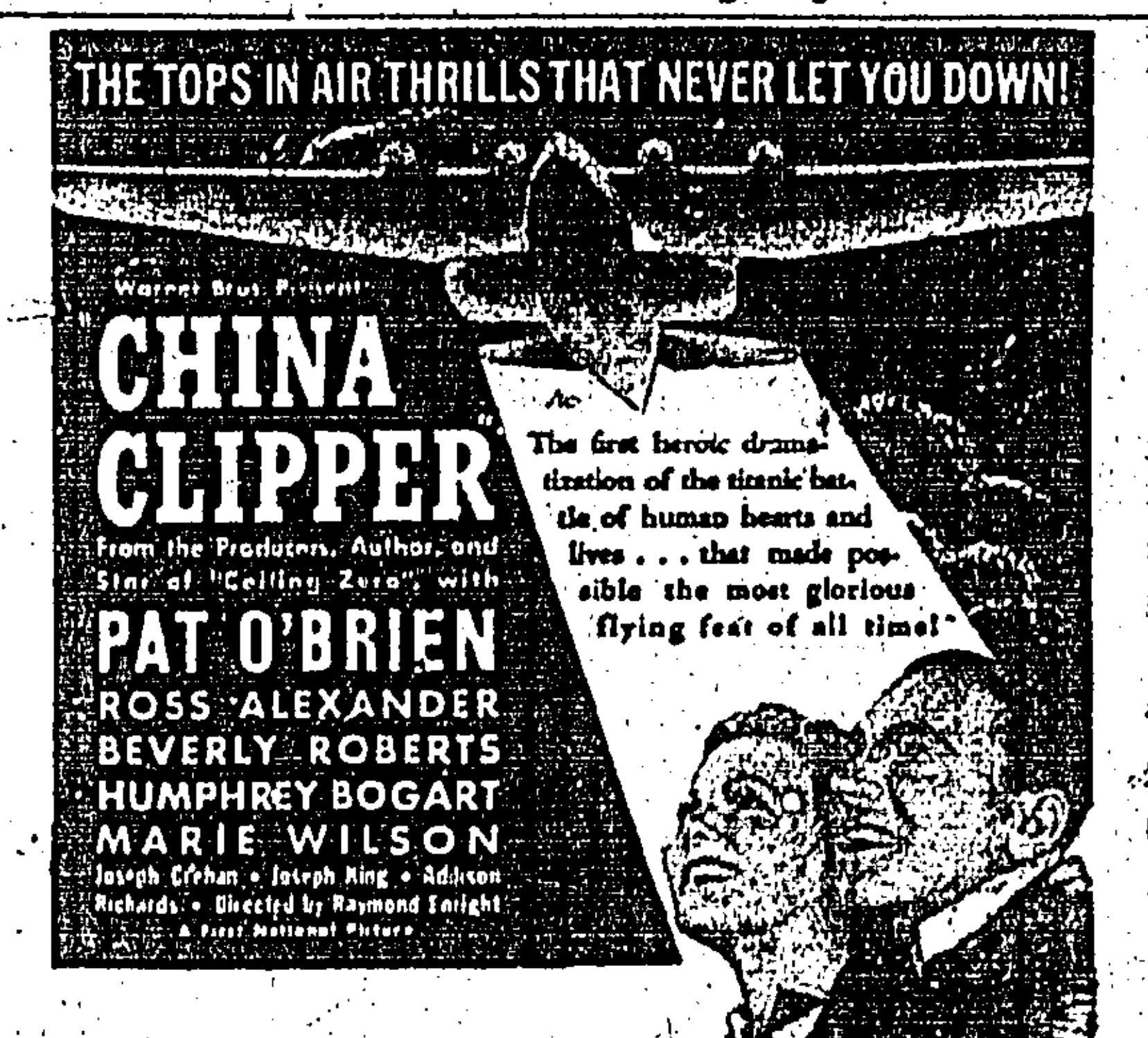


TO-MORROW The Grandest Motion Picture Ever Made in China
Douglas Maclean Presents **"SONG OF CHINA"** with LIM-CHO-CHO - SHANG KWAN-WU

ORIENTAL

THEATRE

2 DAYS ONLY TO-DAY TO-MORROW
SENSATIONAL DEEDS OF DARING!
Giant Clipper Ships in action making history in daring flight from Pacific Coast to Hong Kong.



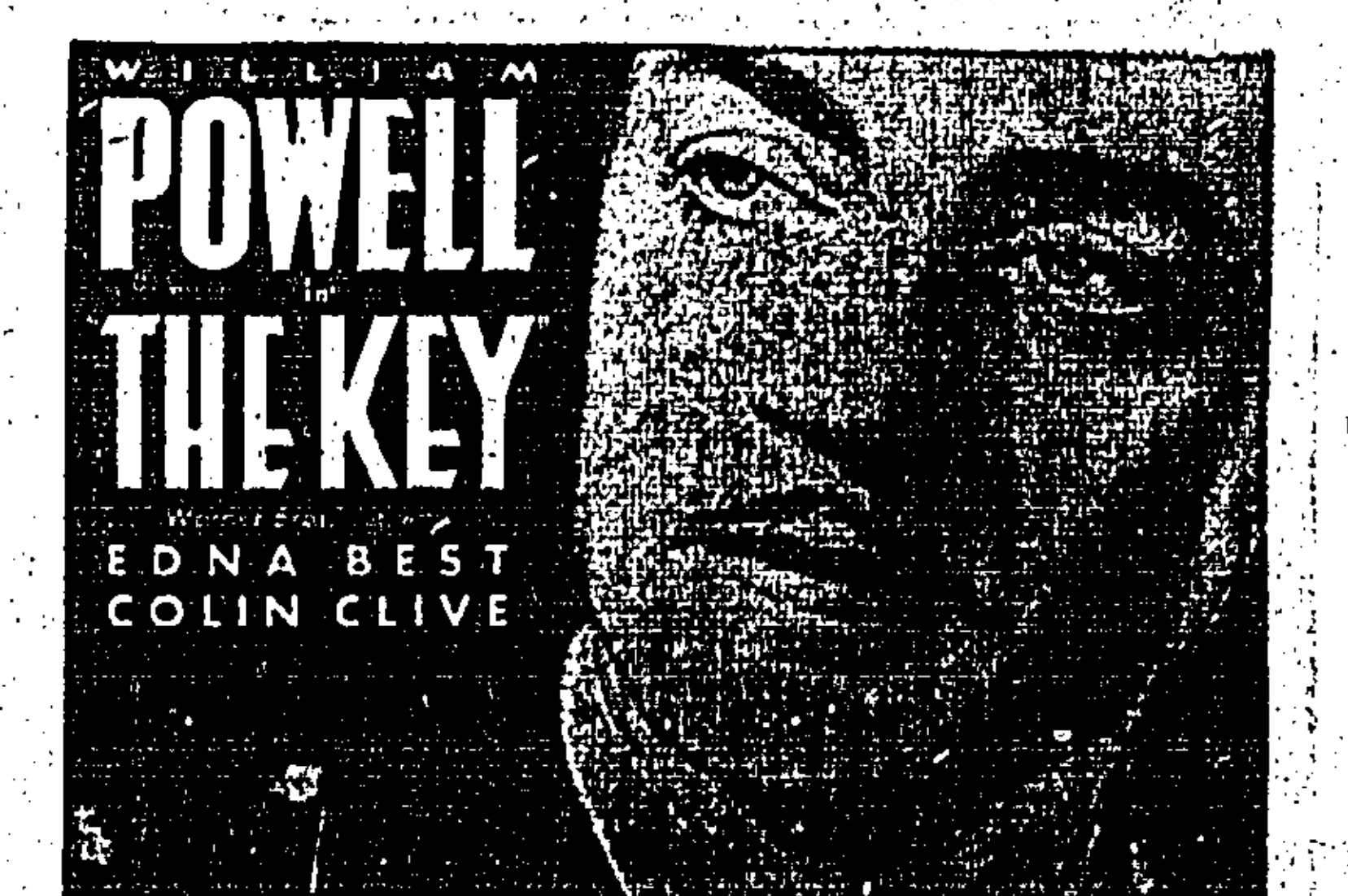
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Comedy Musical with GENE RAYMOND and ANN SOTHERN

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MAJESTIC

THEATRE

TO-DAY, ONE DAY ONLY!
A DYNAMIC DRAMA AGAINST THE BLAZING BACKGROUND OF ERIN IN ARMS!



TO-MORROW, ONE DAY ONLY.
WILD - WEIRD - WITH THRILLS THAT STAGGER THE IMAGINATION
LIONEL BARRYMORE
in **"MARK OF THE VAMPIRE"**
AN "OLD FAVOURITE" FROM M. G. M.

DAY BY DAY NEWS IN BRIEF

AGE WOULD INDULGE PREJUDICES IF IT DID NOT SOMETIMES POLISH ITSELF AGAINST YOUNGER ACQUAINTANCE; BUT IT MUST BE THE WORK OF POLY IN ONE HOPES TO CONTRIBUTE FRIENDSHIPS WITH THEM.—*Horace Walpole.*

A telegram has been received by the St. John Ambulance Association from London stating that Dr. Parnin Ruttonjee and Miss Dolminda Lopes, members of the St. John Nursing Contingent to the Coronation, who travelled home on the Conte Rosso, arrived safely on Monday.

Mr. A. Hicks, Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph, and Mrs. Hicks, are leaving by the Empress of Canada on Friday for a brief holiday in Shanghai and Peiping.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by BENJAMIN WYLLIE at 1 and 3, Wyndham Street in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

May 12th May 12th

Coronation Day

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